GERMANY'S NEW REGIME.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR WILL GOVERN WITH AN IRON HAND.

Unhappy Position of the Late Emperor's Widow—Intriguing Friends of William II.—A Helpless Correspondent who had Lots of News, but Could Not Send It.

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LONDON, June 24.—A part of the following despatch was written in Berlin, but the authorities in the telegraph office had received such stringent instructions immediately after the expulsion of the two French journalists that they were shy of sending anything dealing directly with members of the royal family. I asked leave to keep the despatch until the following day, and as I was leaving Berlin within a few hours I brought it along with me to London, and send it together with additional information just received by wire. I give the letter first, as it deals with the question of the hour in Berlin, and is undoubtedly authoritative. It is the gist of an interview with a State official.

It would be incorrect to say that Berlin is quieter or less anxious than it has been since the accession of William II. The general feeling now is one of suspense, and the opening of the Reichstag on Monday by the Emperor will be an event of thrilling interest. Despite all the pressure which has been brought to bear upon him by Austria and Russia, he has thus far refused to commit himself to any definite line of policy, but he has shown that he will govern Germany with an iron hand. That is probably the reason why the Germans are so loyal to him, for there is not a people on earth which is more thoroughly unmanageable than the German under loose or faltering leadership. His Majesty will utter weighty words in addressing the representatives of the people.

At this moment, personal and not political interest predominates. The conflict between Count Waldersee and Prince Bismarck is the foremost topic after the peace or war issue. The secret of this lies in the Emperor's hand. It is of great significance that the story of the difference between the two craftiest and strongest men in the empire has not been officially denied. There are no signs yet that Waldersee is to be superseded in his post as Quartermaster-General of the army. I doubt very much if Prince Bismarck would be willing to force the issue to such a point as this, but he realizes the necessity of keeping extreme Conservatives at a respectful distance. He does not wish to alienate his friends, the National Liberals, by pandering to the advocates of reactionary measures, or coquetting with persecutors of the Jews. What Bismarck wants is a solid majority in the Reichstag and Prussian Landtag, and he can only get it by avoiding extremes. This I believe will be his policy without a shadow of doubt.

With regard to the vacant post lately held by Puttkamer, the Minister of the Interior, I hear from a source in which I have confidence that a name which has been in everybody's mouth, that of Count Von Zedlitz Trutschler, is now ruled out of court. The Count has, however, already refused the portfolio. They gave him an opportunity to do this. In high conservative circles it is not contemplated that the new Minister, whoever he may be, will be allowed to initiate any new or extreme measures of coercion against the Social Democrats or any of the turbulent sections of the community. Whoever accepts the portfolio will be pledged to carry out the policy of the court party and to take up the thread of Puttkamer's work and carry it on, but such policy may yet cause trouble here. No one who is familiar with Berlin politics will deny it. The German people have received a lesson from Frederick's liberal and progressive policy which they will be slow to forget.

The liberal spirit which he aroused will have to be killed before the people will be in the condition which characterized them at the end of the reign of William I. Frederick allowed them to believe that they might vote as freely as men do in the United States, and they will not be prepared to part lightly with this pleasant delusion.

Just before I left Berlin I saw a letter which had been written by Empress Victoria, widow of Frederick, just before the latter's death. It was written to an Englishman of prominence, and it ended with "Yours in the deepest misery, Victoria." This sentence indicated the condition of the unhappy Empress. As far as court politics are concerned, there is no question of her unhappy surroundings, and they have all been revived by Mackenzie's interview since he left Berlin, in which he said in the bluntest sort of language what has been talked of in whispers for a long time while he was in Berlin, namely, that the court party made every conceivable effort during the illness of Frederick at San Remo against his becoming Emperor, and to force him to agree to the regency for his son.

The strongest opposition that was met by the persons who were pushing this plan for the sake of their own ambitious interests came from the Empress.

