The Sun.

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ASSERTING THEIR DIGNITY.

THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY AT LOGGERHEADS OVER A BILL.

The Senate Makes a New Bill Prohibiting Prison Contracts—Mr. McDonald Arraigned for Contempt—Reducing Pilots' Fees—A Scene Between Messrs. Howe and Burns

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Senate departed from its usual dull routine of business to-day to deal with the contumacious witness, Contractor William McDonald, for refusing to testify before the Cities Committee in the Department of Public Works investigation. Mr. McDonald, a weather-beaten man with a bald head and stolid countenance, sat inside the rail for half an hour after the opening of the session waiting for the disposal of preliminary business before his case was reached. His counsel, the silver-haired and silver-tongued Ecclesine, sat outside of the circle awaiting the decision of the Senate as to his right to appear for his client. Finally the other business was disposed of, and Sergeant-at-Arms Goss marched his prisoner into the circle, and, bowing to the Lieutenant-Governor, said he had complied with the order of the Senate in bringing Mr. McDonald before it.

The Lieutenant-Governor rose and read from manuscript the usual formula reciting that McDonald was guilty of a high breach of privilege, and asked what he had to say.

Before McDonald could reply Senator Murphy was on his feet. The prisoner, he said, was ignorant of the rules of the Senate and its form of procedure, and asked to be heard by counsel.

Mr. Gibbs, Chairman of the Cities Committee, offered a resolution allowing Mr. McDonald to have counsel, but limiting the lawyer to a thirty minutes' speech.

Col. Murphy objected to the limitation, but Mr. McCarthy, the Republican leader, assured him that counsel could have all the time needed, and the resolution prevailed.

The gate was opened, and Mr. Ecclesine, with the Revised Statutes and a blue book under his arm, walked in and stood beside his client. He first demanded to know the charges against his client and called for the records in the case. It took some time to get the testimony, but it was finally produced, and Mr. Ecclesine began to outline his defence. The main point of his argument was that the committee had sought to go into the private business of his client, which it had no right to do. After considerable discussion it was agreed that Mr. Ecclesine should have leave to present affidavits, and have all the testimony taken by the committee laid before him. The case was then adjourned until to-morrow.

The dignity of the two Houses is greatly ruffled over a disagreement about the bill prohibiting new labor contracts in the prisons. The bill originated in the Senate, passed that body, went to the Assembly, and there was passed. In accordance with custom, it was signed by the Speaker, and then went to the Senate Clerk to be delivered to the Governor. It was delayed in the Clerk's hands, and before it got to the Governor the story got abroad that the Executive would not sign it because it was so ambiguous in its phraseology as to make it uncertain how it affected penitentiary contracts. The usual proceeding for amending a bill is to pass a concurrent resolution through both Houses asking the other to return the bill. Instead of taking this course, the Senate proceeded on the theory that the bill was in its own control, and reconsidered and amended it accordingly.

This morning, when the Clerk read to the Senate a communication from the Assembly returning the bill for the alleged reason that the Senate had blundered, the Senators were solemn and sullen. Mr. Comstock offered a resolution as soon as the Assembly announcement was read, affirming that the action of the Senate was entirely valid, and in accord with parliamentary law, but reconsidered it in order to avoid technical differences of opinion between the Houses, whereby the enactment of the bill into a law might be threatened.

Mr. Comstock dwelled on the importance of the bill, but said that no measure was of enough importance to justify the Senate in sacrificing its dignity to the arbitrary action of the Speaker of the Assembly. The Senate's proceeding had been justified, and was in full accordance with parliamentary law. The Speaker had assumed a power which would make him absolute in the Legislature. He suggested that the bill as amended be reintroduced and passed, and that the action of the Speaker be ignored as traversing the dignity of the Senate.

Mr. Comstock adopted this suggestion, and by unanimous consent the bill as amended was again introduced, ordered to a third reading, read, passed, and sent to the Assembly.

Speaker Sheard and ex-Speakers Husted and Littlejohn had anticipated some such action from the Senate, and had conferred about it. When the new bill reached the Assembly the Bald Eagle pounced upon it. He said the Senate had tried to wriggle out of a very serious blunder. The attempt to amend a bill after it properly belonged to the Governor was unconstitutional and unprecedented.

Mr. Littlejohn, who was in the chair, said the act of the Senate was in violation of all precedent, and the Speaker was right in sending the bill back.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had heard that severe things had been said on the floor of the Senate regarding the action of the Speaker of the Assembly. If that was the case they should be resented. The Senate had made an egregious blunder, and by the passage of a new bill tacitly acknowledged it. While the Assembly was willing to help the other House out of its predicament, in view of the importance of the measure, it should be understood that the Assembly does not vacate its ground.

