ALL LEGISLATION BLOCKED.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS REFUSE TO DO THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

They Insist First on the Passage of the Resolution for a Partisan Investigation of the Canals—Ten of Them on Record as Asking for Canal Appropriations Aggregating $644,000—The Senate Clerk Takes His Orders From Fassett Instead of From the Presiding Officer—The Assembly Threatens to Refuse to Pass Senate Bills During the Deadlock.

ALBANY, April 22.—The Senate fight shows no change, and the chance of any break in the lines that have been drawn on each side grows less each day. The Republicans, in default of being able to engineer a political investigation to attempt to influence the fall campaign, seem to think that they have a good enough issue in the pretence that they want to investigate the administration of canal affairs. That this is a mere pretence is easily demonstrated, as actions speak louder than words, for despite the effort they are making to get the people to believe that they think that the canal appropriations are not properly expended they are on record as having asked in this session for about a round million of money to be disbursed under the management of Superintendent of Public Works Hannan. This tangible mark of confidence in the department rather discounts the vague suspicions that they allege to be the inspiration of their determination to force through the investigation resolution even though the important bills now awaiting their action are prevented from passing. Here is the record of the Republican legislators made before they made up their minds to attack the administration of canal affairs in the effort to make political capital:

Appropriations asked for by Republican Senators, $644,000, as follows: Laughlin, $295,000; Fassett, $100,000; Sheard, $54,700; Cossoshall, $51,700; Hendricks, $61,000; Van Gorder, $15,500; Donaldson, $15,000; Saxton, $15,000; Sloan, $35,000; Vedder, $5,000.

Appropriations asked for by Republican Assemblymen, $381,076, as follows: Parsons, $54,750; Gallagher, $50,000; Dickinson, $46,009; L. Hommedieu, $40,000; Strauahan, $22,000; Acker, $7,000; A. Johnson, $14,000; White, $10,000; Chamberlain, $10,000; E. Brown, $600; Stevens, $35,000; H. J. Lane, $5,000; N. Stevens, $5,000; Mott, $9,000; Green, $24,726; Willis, $10,000; R. S. Johnson, $15,000.

The Senate opened its session with brightness and color predominating. All of the bridal couple visitors and most of the lady visitors were on that side, because the most life and excitement were supposed to be found there. And the battle-breathing Senators, probably as a foil to the ferocious dispositions they are cultivating, were almost unanimous in displaying a devotion to floral decoration. Senators Hawkins, Robertson, Stadler, and Cantor, who represent all varieties of modesty, agreed in wearing modesty's symbol, a bunch of nodding violets. Senators Brown, Laughlin, Linson, Hendricks, and Roesch wore carnation pinks. Senator Birkett sported a white pink, and Senator Fassett was adorned with some fragrant blossoms of lily of the valley.

Although no sign of yielding on either side could be detected, an understanding was soon reached that an early recess would be taken. This shut out Erwin and Saxton, who had come undecorated, but prepared to strew flowers of speech before the Senate. Two voluminous speeches were thus staved off for another twenty-four hours.

The first talking of the day was done by Senator Cantor, who read a lot of editorial extracts from independent newspapers denunciatory of the proposed partisan investigation. Mr. Cantor proposed that the Freedom of Worship bill, about which the Republicans expressed such tender sympathy, should be taken up instead of the canal resolution, but the Republicans voted the proposition down.

Mr. Fassett asked if it was the intention of the minority to allow a vote to be taken on the canal resolution to-day, and Senator Cantor replied: "No, not for a partisan investigation."

Mr. Fassett then moved to take a recess until to-morrow, and he insisted on Mr. Stadler's amendment to make the Freedom of Worship bill a special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. Stadler—Are we to understand that the Republicans will not pass any bill until this resolution is adopted?

Mr. Fassett—Exactly.

Before the recess was taken a parliamentary tangle resulted from the Lieutenant-Governor's resenting the way that the Clerk obeyed the winks and nods of Mr. Fassett and disregarded the orders of the presiding officer.