A report which to-day gained wide currency refers to the Empress and is of great interest, as it indicates important revalutions in the future. It seems that Emperor Frederick, while at San Remo, kept a full diary of passing events as far as they related to his own family and to politics. The main subjects treated were the regency and the possible arrival of the then Prince William to the throne. The diary also contains earnest counsels addressed to the present Emperor, which it is hoped will still impress his iron nature as a message from the now dead Emperor. It is replete with tenderness and fatherly affection. This diary was guarded with most jealous care by the late Kaiser himself. After he returned to Charlottenburg he insisted upon keeping it in his personal charge at all times until April, when the Queen of England visited her imperial daughter at Charlottenburg palace. On that occasion it is reported that the Emperor confided to the care of his mother-in-law of England what he considered the most valuable portion of this diary, and the Queen brought it back to London. The greatest curiosity exists as to the contents of this particular part of the manuscript, but that it will come out in time is unquestionable, for the widow Empress is a woman of extraordinary and commanding intellect. She is by long odds the most forcible mind at the Berlin court. She has been obliged to maintain studious silence for years in the interest of her husband's succession, but that she will eventually make a full revelation of one of the most remarkable intrigues of the nineteenth century is inevitable.

One cause of the antagonism of the widowed Empress to her daughter-in-law, the present Empress, was owing to the known incompatibility of temperament of the two women. The wife of the present Emperor is not to put too fine a point upon it, rather stupid and heavy, and the dowager Empress has a most intolerable contempt for stupid women. A publisher who succeeds in getting hold of this imperial authoress will be able to reap large returns in Germany at least.

The news of Emperor William's refusal to see Mackenzie and the latter's abrupt departure from Berlin was telegraphed back to Berlin from New York, and appeared in the newspapers there yesterday morning. The enemies of the Doctor have begun to assail him with renewed vehemence, and I am informed that a full and circumstantial account of the Emperor's illness and death is about to be published here, in which it will be made to appear that Sir Morell was guilty of grave professional errors of judgment. This will be inspired by that magnificent creature of blowhard envy, Dr. von Bergmann. It is not likely to amount to much, for an account of the Emperor's illness without Mackenzie would be like the traditional performance of "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark.

Enterprise does not always receive its just reward. A very close personal friend of Mackenzie was correspondent of the London *Telegraph* in Berlin. The *Telegraph* and *Times* in London are rivals. Dr. Mackenzie had had a bitter row with the correspondent of the *Times*, and it had been presented to him in a rose-colored and alluring light that if he would aid in getting news of the Emperor's death to the *Telegraph* ahead of the *Times* it would inflict a ghastly and soul-stirring wound to the pride of the journal which still bears the somewhat satirical pseudonym of The Thunderer. To this end a correspondent of the *Telegraph* arrived at the palace in Potsdam very early on the morning on which the Emperor died, and was closeted with Mackenzie in the latter's room. An army of other correspondents, including Mr. Lowe of the *Times*, were waiting patiently in the drizzling rain beyond the gates, and looking with envious eyes toward the door through which the *Telegraph* man had vanished. Dr. Mackenzie was called to the Emperor's apartment early, and stayed there until he died, at 11:12 A. M. At that hour the new Emperor stepped to the door and issued his now famous order to his troops. In an instant the soldiers had started at double quick in either direction and formed a cordon around the palace. The Emperor then gave orders that no one was to pass in or out. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* sat down and gazed at the circuit of soldiers, but, bitterer still, he saw all his rivals rush off to the telegraph office and begin to send thrilling despatches to all quarters of the globe. He sent a pitiful message to Mackenzie, but the latter was heinless, and for five hours and a half the *Telegraph* waited for news, while its enterprising correspondent was imprisoned in a shady corner of Mackenzie's apartment, all of which is now related with great circumstantiality of detail and picturesque finish by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*.

BLAKELY HALL.

BILLY PORTER'S MISHAP.

He Said He Had Reformed, but Soon After He Turned Up in Jail.

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LONDON, June 24.—A few weeks ago I was in the Chatham Hotel, Paris, when a dapper and well-dressed man came to the table where I was sitting, shook hands, and asked me how New York was getting along. His face was familiar and his manner more so, but he was quiet and thoroughly at his ease. He mentioned the names of a number of men who are more or less known about town in New York, and eventually it flashed across my mind that he was Billy Porter, the bank burglar. I asked him if that was so. You are as "right as a trivet," he said, "but I am out of the business now for good. I didn't find it out till I went to prize fights over here, and that recalled me to my old life. After that I threw away the old impressions, and have given up that crowd and everything connected with it for good. Straight business will do for me for the rest of my life. I have been the subject of a good many hard words, but I don't admit the truth of them."

"Are you going back to America," I asked, "to carry out your programme of purity?"

"No," said Porter, with a smile, "they are not as fond of me in America as they might be, especially in the better classes. I am going to take life easy, and I think that Paris and London will do."