Mr. Westfall wanted to know what had become of the original bill. Nobody could tell. There were rebukes and fights against the new bill by Boynton of Essex, who wanted to have the penitentiaries left out, but he was beaten, and the bill passed—105 to 7. In explaining his own vote Speaker Sheard said he held that the action of the Senate was obstructive and unconstitutional. The Senate had no right to act on the bill again, after its passage by both branches, without the concurrence of the Assembly. The Speaker thought the Assembly had a right to know what had become of the original bill. Has the Senate locked it up in its drawer? It was a fit subject of which to take cognizance as this mysterious disposition of bills would lead the Legislature into untold complications.

The Assembly passed the bill reducing Sandy Hook pilots' fees twenty-five per cent. Mr. Husted made a last effort to fix the reduction at twenty per cent., but was beaten. The vote on the final passage was 82 to 21.

The bill appropriating $30,000 to lengthen lock 16 on the Erie Canal so as to allow the lockage of two boats at once was also passed.

There has been a good deal of excitement among the Assemblymen to-day over an impending conflict between the Hon. Walter Howe, the representative of Murray Hill and the Union League Club, and the Hon. Patrick Henry Burns, the untamed member from Brooklyn. Mr. Howe was at a mixed dinner party last night that was given by the Hon. Mike Dady's side partner, the Hon. Al Daggett, in honor of Mayor Low. Mr. Howe told some stories of scenes in the Assembly that were more or less funny, according to the condition of the respective guests. All the listeners, without regard to condition, however, agree that when Mr. Howe undertook to mimic peculiarities of speech of Mr. Burns he made bad work of it, and did injustice to the original. Mischief makers carried the report of the incident to Mr. Burns this morning, and embellished the details to a high degree. Mr. Burns was not in an amiable mood, and became terribly angry. He rebuked Daggett in high places for inviting for tolerating such things at his party, and severed all relations with him. He confided to Major Haggerty and others his firm determination to shoot Mr. Howe as soon as the House had adjourned. As soon as it was discovered that Mr. Burns had his pistol in his possession there was considerable alarm among the members, and Mr. Howe was warned. Mr. Howe finally crossed over to Mr. Burns's seat and made apologies for his conduct last night. Mr. Burns maintained a rigid dignity, and said Mr. Howe must apologize publicly, or he (Burns) would resign his seat. Mr. Howe, after considering the matter, rose in his place and said:

"I rise for the purpose of making a personal explanation. It has come to my notice that some of my remarks that were attributed to Mr. Burns have caused—and, if they were stated as I am informed, very justly caused—some offence to the gentleman from Kings, Mr. Burns. As soon as I heard that he had taken offence at the remarks I expressed to him my regret, and I take this earliest possible opportunity, to say to him publicly that I regret that any remarks or any other action of mine should have given him any offence or unpleasant feeling."

Mr. Burns made no sign of recognition in return; but it is hoped by Mr. Howe's friends that the worst is over. Some of the city Assemblymen who were greatly offended at Mr. Howe for calling the Aldermen "thieves and blackguards" had much to do with inciting the Brooklyn member to wrath, and are much pleased at the result.

Mr. Daggett introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the appointment of two Commissioners of the Brooklyn bridge, one by the Mayor of New York and the other by the Mayor of Brooklyn, at a salary of $3,000 a year, their service to begin at the end of the term of the present Commission.

MRS. BUSSEY'S JEALOUSY.

The Causes that Led to the Shooting of Ida Brown in a Rochester Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 27.—The interest in the Bussey-Brown shooting affair continues unabated. The reticence of the parties interested yesterday baffled all attempts to get at the motives for the assault. The wounded girl, Ida Brown, allowed herself to be interviewed to-day, and threw some light on the cause of the shooting. She said that about two years ago T. H. Bussey (who is a son of E. Bussey of the firm of Bussey & McLeod of Troy, iron founders) married Miss Floy Wilson. She came from the West, and was reputed to be quite wealthy. Mrs. Bussey soon heard that her husband was intimate with Miss Brown. From that moment she never ceased to annoy him with what she imagined was going on. About six weeks ago Bussey and his wife moved from Troy to Perry, where he took the position of superintendent of the Perry Knitting Mills. At their new home Mrs. Bussey continued to torment her husband with her jealous suspicions, and to quiet her he agreed that she should meet Miss Brown, and hear from her own lips that there was no truth in the rumors that had reached her ears. It seems that at first he intended to hire some one to personate Miss Brown, whom Mrs. Bussey never saw. Hearing, however, that Miss Brown and her friend, Nellie Irving, had come to Rochester to engage in business, he made an arrangement by which Miss Brown herself should meet the jealous wife and dispel her fears. As he intended to pay some woman for telling this story he agreed that Miss Brown should be paid for so doing. Accordingly arrangements were made for the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Bussey came to this city yesterday morning, the latter carrying a 22-calibre revolver unknown to her husband. Miss Brown went to the Whitcomb House yesterday forenoon, as agreed upon, and while in the parlor received a note, signed "H.," inviting her to room 19. Miss Brown now believes that the note was written by Mrs. Bussey, who imitated her husband's handwriting. The following conversation occurred between the two women at the door of Bussey's room:

Mrs. Bussey—So you are the woman who is running after my husband?