The Clerk will call the roll," ordered the Lieutenant-Governor, but Mr. Fassett raised his hand and addressed the Chair. Clerk Hall waited for Fassett's nod, and Lieut.-Gov. Jones decided to make the issue. He refused to recognize Fassett and repeated his order that the roll be called. Hall still stood mute. Fassett made a point of order, which was overruled, and then the roll call went on.

Afterward the Lieutenant-Governor, in his most dignified manner and loudest tones, called attention to the way that the Clerk ignored the constitutional officer who presides over the Senate and obeyed the Republican leader on the floor.

Mr. Fassett said that, as the majority of the Senate elected the Clerk, the Clerk should take his orders from that majority, that being in effect the Senate itself. This was especially true when the President of the Senate exceeded his powers or violated any of the rules.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones and Senator Cantor attacked the proposition that the Clerk of the Senate had any discretion to decide whether the presiding officer was acting within the rules or not, absurd and dangerous.

Mr. Fassett evidently concluded that he had assumed an untenable position, for he suddenly renewed his motion to take a recess and it was carried.

The Assemblymen worked in a half-hearted manner. Except for the refulgent glory of Mr. Parsons's necktie, the modestly gay buttonniere of Deputy Clerk Ellis, and the sweet spring suits of two dames in half-crope-tinted gowns, the whole tone and color was sombre. This matched the spirits of the members, who are becoming discouraged over the prospect that no more of their bills will get through the Senate, owing to the set purpose of the Republicans to go on a political fishing trip along the canals.

More distinct echoes of the Senate fight rumbled into the Assembly chamber. One was a veto from the Governor, levelled against Mr. German's bill creating an Electric Lighting Commission in the village of West Troy. The Governor said that it allows only taxable property owners to vote for the proposed Commissioners, and is therefore in conflict with the Constitution, which forbids a property qualification for the franchise. The Governor called attention to the fact that the Senate, in refusing to transact any business until the resolution for a partisan investigation of the canals is adopted, prevented the recall of the bill for amendment and compelled its veto.

Senator O'Connor's bill appropriating $50,000 for sewers on the Binghamton Asylum grounds evoked another echo of the Senate fuss.

Mr. Blumenthal favored delaying the bill. He said he knew that the House had no right to criticise the action of the coordinate branch, but he questioned whether it was within the province of either House to block legislation. The Senate was tied up so that the bills of the Assemblymen were being smothered, yet the Assembly calendar was crowded with Senate bills, and the lower House was kept busy with their consideration. He doubted whether the Senators have a right to do so as they are doing when they were elected to come here and make laws.

Mr. Devo pleaded that the bill was as much his as Mr. O'Connor's, and said that the strife in the Senate ought not to interfere with its passage.

Mr. McClelland said that the Assembly would have to begin somewhere. As bills of his own were endangered by the Senate deadlock, he moved to lay the bill on the table until the Senate got down from its high horse. This motion was carried by a vote of 58 to 47.

The East River Bridge Commission bill was adversely reported, and the adverse report was agreed to.

Mr. Sullivan passed his bill providing that the fees and commissions for the collection of the collateral inheritance tax for the State shall go into the City Treasury instead of into the Comptroller's pockets.

Mr. Fish's bill repealing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in New York to spend $50,000 a year in erecting monuments to distinguished Americans was passed, with an amendment suggested by the criticism that something should be done to prevent inartistic creations from being imposed upon the people. The amendment provides that the designs for the monuments must be approved by the directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Husted's bill, giving the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration the powers of a court in relation to summoning witnesses, was passed.

Mr. Fish, by unanimous consent, reintroduced his bill adding ground in Queens county to the Federal Government for the purpose of building batteries for New York harbor defence. This time the bill will probably receive the Governor's signature if it passes. Mr. Fish has had the assistance of Judge Maynard in drawing it, and the imperfections and omissions noted in the Governor's veto are corrected.