He talked a little more about his life, and then wandered away to join a crowd of men who received him with the utmost cordiality. He was evidently rather popular in Paris, although I doubt if anybody had the least idea who he was.

Yesterday morning, on my arrival in London, I learned that this accomplished character was in the hands of the police, and with the aid of letters of introduction from Inspector Byrnes, who ranks, by the way, with the three or four Americans who are really known in Europe, I succeeded in seeing Mr. Porter again. He was in precisely the spirit that might have been expected. There was not the slightest change in his demeanor since I saw him in Paris, but I felt rather nonplussed. I could not get rid of the memory that while he was talking to me in the Chatham Hotel he had, as is alleged, concealed about his person or in his room a very great many thousand dollars' worth of diamonds which he had just stolen in Munich.

"The whole thing is cooked up," he said, "and I will come out of it in good shape, but I cannot talk about it as you will readily understand," glancing around at the prison officials and porters.

The case has not aroused the slightest interest in England outside of police circles. It is the general impression that this time the noted crack is bagged. He is guarded with a degree of vigilance that precludes all chances of escape.

BLAKELY HALL.

A Theatrical Troupe Left Penniless by the Manager.

SCRANTON, June 24.—Melton Boyer, who came here two weeks as manager of a theatrical troupe of ten performers, styled the Metropolitan Madison Square Company, has disappeared from this city, where his company has been playing melodrama at low prices for the past week. A week's salary was due the performers, who are left penniless. The members of the company never saw Boyer before last week. They came here from Philadelphia, after answering Boyer's advertisements in New York theatrical papers. They had received letters from him, in which he said that he lived in Scranton; that he was the owner of the Scranton Music Hall, and that he was supported by a syndicate of business men. Boyer's board bill at May's Hotel, at which he and his company were quartered, amounted to $80. Boyer informed Mr. May that he was in straitened circumstances, and gave him his watch, which he said was valued at $325, as security for the board bill. He represented that the watch was presented to him by the Haverly minstrels. A jeweler, who examined it at Mr. May's request, found that it was worth about $22. Boyer was accompanied in his flight by May Noble, the leading lady.

Canada's Debt Run Up to $310,000,000.

OTTAWA, June 24.—After attempting to place $15,000,000 on deposit, bearing 2 per cent. interest in Montreal banks, the Minister of Finance has returned from an unsuccessful mission. This is the residue of the $20,000,000 3 per cent. loan the Government recently floated in London, and for which they now discover they have no immediate use. Adding this loan with the $15,000,000 of bonds which the Government have just guaranteed for the Canadian Pacific Railway to the public debt, the liability of the Dominion has been run up to $310,000,000, or at the rate of $63 per capita.

No Liquor Sold at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, June 24.—There was no liquor sold openly here to-day. The saloons in the upper end of the town and the hotel barrooms were closed to all comers. Some of the hotel proprietors are so much frightened at the heavy penalties fixed by the new high license law that they refused even to sell wine to the patrons of their dining room tables. In several of the restaurants beer and liquor were freely sold to those who purchased food, even if it was nothing but a ham sandwich. The day was remarkably quiet for a Long Branch Sunday in summer. The iron steamboats began their trips to the big ocean pier to-day. They brought down about 1,000 pleasure seekers.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 13, 19, 21, 22, 23, 34, 40, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 58, 62, 67, 71, 79, 80, 81, 85, 86, 87, 88, 94, 98, 105, 108, 114, 125, 126, 133, 134, 135, 142, 146, 152, 153, 184, 185, 188, 189, 207, 208, 210, 223, 225, 259, 267, 268, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280 to 288. GENERAL TERM.—Recess continued. SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Case on and Nos. 386, 729, 785, 830, 354, 195, 534, 886, 798, 634, 875, 129, 377. Part II.—Case unfinished. Nos. 16, 710, 599, 692, 793, 727, 744, 40, 742, 731, 524, 726. CIRCUIT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 1968, 10749, 3655, 1295, 1723, 1784, 1785, 1780, 1057, 475, 15646, 1844, 1840, 9289, 1170, 1706, 3862, 1935, 3538. Part III.—Clear. Nos. 672, 3536, 840, 1600, Short causes.—Nos. 3708, 2365, 3077, 3678.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Will of Ann M. Odell, 10 A. M.; R. L. Ahern, 12 M.; P. Schreyer, 2 P. M. For probate—Andrew Gerth, John Gilchrist, 10 A. M.; H. Morton, 10:30 A. M.; J. R. Karr 11 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Motions. Part I.—Case unfinished. Nos. 1485, 365, 121, 1804, 1588, 1815. GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to June 28. SPECIAL TERM.—No. 10. EQUITY TERM.—No calendar. Part I.—Clear. Nos. 880, 884, 901, 903, 810, 489, 658, 743, 908, 920, 922, 928, 922, 811, 814. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 501, 923, 927, 948, 506, 956, 412, 503, 948, 949, 954, 955, 958, 965, 970, 971, 973, 976.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Part I.—Nos. 3649, 2900, 2617, 3740, 2623, 3640, 4625, 3781, 1108, 2305. Part II.—Nos. 3162, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4772, 3526, 3669, 3948, 3949, 3954, 3515, 3953, 3958, 3923, 3918, 3952, 734, 3977, 3953. Part III.—Nos. 5279, 5305, 3407.