Miss Brown—No, I am not. I have no use for your husband.

Mrs. Bussey—You lie!

Miss Brown—Be careful, madam, what you say. I think I am just as good as you are.

Mrs. Bussey—No, you are not, and drawing a pistol if I should shoot you I should be justified. I have very influential friends.

Miss Brown says she had no idea that Mrs. Bussey would shoot her. Miss Brown is the daughter of Wm. Brown of Saratoga, who was for years deputy sheriff of Saratoga county.

Physicians have examined Mrs Bussey as to her mental condition. She is very much prostrated, and her condition is considered precarious. A Mr. Nobles of Troy, a friend of Bussey, arrived in this city to-day and arranged bail for Mrs. Bussey, which was fixed at $4,000.

SNEAK NEWS THIEVES ALARMED.

They Threaten All Congressmen who Vote for the News Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Members of Congress from the rural districts have been hearing from the country editors, especially the editors of country dailies, on the proposed News Copyright law. The measure has no chance to go through the House, it is as well to say, to save further trouble. Enough members are already pledged against it to defeat it. Scarcely a Representative, aside from those from the large cities, can be found who will not quickly say, "I am under pledge to vote against the bill." One, a Democrat, too, said: "I believe the principle of the proposed measure is just. For the life of me I can't see why property in news ought not to be protected as well as property in any other form. But if I should vote for the bill it would be my political death. There are in my district four country dailies. Three of them use what they call news plates—stereotype columns of stereotyped plates stolen bodily from the city morning papers. It is done in this way: In the large city a firm gets hold of a morning paper at 4 o'clock, scissors out the best news, has it set up in six columns in an hour and a half, and then makes as many of the stereotype plates of that as can be sold to country dailies. The plates are sent out on the early morning trains, the country publisher has his forms ready, and slaps these plates in and goes to press, and by the time the city papers are half delivered in the town the local daily is out with the same news in it, which it hasn't paid a cent for, not even as much as the ordinary cost of type setting, though that six columns of news may have cost the city publisher hundreds of dollars. Now," said this observing but cowardly Congressman, "I look on such work as thievery, but the proprietors of every daily in my district have written me that if this proposed bill passes they are ruined, and will be compelled to stop their dailies. Some of them intimate and others say boldly that I ought to know on which side of the case my bread and butter rests, and I do, too. If I was ready to renounce public life I would vote for that bill with pleasure. As it is I can't."

There are several Congressmen like this, though the most of them are less honest, and try to make themselves believe it would be wrong to stop the thievery.

One Ohio editor who uses these stereotype plates is said to have written every member of Congress from his State that every vote for this proposed copyright law would be a political death warrant. Great is the power of the country editor, and this most just of propositions will fall before it.

The Worst Blizzard of the Season.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—Special advices to the *Evening Journal* report light snow, high wind, and drifting on the Manitoba line. The storm on the Minneapolis and St. Louis, which set in last night, developed to-day into the worst blizzard of the season, the snow drifting heavily, particularly west of Albert Lea. The running of freight trains has been temporarily abandoned, but passenger trains are running on slow time. On the Winona and St. Peter road all trains have been abandoned until the weather moderates. On the Northern Pacific the weather is very cold and stormy in the East, and some trouble is experienced from weakened track from floods on the Yellowstone end.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Specials to the *Tribune* from various points in the Dakota and Dakota report that the roads are generally blockaded. A passenger train east from Millbank is blockaded at Odessa, and one going west has been abandoned. It is uncertain when the roads will be reopened. All outgoing trains on the Canadian Pacific from St. Vincent were withdrawn yesterday. The mercury is 17° below zero in Dakota and 35° above in Montana. The storm continued nearly all of last night west of Dakota, with the mercury ranging from 20° below to zero, but it is over now. The weather was clear and very cold, with some snow, at Sioux City, Omaha line. All trains on the Canadian Pacific have been withdrawn owing to the force of the storm.

The Trouble at Hamilton College.

UTICA, Feb. 27.—To-day members of the senior class of Hamilton College, in accordance with resolutions of the faculty, were required to return to recitations or be debarred from any prize competitions. A large majority of the class returned to Clinton, and at the meeting this morning all refused to return to recitations under the conditions imposed by the faculty.

An exception was made in the case of John Balsaneff, a Bulgarian, who was released of an obligation in the matter on account of the conditions under which he is pursuing his studies.

This evening the Executive Committee waited upon President Darling, and presented him with resolutions adopted by the class, which recited that should the entire class return the two members suspended must be recalled within one week.

President Darling refused to make any concessions. The committee then asked him if he would be left out in the trustees or a committee appointed by them. This was refused. President Darling saying that the government of the college rested with him and the faculty.

Further action by the class was postponed until to-day, when it will be decided whether members will return upon any conditions imposed by the faculty, or will retire from the college indefinitely.

Henry Irving Not to Run for Parliament.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Henry Irving was to-day asked about the cable report of this morning that he would be a Liberal candidate for Parliament on his return to England. He said in reply: "Of course, I am a politician so far as every respectable man is one, but no more. I have never taken any active part in politics, and probably never shall. I have no idea where this report originated. I can only think that the fact that I was recently elected to a membership in the Reform Club of London, a club that is social rather than political."

Horsewhipped by Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Two women horsewhipped D. L. Regenberger, a prominent attorney, this morning. As Regenberger was walking along Kearney street the women sprang from a carriage, applied the lash, and, reentering the carriage, drove away. The cause of the assault is said to be expressions of the attorney resenting the intrusion of the women on his society at the Mardi Gras ball last night.

Generous as Well as Brave.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27.—Lieut. Rhodes has deposited in bank $3,000 received from various sources in testimonials for his bravery at the Gay Head disaster, and awaits permission from Secretary Folger to divide the money among his shipmates on the Dexter. To forestall a possible adverse decision by the Secretary, Lieut. Rhodes has purchased new uniforms and blankets for every man on board.

SALMI MORSE'S LAST HOURS.

STRANGE SCENE IN MISS BLACKBURN'S PARLOR ON THE DAY HE DIED.

The Actress Accuses Manager McGivney of Felling Mr. Morse with a Blow—His Flight Six Hours Before his Body was Found.

Two dozen people sat in the Coroners' court room yesterday when Coroner Levy began the investigation into the death of Salmi Morse. Mrs. Charlotte Behrend of 130 East 109th street Mr. Morse's sister, sat beside Mrs. Isabel Goult, in whose house at 65 West Twenty-first street Mr. Morse had lived. In front of them sat Miss Blackburn, the leading actress in Salmi Morse's play, "On the Yellowstone."

Gardiner Michael Groher, Flagman John Navin, and Policeman O'Connor testified to finding Mr. Morse's body in the North River at Eighty-eighth street on last Friday morning. The body was floating face downwards.

Then Miss Blackburn took the stand. She is above medium height, with dark eyes, brown hair, and a clear complexion. She wore a long sealskin cloak trimmed with gray fur, a Gainsborough hat with black feathers, a green cloth dress and gray gloves. She told her story in a loud clear voice, and though at times deeply affected, she did not lose her composure.

"I live at 347 West Forty-third street," said Miss Blackburn. "I have known Mr. Morse for fifteen years. Some time in June or July last I had an engagement at his Twenty-third Street Theatre."

"When did you last see Mr. Morse alive?"

"On Friday morning at about 2 o'clock. He was then at my house. Mr. Morse escorted me home from the theatre about midnight. As we neared my house Mr. Morse said: 'It is necessary for me to see Mr. Nugent before he closes.' He left me on the stoop of my house and went down to Nugent's. Nugent keeps a saloon at Ninth avenue and Forty-third street. Mr. Morse was away ten or fifteen minutes and then came back. I had not removed my cloak or hat, and we went out to supper. We walked to a restaurant on Eighth avenue, near Forty-second street, and sat at one of the tables. While waiting for supper Mr. Morse smoked several cigarettes, and I read the *Telegram* and *Herald*. He marked that there was no reference in the *Telegram* to my play. Oh, that was an oversight,' he answered.

"How long did you stay in the restaurant?"

"About an hour."

"In what mood was Mr. Morse?"

"I noticed no change in his manner. He was as I had always seen him. We talked on ordinary topics. He ate heartily, and did not refer to his future prospects. He was perfectly natural and in his usual spirits."

"Did you have wine at the supper?"

"No, sir. We had beer. After supper we went to my house. Mr. Morse sat down for a few minutes, and I made an appointment with him to meet me at the theatre at 10 A. M. While we had been talking Mr. McGivney rushed into the parlor from the rear."

"Who is Mr. McGivney?"

"He is the business manager."

"The manager of Mr. Morse's theatre?"

"No, sir: the manager of my theatre."

"Why did McGivney come from?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Now tell us," said Coroner Levy, "exactly what happened."