Royal Baking Powder. Absolutely Pure.
For twenty-five years the standard.—Adv.

In High Favor.
As one and all are well aware,
Clock's Porous Plasters share
Along high favor everywhere.—Adv.

The Best High-Class Cigarettes.
Kinney Bros'. Special Favorite.—Adv.

NOT THE CHINESE METHOD.

THE WAY SECRETARY FAIRCHILD DEALT WITH THE SUGAR FRAUDS.

A Letter From the Secretary to George William Curtis Defending Himself and His Department Against the Charges of the Civil Service Reform Association.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Fairchild has written a long letter to Geo. Wm. Curtis, President of the New York Civil Service Association, emphatically denying the charges made against him and his administration of the Treasury Department, by the officers and attorney of that association, before the Senate committee of which Mr. Hale is Chairman. Secretary Fairchild says: "I have not yet been able to see a copy of the proceedings had before the committee, but from the newspaper reports of the same, and from editorials presumably written by yourself and other officers of the association, I concluded that I was charged in substance with removing from office men who were in all respects competent and fit, when there was no cause or reason therefor, the same being done by me in a spirit of mere wantonness, and with no other purpose than to injure and humiliate good men; with retaining in office other men deserving removal simply because their removal was opposed by politicians of my own party, because they 'had a pull,' to use what I believe are your own words; and with restoring to office, in opposition to the wishes of his immediate superior, a man whom I had previously removed for drunkenness and insubordination; that in doing this I violated the Civil Service rules, and in order to make good this violation the rules themselves were changed by the Civil Service Commission, and that all of this was done because a member of Congress asked that the man be restored." These charges, the Secretary says, are false, and could have been made only upon the authority of the statements of the persons removed and their friends, and of persons whose pecuniary interests were affected by the Secretary's action. The Secretary then says:

"The acts of mine which are the ostensible cause of complaint are immediately connected with efforts which I am making to learn the truth of and correct alleged irregularities in the appraisement of sugar at the port of New York.

"My attention was first sharply called to the subject of the appraisement of sugars at New York in the spring of 1886, when a man called upon me at the Treasury Department, saying that his name was Dreyfous; that he was a sugar broker doing business in New York, but that his business was seriously injured because of the great favoritism shown in the Appraiser's department to another broker named James Burt, whereby said Burt was given such advantages that he had secured almost a monopoly of the sugar brokerage business at that port; that wrongs and frauds of various kinds were perpetrated, all for the benefit of said Burt, with whom officers and employees of the Appraiser's department were in league. Dreyfous further said that the power of said Burt had been greatly strengthened since the advent of this administration, because he was a brother of Silas W. Burt, who had been appointed Naval Officer, and was an intimate friend of Mr. McMullen, who had been appointed Appraiser. I told Mr. Dreyfous that I could not act upon his statements without corroborative proof. He left, promising to bring such proof in a few days. I did not see or hear from him again, and hoped for a time that his statement had been inspired by jealousy and was based upon idle rumors, as were so many that I had been compelled to hear since coming to Washington.

"The next time that I remember hearing of this subject especially was in the fall of 1886, when Mr. Manning, then just returned after his illness, told me that the Boston importers of sugar complained that sugars were classified too low at New York, and that their business was injured and commerce diverted from Boston in consequence; that a Mr. Byrne, connected with the Boston *Herald*, had come to him with good letters of introduction and wished to be given some appointment which would enable him to investigate the subject. At Mr. Manning's request, I talked with Mr. Byrne, and was convinced that he had considerable knowledge of the subject. After much consideration, Mr. Manning decided to give Mr. Byrne the opportunity to make a thorough investigation, that complaints from Boston might be ended once for all, if possible.