Miss Blackburn sat upright in her chair, and, raising her voice and speaking with great emphasis and much outward excitement, said:

"Mr. McGivney rushed at Mr. Morse. With an oath McGivney said, 'You old rascal,' and struck Mr. Morse with his clenched fist, throwing him over on the sofa. Mr. Morse rose to his feet, put his hand to his head, said 'Oh, and this,' and hurried out of the room, out into the street. McGivney went right out after Mr. Morse. I did not go outside. I was too much shocked, too much overcome by the scene," and Miss Blackburn paused, apparently deeply affected, and cast her eyes on the floor.

"And you think that McGivney followed Mr. Morse?" asked Lawyer Gove.

"I don't know. I can't say how far he followed him, but he went out immediately after Mr. Morse."

"How did McGivney get into the house; where did he come from?" asked Coroner Levy.

"I have no idea."

"While waiting for Mr. Morse to return from Nugent's did you leave the door ajar?"

"I did not, but the door latch does not catch sometimes."

"Had Mr. McGivney a latch key?"

(Indignantly)—"No, sir. He did not, to my knowledge."

"Did you see McGivney in the theatre as you left it with Mr. Morse?"

"Yes, sir. He stood in the vestibule as we passed."

"Was McGivney in the habit of visiting your house?"

"Yes, frequently. Mr. Morse and he had frequent quarrels at my house. Mr. McGivney had a deadly hatred for Mr. Morse."

"Did you see McGivney again?" asked the Coroner.

"Yes, sir. He came back at 5 o'clock, about three minutes after he and Morse had left the house. Some one rapped on the window of my room, and I asked, 'Who's there?' 'It's me,' he said. 'Who are you?' I asked. 'Mr. McGivney,' he answered. 'I want to see you.' 'It's an unseemly hour to call to see me,' I said. He replied: 'It makes no difference to me what hour it is; I must see you a moment. I let him into the hallway. I want to know what you're going to do,' he said in an excited tone, referring to a business transaction, and before I could reply he continued: 'I've been tramping the streets all night.' I closed the door, and he turned and walked out. He was very pale and very much excited. I think he had been drinking. No other conversation passed between us then. I said nothing."

Miss Blackburn then described a quarrel that occurred in her office between Morse and McGivney a few days before Mr. Morse's death. "McGivney," she said, "struck at Morse, and said, 'I'll put you out of here.' I said, 'Oh, no, not while I am mistress here.'"

Mr. Morse, she said, was in the theatre at the performance on Thursday night, but was not on the stage.

At 10 o'clock on Friday morning Miss Blackburn said she went to her office to keep her appointment with Mr. Morse. She was much disappointed when he did not appear, as the business she had on hand was important, and could not be transacted, in Mr. Morse's absence. She sent a telegram to Mr. Morse's house, but got no answer. Mr. McGivney was at the theatre that morning, but Miss Blackburn had no conversation with him.

"I felt so mortified at what had occurred," she continued, "that I did not want to talk to Mr. McGivney. I was told at 4 o'clock that Mr. Morse's body had been found in the North River. I was in my room at the theatre. It was about the conclusion of the play. I became excited and cried 'Oh, my God, what shall I do!' Mr. McGivney came into my room, to quiet me, he said. I pushed him away from me and said to him in my despair:

"'Oh, you have done it! You have done it!' I was afterward told that I had used these words, but I could not remember them.

"When I met Mr. McGivney on Monday I asked him why he did not attend Mr. Morse's funeral. 'I was there,' he answered. Then he said to me, 'I told you to keep quiet about this business. Make no scandal.'

"'Keep quiet!' I said.

"'Yes,' he answered, 'say nothing about it, or I'll make it so hot for you that you'll wish you never had anything to do with this business.' I have not been well ever since."

At this point Coroner Levy adjourned the inquest till to-day at 10 o'clock, when Miss Blackburn will be recalled. Subpœnas have also been sent to ex-Minister to Portugal J. L. O'Sullivan, who, it is said, has some important evidence; to Saloon Keeper John Nugent, and to the proprietor of the Eighth avenue restaurant where Mr. Morse and Miss Blackburn ate supper.

The Royal Arcanum.

UTICA, Feb. 27.—The Grand Council of Royal Arcanum adjourned to-day to meet in Syracuse next year. The only important business transacted to-day was the election of officers, as follows: Grand Regent, the Hon. Curtis Peck of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Grand Vice-Regent, U. S. Johnson of Buffalo; Grand Secretary, E. A. Brown of Herkimer; Grand Orator, the Hon. J. E. Pound of Lockport; Grand Treasurer, D. Ellis of Syracuse; Trustees—J. G. Goodson of Troy, R. W. Chambers of Rochester, and J. L. Baker of Ithaca. The present organization has existed for ten years, and a resolution was adopted that they should be changed, so that the society should not be under the control of the Insurance Department.

The New Capitol Investigation.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The majority of the State Senate Finance Committee reports on the new Capitol investigation that while some of the testimony fairly establishes that political favoritism had at times in a measure influenced the appointment and employment upon the Capitol, the committee frankly believes that Commissioner Perry's conduct has been free from bias, and it has the commendation of the committee.

Knocked Down Nine Times in Two Rounds.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27.—A hard-glove fight between William Gibbage and Charles McCoy, both of this city, for a purse of $25, at Ross & Plaisted's saloon tonight, resulted in favor of Gibbage, who knocked McCoy down nine times in two rounds. The fight lasted only five minutes. McCoy was terribly punished, while Gibbage escaped with a few scratches.

AGAINST THE SALOON KEEPERS.

A Conviction for Breaking the Excise Law in Itself Revokes the License.

The Court of Appeals rendered a decision on the excise question on Tuesday. The decision was against the saloon keepers. The case was a suit brought by John M. Meyer against the Excise Commissioners, and was a test case. By the decision of the court a saloon keeper who has been punished for violating the Excise law loses his license by reason of the fact, so that it is not necessary for the Excise Commissioners to revoke it especially thereafter.

The bartender for Meyer was arrested for selling beer on Sunday in June last, and was fined $30. Meyer had no more trouble with the police until December, when his bartender was again arrested, and it was charged that he was selling liquor without a license. He was convicted before Judge Gildersleeve, appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which affirmed Judge Gildersleeve's decision, and again appealed to the Court of Appeals at Albany. His counsel William F. Kintzing, argued that the conviction of Meyer's bartender did not annul the license. The license was not a present; it had been paid for. A proprietor was often away from his saloon, and could not be held responsible for every act of his bartender. Finally, a license could not be taken from a man unless the opportunity were accorded him to appear before a court and be heard in his own case.

The Court in its decision says that in its opinion the license of Meyer was annulled through the conviction *ipso facto*. The law makes it necessary for the licensed person to see that there should be no violation of the law in the licensed place. It is not competent for him to say in case of conviction that the violation was done by another and without his knowledge, as an excuse. The words in the law, "or in the licensed place," were evidently intended to cover such a case. Any other construction would make these words meaningless. All the Judges of the Court concurred in the opinion.

LAWLESSNESS AT HOT SPRINGS.

A Committee of Fourteen Compelling Citizens to Leave the City.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 27.—The condition of affairs here is most deplorable. Doran, Pruitt, Landing, and Allison, who were committed without bail for murder on the street on the 9th inst., were taken to the penitentiary at Little Rock today, and were tendered an ovation by a number of citizens before their departure. The feeling of bitterness and its intensity cannot be described. The Committee of Fourteen, some of whom are citizens and some not, virtually control the town.

The laws are practically suspended, and the committee have things in their own hands. They are controlled in a great measure by a man known here as Charles Watson, but whose real name is Charles Faulk, who is under indictment at Carlisle, Pa., for murder, arson, and burglary. Faulk furnishes to the committee the names of objectionable persons, who invariably are men who are witnesses against Doran and his accomplices.

It was currently reported this afternoon that M. C. Harris, editor of the *Horseshoe*, who has denounced the murderers and the action of the committee, would be notified to leave the city in the morning. Mr. Harris expresses contempt for the whole party, and continues to publish the true facts in regard to the assassination.

About twenty additional men were compelled to leave the city to-day, by order of the committee, at the point of the bayonet. Every one forced to leave was a material witness against Doran and his accomplices in the bloody work.

PROSPECTIVE DUEL IN GEORGIA.

Judge Wright Ending a Discussion with the Attorney-General with a Blow.

ATLANTA, Feb. 27.—While Judge Wright of the Supreme bench and Attorney-General Ely were discussing an old case in the rotunda of the Markham House to-day, Judge Wright arose and slugged Ely with the dexterity of a Sullivan. They were separated, and steps were at once taken to settle the dispute according to the method in vogue among gentlemen. A board of honor is now in charge of the case.

Favoring New Canals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day ordered favorable reports on Mr. Hobbitzell's bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal; Mr. Wemple's bill providing for the appropriation of $1,000,000 annually for four years for the permanent improvement of the Erie Canal, and to aid in maintaining the same free; a joint resolution of the United States and Mr. Brent's bill providing for an appropriation for the construction of a ship canal from Union Lake, in Washington Territory, to Puget Sound.

McGinnis to be Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Gov. Pattison to-day notified counsel for John McGinnis, sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday next for the murder of his mother-in-law in September, 1881, that he would not interfere with the course of the law. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that McGinnis's intoxicated condition at the time of the murder incapacitated him from responsibility for the act. Counsel subsequently made extraordinary efforts to show that the prisoner is insane, and a final appeal to the Governor to spare McGinnis's life was made yesterday, which, however, has failed.