"The day before Mr. Byrne was appointed I, at the request of Mr. Manning, asked the Boston *Herald* by telegraph if it would vouch for Mr. Byrne in every particular. The answer was affirmative. Mr. Byrne, therefore, entered upon the investigation. Mr. Manning, and afterward I, gave him every help in our power. Byrne submitted a voluminous report on Nov. 1, 1887, accompanied by a large packing box filled with testimony and exhibits. After a cursory investigation of this report, I turned it over to Assistant Secretary Maynard, who has immediate charge of customs business, with a request that he collate it and then consult with me as to what action should be taken. As a further precaution, I caused other investigations of points suggested by Byrne's report to be made by other officers of the department.

"In June, 1887, several prominent Boston sugar importers called upon me at my hotel in New York, bringing letters of introduction. They complained bitterly of the advantage which New York had over Boston in the classification of sugar; said that it paid them to employ certain brokers in New York, enter their sugar there, and transship them to Boston. I asked if they complained of Mr. Leary, the chemist in the Appraiser's department at Boston. They replied that they had no cause, but their sugars higher than the test at which they purchased them, but that he ought to be more liberal with the merchants, as were the officers at New York. Many quite specific statements as to the conduct of this business were made by these gentlemen at this interview.

"Later I was greatly surprised to learn that the Mr. Dreyfous whose call upon me I have described seemed to be sharing the sugar-brokerage business of New York with the James Burt of whose illegitimate advantages he had complained. Between them, these two men were doing 90 per cent. of that business at that port.

"It is sufficient to say that the result of all the evidence, reports, comparative statements, and circumstances was to convince me that the Government business at the port of New York, so far at least as the collection of the duties upon sugar was concerned, had not been and was not properly conducted; and when thus convinced it became my duty to do what I could to correct the evil; that I must not be forgotten that the Secretary of the Treasury is alone responsible for the conduct of his department, and that he alone, under the laws as they still are, has the power to correct wrongs therein. I do not suppose that it will be maintained that the Secretary, when himself convinced that wrongs exist in his department, should publish the evidence which had operated upon his mind and then delay action until he was satisfied that mankind in general or even a few selected men agreed with him. Although he might very naturally wish to divide disagreeable responsibilities with others, yet under the law as it now is he is not able to do so. I should have been very glad to have had the assistance of the officers of the association had I known that any of them were anxious to give it, and could I by it have been relieved of any portion of my heavy responsibilities, but unfortunately I did not know their wishes, for none of them ever communicated with me on the subject, and had never manifested any interest in any of the one hundred and odd removals which had been made in the New York Appraiser's department since the advent of this Administration or in other matters connected therewith which would seem on the surface to be of more interest in civil service reformers than the cases in question, and it was not then aware that the business and officers of the sugar division possessed an interest so peculiar and extraordinary for the association and its officers; but even had I known all this, I do not see how, with my convictions upon the facts before me, I could have acted differently with my duty clearly in view, efficiency in doing or omitting an official act by a public officer against his own conviction of right and public duty at the behest of those gentlemen would not be less blameworthy than if it were at the behest of a member of Congress or a politician.

"The removals which I am charged with making so wantonly and cruelly were those of two brothers, Edward and John Sherer. The former was the chief chemist and polariscopist in the sugar division, and the latter had exclusive charge of the drawback allowances upon sugars at the port of New York. It was painful to me to remove these men, and I would gladly have avoided it if I thought that I could, consistently with my official duty. Both were said to be men of fair repute and good chemists. Many personal and political friends besought me not to remove them, and no one asked me to do so. No one had then or has to the present time applied for the place of either of them, and I know of no one to appoint in their stead. If by charges are meant such charges as are filed against an officer on a court martial, or such as are contained in an indictment in a criminal court, then no charges were stated to these men; they were, however, made to understand that the conduct of their business was unsatisfactory to me. They offered various testimonials, statements, and evidence to show that their business was properly conducted, among them a paper signed by almost all of the sugar importers and refiners of New York, which stated that the business was conducted satisfactorily to them, and deprecated any change. There were also two letters from importers of sugar, one Willett & Hamlin and the other Ira Bursley, stating that they found no advantage in importing sugars at New York as compared with Boston, except that the former port offered a better market. The testimony of Mr. Bursley was calculated to have peculiar weight with me, for I knew of him very favorably from others, and also because I knew that he was treasurer of the New York Civil Service Reform Association.