Freight Rate War in the West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Commissioner Vining of the Western Trunk Line Association this evening issued an order reducing freight rates both ways from Chicago and St. Louis to all Colorado points common to the Burlington and Missouri River, the Union Pacific, and the Denver and Rio Grande roads, to meet the cutting of rates by the St. Louis and San Francisco line to Colorado points during the last few days. Officials of the Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Alton, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe said this afternoon that they would at once meet the reduction.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard Dying.

HARTFORD, Feb. 27.—Ex-Gov. R. D. Hubbard was still alive at 10 o'clock, but the physicians think the prospect slight that he will live through the night.

Dr. Carter, one of the New York physicians called to see ex-Gov. Hubbard, pronounces his ailment acute Bright's disease, with blood poisoning.

At 11 o'clock to-night Gov. Hubbard was insensible, and there is not the slightest hope for him. He may live through the night, but it is thought he cannot survive the day to-morrow.

The American Flag in Toronto.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—There is no truth whatever in the statement which has appeared in several American papers that an insult was offered to the American flag on Washington's birthday by the proprietors of the Toronto *Mail*. The American flag has been kept always flown from the office of the Consul in the *Mail* building, but on occasions like that in question it has flown from the main tower of the building, in the most conspicuous place in the city, until the time for which it was ordered up by the Consul has expired.

Gilding Five-cent Nickels.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Major McElrath, Chief of the Secret Service of New England, has made a timely discovery of the gilding of the recent issue of the five-cent nickel by manufacturers of cheap jewelry, by which the coin is made to look like a $5 gold piece, and which might have been sold to the public as such. The manufacturers expressed surprise when informed that they were violating the law against counterfeiting.

Supposed Victim of the Gay Head Disaster.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 27.—Cornelius O'Leary, alias Black Foot, employed as fireman at the Cocheco Print Works, left here early in January rather suddenly, and nobody knew where he went. Today a letter was received from Spencer, Mass., by the police of Dover, that the pocketbook of Con O'Leary of Dover, N. H., was found near Gay Head. It is supposed that O'Leary shipped on the City of Columbus, and was lost.

Fatal Quarrel About a Girl.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 27.—Wes. Dozier, a hackman, and Wallace Hazewood, both negroes, quarrelled about a girl at a club entertainment last night. Dozier invited Hazewood out, and after a short scuffle Dozier was shot in the neck, the ball penetrating the windpipe and causing death in a few minutes. Hazewood was captured at the house of his girl, where he was hiding. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder.

The Road to Gettysburg Completed.

GETTYSBURG, Feb. 27.—The Harrisburg and Gettysburg Railroad was practically completed yesterday by the driving of two golden spikes within the shadow of the tree that marks the spot where Gen. Reynolds fell on Seminary Ridge on the Gettysburg battlefield. It is 27 feet above sea level. The completion of this road opens up a direct route to the Gettysburg battlefield, and saves tourists many weary hours of travel.

Farm Wages and Manufactories.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A report just made by Statistician Dodge shows that in States where only 18 per cent. of the laborers are employed in agriculture the wages of farm hands average $24 a month, while in States where 77 per cent. of farm hands of their wages average only $13.67 a month. In every State the rate of wages on farms is favorably affected by the presence of manufactories.

Piles—Piles—Piles

Cured without knife, powder, or salve. No charge until cured. Write for references. Dr. Corkins, 11 E. 29th.—*Adv.*

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCING

3,500 MEN MARCHING FROM TRINKITAT TO ATTACK THE REBELS.

A Battle Expected to be Fought To-day—Growing Anxiety at Cairo as to the Result—Two Garrisons Surrendered to El Mahdi.

CAIRO, Feb. 27.—The advance of the English troops on Teb began before daybreak today. Two hundred and fifty men were left to garrison Trinkitat, and a force of 3,500 men advanced to the attack. It was expected that a battle would be fought at about 9 o'clock in the morning. The naval brigade has joined Gen. Graham, with two nine-pounders. There is growing anxiety in Cairo about the result of the expedition, and less confidence is felt that the English will be victorious.

The black troops at Suakim have been found to be in communication with Ahmed Baroudi, second in command under Osman Digma. Admiral Hewett has forbidden them to leave the camp, and has stationed the gunboats Decoy and Sphinx so that their guns command the camp, with orders to open fire if there are any symptoms of mutiny.

CAIRO, Feb. 27.—The Mudir of Moina to-day arrested a rebel emissary, who confessed, under pressure, that El Mahdi's men were advancing, more in hopes of plunder than for political reasons.