"Besides the unsatisfactory conduct of the Government business, there was also evidence that the firm of Sherer Brothers, chemists, 122 Front street, New York, where sugars are tested for importers, was composed of these two brothers, Edward and John. To engage in this business while they were testing sugars as Government officials would be unlawful and indecent. They denied that they still had an interest in that firm, and submitted all of the evidence which they wished to sustain their denial, and yet I believed that they were interested in said business. After everything which they chose to submit had been carefully considered, I was of the opinion that it would tend to promote the public interest if they ceased to be in the service of the Government, and I accordingly ordered their dismissal. Others might not agree with me in my conclusions, but others have not my responsibility; and while I am Secretary of the Treasury I must be governed by the conclusions which I reach.

"Upon the removal of these men I ordered Mr. Leary, the Government polariscopist at Boston, to go to New York and perform the duties which had been performed by Edward Sherer. Mr. Leary had been twelve years in the Appraiser's department at Boston. His character and competency were highly vouched for by men in whom I had confidence. The only fault that I had ever known to be found with him was that he was not so 'liberal' toward importers as was the polariscopist in New York; or, to use the language of the Boston merchants heretofore quoted, his polariscope was more 'pacific.' Mr. Leary now uses at New York the polariscope which Dr. Sherer used, except that it has been cleaned, something sadly needed, according to Mr. Leary. Of course, he tests the same classes of sugars; in fact, does his work under precisely the same conditions as did Dr. Sherer, with the result, if the complaint against him of Mr. Burt is to be believed, that the Government collects $800 a day more from the importers whom he (Burt) represents than it did when Dr. Sherer tested the sugars.

"The explanation of the case of the men whom it is charged that I did not remove because they had influence is this: Fourteen or fifteen names were under consideration. I decided to act upon four or five of the most important and postpone the others until later, for I have not yet finished this business, and until I could see the effect of the removals which I did make. Among these eight or ten men whose cases have not yet been acted upon is one named Jacobs. He has been in the service many years. When Mr. Maynard was going over these names with the Appraiser the latter stated to him that this Jacobs was a son of ex-Senator Jacobs of Brooklyn, and, moreover, was a good officer, and especially requested that he be retained. Mr. Maynard told me what Mr. McMullen had said about each of the men on the list. When he told me this about Jacobs I remarked that I never had heard that Senator Jacobs had a son, and that is all the consideration which I gave to this circumstance. I may say, however, that neither Senator Jacobs nor any one else, save Appraiser McMullen, ever requested that Jacobs be retained, so far as I know, nor have I any knowledge that such a man exists, except as hereinbefore stated. As to the other man, in whom it is said that a member of Congress is interested, I can only say that I was not aware of such interest until I saw the statements charging that such interest was the cause of his retention. The reason for the retention of the other men does not seem to have been ascertained by those who make these charges. I have already given it, however, and it applies to all. The only men for whose retention I have been strongly pressed are the Sherers whom I dismissed.

"The last case is that of Mr. McElwee, the man who was reappointed after dismissal. This case was presented to the committee in the damaging form stated at the beginning of this letter, although I have reason to believe that the persons who did this know all of the facts, which are these:

"Byrne, in the course of his investigation, told me that the men connected with the Appraiser's department were afraid to testify lest they lose their places. I told him that I could not promise them immunity from discharge, but that whatever power I had would be used to prevent their discharge because of any testimony which they might give. Some time later McElwee's removal was recommended on the charge of drunkenness and insubordination, and was approved as a matter of course. I soon was informed that McElwee was one who had given testimony unfavorable to the conduct of the sugar business at New York, and now the feared and predicted removal had taken place.

"I replied that this man was removed for drunkenness and insubordination, and men could not be kept in the Government service simply because they had given testimony in this investigation, no matter what their conduct might be afterward. I was then shown that the date of the offence with which this man was charged was long before he had given his testimony, and that the charge was made against him and his removal recommended almost immediately after the giving of such testimony, and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt upon my mind that the charge of drunkenness had been made, not because he had been drunk or was unfit for his place, but because he had testified. Upon being satisfied of this, I ordered that the proper steps be taken for his restoration, and that he be restored. It seems that a certain certificate from the Local Civil Service Board was necessary to effect his restoration under the Civil Service rules, and that through neglect or oversight this certificate had not been obtained. When this was ascertained and pointed out, the proper steps were taken to correct this error, and the man was restored legally and in due form.