TRINKITAT, Feb. 27.—The beach presented a lively appearance this morning. The blue jackets, up to their necks in the water, were landing the stores and carrying the soldiers ashore through the surf. The Gordon Highlanders and the Irish Fusileers are advancing to occupy the fort erected by Baker Pasha. They divested themselves of shoes and stockings and waded barelegged through the morasses which lie between the harbor and the main land. The distance to the fort is about four miles. It was built on Feb. 4 to protect the guns while crossing the morasses. The rebels regard with exultation the landing of the forces. They are convinced that Allah has sent all as prey for them.

The British camp is well protected with earthworks. Spies report that Osman Digma is threatening Suakim. Admiral Hewett has returned to Suakim. The rebels are massing one mile from Fort Baker, and are firing at the British vedettes, without doing any harm. A Kruman has been wounded in the foot.

An Arab boy who was sent with a letter to Tokar has returned, bearing marks of ill usage. He says that he was taken prisoner at Tokar, that the town surrendered last Friday, and that the rebels intend to fight in three lines, closing on the rear of the British as the troops advance.

SUAKIM, Feb. 27.—The Captain of the Egyptian steamer Damanhour has refused to obey orders to proceed with his vessel to Trinkitat. Advices from Massowah state that Osman Digma has placed his lieutenant in charge of the body.

SUAKIM, Feb. 27.—A fight took place to-day on the Berber road, nine miles from Suakim, between rebels and friendly tribes. Some of the latter cut their way through. Two thousand men, gathered from tribes numbering 10,000, wish to come in to-morrow. The friendly tribes desire to fight if they are supported.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 27.—A man who has been ten days in making the journey arrived here this morning from El Obeid. He reports that the garrisons of Elfasher, Dafra, Masteri, and Foga are still surrounded, while the garrisons of Om Shanga and Thasi have surrendered. He says there had been no fighting at Bahr-gazelle. He saw three Englishmen at El Obeid who were quite safe, and apparently very well treated. The missionaries were not molested. The Mahdi has only a garrison at El Obeid. The Arabs have gone to their villages, but are under promise to assemble in case of war. Merchants are passing freely between here and Dongola.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—According to mail accounts of Baker Pasha's defeat, fifteen Austrian, four German, and four Swiss officers were killed.

Gen. Gordon reports that the Soudan is tranquil, and that he is sending 300 invalids down the river.

TOASTING THE CZAR.

The Emperor William Banqueting and Decorating the Grand Duke Michael.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Emperor William gave a state banquet to-night in honor of the special Russian Embassy and Grand Duke Michael. Gen. Gourko and other prominent Russians were present. The Emperor had previously bestowed on Grand Duke Michael the cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle, which the latter wore. The Grand Duke sat between the Emperor William and the Empress Augusta and opposite Count von Moltke, who sat between Gen. Gourko and Gen. Count Schouvaloff. The Emperor William wore the uniform of a Kaluga regiment. He proposed a toast in honor of the Czar. Speaking in the French language, he said:

I am anxious to express to your Highness how much I am touched at the attention of the Czar in having remembered the anniversary of my receiving the order of St. George, after I had fought in the Russian army in the Kaluga Regiment, of which I am Colonel, under the eyes of my father. I am profoundly touched by this flattering souvenir. I desire your Highness, together with the officers selected for this mission, to be the interpreters of my sentiments toward the Czar. I drink to the health of the Czar.

The Grand Duke Michael presented to the Emperor William an autograph letter from the Czar and a baton of a Russian field marshal, set in brilliants.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says that joint endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe will, no matter what changes occur, always form a bond of union between Russia and Germany.

The London Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Col. Majendie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, asserts that the explosion at the Victoria Station was caused by nitro-glycerine.

The *Times*, referring to the explosion, says: "It is clear that we have to deal with one of those cowardly outrages whereby Irishmen imagine that they are furthering the cause of Irish independence. We have in our midst a set of cowardly desperadoes who are not ashamed to abuse their freedom by reckless attacks upon life and property. The leaders of the Land League will do well to exert their influence with the dynamiters to repress outrages, since the British, however long suffering, will not indefinitely permit the murder of innocent persons, but may supplement the imperfection of the legal machinery with exceedingly unpleasant reprisals upon Irishmen whose presence they now tolerate."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The guests at the Gladstone convict prison was doubled last night in consequence of an expectation that an attempt would be made by Fenians to liberate the Invincibles confined in the prison.

The Tonquin Campaign.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The situation in Tonquin is excellent. It is believed that the capture of Bac-Ninh will offer no serious difficulty. The military operations in Tonquin are conducted as if the expedition were a walk.

It is reported that the Annamites recently made an attack upon the French near Hanoi. The result of the engagement is unknown. The Chinese Legation here has received no information in regard to the reported attack.

Sargent and Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The *Deutsche Tageblatt* says: "Minister Sargent has so compromised his Government that if the latter does not wish further embarrassment it must dispense with his services."