"I am told by the Civil Service Commission that it was not necessary to amend their rules to do this, and that in fact they were not amended, but that it been necessary to amend the rules in order to effect the restoration of a man discharged under the circumstances as I understood them in this case, I should certainly have asked the President to so amend them. I had forgotten it, but I am informed that the Congressman in whose district McElwee lived did take some interest in his case, and probably did speak to me about him, but surely that fact ought not to have deterred me from doing what I thought not only to be right and just, but also essential to secure the proper administration of my department.

"A flood of light was thrown upon this whole subject of the collection of duties upon sugars at the port of New York by something which occurred about the middle of May, about the time that the officers and agents of the association were preparing to present the above charges against me in the name of civil service reform. James Burt, the sugar broker mentioned herein, called at my house one day when I was there trying to dispose of some work which could not have been done at the office; on his card he wrote that he came to see me at the suggestion of Col. Lamont, the President's private secretary. I sent word to Mr. Burt that I was very much engaged, and if his business related to sugar matters at New York that I would like him to speak to Assistant Secretary Maynard, who had charge of the details of that business, and who would consult me about it; that if he must communicate with me personally, I preferred that he do so by letter.

"Mr. Maynard told me the same day that Burt had called upon him, and was much excited about the polarization of sugar as done by Mr. Leary at New York. I remarked that I did not think there was occasion for excitement; that the importers could protest and appeal, and upon convincing the department that their sugars had been classified too high that the duties could be refunded. Mr. Maynard said that Mr. Burt, in connection with this subject, had said that most of his clients, importers of sugar, had supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884, and wished to do so again in 1888 if they could. I said that if they were beginning to talk about election and votes I feared that the charges which the Boston merchants made were all true.

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"I have thus, my dear sir, given in great detail all the facts which are essential for the purposes of this letter, because the sponsors for the charges against me are of such high standing and reputation, and because the charges themselves thus made are calculated to weaken the faith of those who believe them in the faithful administration of this Government. * * *

While naturally wishing to defend the administration of the Treasury Department, as it is my duty to do, I have at the same time equally felt it to be but right that I should call your attention, and that of the other friends of civil service reform, in this manner to the foregoing facts, or, when they are once understood, to the fact that it is alleged that the name of the association and of the cause which it represents have been most unpatriotically invoked protect individual and private interests, and to to hinder and embarrass public officers in the execution of their plain duty, conduct which, if continued, cannot fail to bring it into disrepute and contempt upon the association, and to delay and injure the progress of civil service reform itself. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Went to Bed on the Car Tracks.

Otto Lange, finding himself in need of sleep when he reached the corner of 110th street and Madison avenue at midnight Saturday, took off his coat and his shoes, made a pillow out of them, and went to sleep on the car tracks with a good conscience. The horse cars had stopped running, but there was considerable danger that Otto might interrupt the progress of the milk carts. A policeman happened to pass that way, and fined Otto $5 in the Harlem Police Court for his night's lodging.

THE NEW ST. JOHN'S.

A Catholic Church in Brooklyn that is to be Second Only to the New Cathedral.

Yesterday was a notable day in the history of the Church of St. John the Baptist in Lewis and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn. It was the feast day of the church, and commemorative services were conducted in the morning by the Rev. Jeremiah Hartnett, the pastor, and the Lazarist Fathers in charge. In the afternoon the corner stone of the new church, which will cover half the block, was laid. In the enclosed grounds there were assembled more than 3,000 of the parishioners, nearly as many from the adjoining parishes; more than 1,500 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, composed of delegations from this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City; more than fifty clergymen, 500 children from St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and about the same number from the parochial school. Hymns were sung by the chorus of 1,000 children, led by the Cecilian Society. The corner stone, a granite block weighing nearly seven tons, was laid by Bishop Loughlin. He also made a brief address. He officiated at a like ceremony on a bright Sunday afternoon nearly twenty years ago, when the corner stone of the modest frame building, which is to give place to the new St. John's, was laid.

The new church will be one of the finest in Brooklyn, and will probably be excelled only by the partially completed cathedral in Clermont avenue. The building will be 204 feet long and 85 feet wide, and the side walls will rise to a height of 70 feet. It will be constructed of fine Pennsylvania granite, and will have a gorgeously finished interior. It will have a seating capacity of nearly 5,000. The cost will be more than $200,000. Very liberal subscriptions have already been placed in the hands of Pastor Hartnett, and it is expected that the dedication will take place within two years. P. C. Keely is the architect. Col. Andrew D. Baird, who ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket last year against Mr. Chapin, and is a Scotch Presbyterian, has placed his stone yard and machinery at the command of the contractor free of cost.

SIDING WITH THE WOMEN.

The Central Labor Union Censures Factory Inspector Connolly.

Miss Ida Van Etten and Mrs. Morris of the Workingwomen's Protective Union some time ago complained to the Central Labor Union that Chief Factory Inspector James Connolly had actually defeated their bill before the Legislature increasing the number of factory inspectors by six, all of whom should be women. A committee of the Central Labor Union took testimony in the case last week, and yesterday, in its report, the Central Labor Union condemned the ungallant conduct of Mr. Connolly by a vote of 45 to 7.

The Central Labor Union did not decide upon any person to recommend to President Cleveland for appointment as Commissioner of the Department of Labor. It was deemed better to let him consult the directory than to run the risk of permitting the spirit of envy to enter the Central Labor Union. The individual candidates not seem to have been ascertained by those who make these charges. I have already given it, however, and it applies to all. The only men for whose retention I have been strongly pressed are the Sherers whom I dismissed.

"The last case is that of Mr. McElwee, the man who was reappointed after dismissal. This case was presented to the committee in the damaging form stated at the beginning of this letter, although I have reason to believe that the persons who did this know all of the facts, which are these:

"Byrne, in the course of his investigation, told me that the men connected with the Appraiser's department were afraid to testify lest they lose their places. I told him that I could not promise them immunity from discharge, but that whatever power I had would be used to prevent their discharge because of any testimony which they might give. Some time later McElwee's removal was recommended on the charge of drunkenness and insubordination, and was approved as a matter of course. I soon was informed that McElwee was one who had given testimony unfavorable to the conduct of the sugar business at New York, and now the feared and predicted removal had taken place.

"I replied that this man was removed for drunkenness and insubordination, and men could not be kept in the Government service simply because they had given testimony in this investigation, no matter what their conduct might be afterward. I was then shown that the date of the offence with which this man was charged was long before he had given his testimony, and that the charge was made against him and his removal recommended almost immediately after the giving of such testimony, and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt upon my mind that the charge of drunkenness had been made, not because he had been drunk or was unfit for his place, but because he had testified. Upon being satisfied of this, I ordered that the proper steps be taken for his restoration, and that he be restored. It seems that a certain certificate from the Local Civil Service Board was necessary to effect his restoration under the Civil Service rules, and that through neglect or oversight this certificate had not been obtained. When this was ascertained and pointed out, the proper steps were taken to correct this error, and the man was restored legally and in due form.

"I am told by the Civil Service Commission that it was not necessary to amend their rules to do this, and that in fact they were not amended, but that it been necessary to amend the rules in order to effect the restoration of a man discharged under the circumstances as I understood them in this case, I should certainly have asked the President to so amend them. I had forgotten it, but I am informed that the Congressman in whose district McElwee lived did take some interest in his case, and probably did speak to me about him, but surely that fact ought not to have deterred me from doing what I thought not only to be right and just, but also essential to secure the proper administration of my department.

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CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

He had Nothing to Conceal.

Policeman Kerr arraigned John Brooks at Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and accused him of being drunk in Hudson street, making a disturbance and resisting arrest.

"When I get drunk I get crazy," said Brooks.

"Fined $10," said Justice Patterson.

"I live at 100 Berkeley place, Brooklyn," said Brooks.

"My wife is very sick there, and if I don't come home in the morning it will kill her."

"Yet you get crazy drunk," said Justice Patterson.

"If you'll let me go," said Brooks, "in an hour I'll be in church in the Memorial Presbyterian Church at St. John's place and Seventh avenue, Brooklyn. I stand high there."

"You ought to be put out," said the Justice. "I tell you that you are fined $10."

"I've got a brother who is a police Sergeant in New York," Brooks went on.

"Well, you are a fine specimen," said Justice Patterson, "to drag your relatives into the case. Now, I will lock you up." Brooks went to the prison.

The Announcement of Quinn's Victory.

District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, held a meeting yesterday in Pyth