Among the bills reported from the Cities was Sullivan's most erratic legislative proposition. He got it out of the committee on the pretext that all he wanted was to get it before the House for consideration. It revokes the permission of the New York Park Commissioners (for the elevated railroad occupancy of Battery Park, and provides for the removal of the structure there by Oct. 1, 1891. Mr. Sullivan sought to have his bill progressed on the same plea that he wanted the House to have a chance to consider. His persuasive "come boys, give me a vote on this, so that I can get the sense of the House on the bill," brought three-quarters of the Assemblymen to their feet on both sides of the chamber.

The report on the bill to continue the Greater New York Commission a year longer also stirred up a fuss. The Brooklyn members all opposed Mr. Brodsky's effort to progress the measure, and made it take the regular order. This gives it very little chance of becoming enacted this session. It provides that the Commission to inquire into the desirability of consolidating New York, Kings, Richmond, and parts of Westchester and Queens into one municipality shall continue its work and draft a charter for the proposed greater New York.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will report Senator Stewart's bill making an appropriation for the World's Fair, amended so that the Commission for New York State shall be Chauncey M. Depew and his alternate, James H. Breslin, and John Boyd Thacher and his alternate, James Roosevelt. All the provisions relating to the lady managers is stricken out, and the appropriation is increased to $250,000.

The committee will also report favorably a bill for the distribution of the direct tax refund of $2,212,000, which provides that $1,646,750 shall go to the payment of the principal of the canal debt, $40,257,50 to the payment of interest thereon, $100,000 for the payment of Niagara reservation bonds maturing July 1, and $6,250 for the interest thereon. The committee will also report favorably Mr. McClelland's bill taxing foreign bankers.

THE WASHINGTON RELICS.

Continuation of the Sale of Documents—The First President and Slavery.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The sale of Washington relics, autograph letters of notable persons, and other interesting mementoes of American history, which was begun here yesterday was continued to-day. The rarest and most valuable articles of the collection were sold yesterday. The proceeds from the sale amounted to more than $21,000. To-day's sale was devoted almost entirely to the sale of the autograph letters.

One of the letters, signed by Washington, was dated at Mount Vernon, Aug. 17, 1799, and addressed to Robert Lee. It gives an insight into the first President's sentiments on slavery. Washington says:

"To sell the overplus I cannot, because I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species. To hire them out is almost as bad, because they could not be disposed of in families to any advantage, and to disperse the families I have no power. What, then, must be done? Something must, or I shall be ruined, for all the money (in addition to what I raised by crops and rents) that have been received for lands sold within the last four years, to the amount of $50,000, has scarcely been able to keep me afloat." After some sharp bidding the letter was knocked down to W. E. Benjamin for $420.

A letter of John Page, dated Williamsburg, Aug. 20, 1776, and addressed to the County Lieutenant of Westmoreland, warning that official that the British were likely to make an advance against that commonwealth and admonishing him to be on his guard, was sold for $100. The proclamation of the Earl of Dunmore, Governor-General of Virginia, signed by the Earl, calling upon all persons able to bear arms to resort to his Majesty's standard or be declared traitors and their lands and goods forfeited, brought $100. A letter of Patrick Henry sold for $40.

A handbill printed at Annapolis, giving the first news to the Yorktown line, of the battle of Lexington, brought $65. A series of original letters and papers in relation to the charges of corruption made by James Monroe against the investigation that grew out of these charges, in the course of which Alexander Hamilton confessed his liaison with Mrs. Reynolds, were secured by W. E. Benjamin for $40.

A resolution of the Council of Safety in Philadelphia in December, 1776, that in its opinion all the shops of the city should be shut up, the schools closed, and the inhabitants engage in providing solely for the defence of the city, was sold for $49. A fac-simile of the proclamation of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, declaring that all persons aiding the British be seized and put in a place of safety, was sold for $37.50. A map of the city of New York in 1673 brought $32. Washington's inaugural coat was sold for $108.

BEARS STILL TRIUMPHANT.

They Have Things All Their Own Way in the Chicago Wheat Pit.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The excitement in the wheat pit on the Board of Trade was continued to-day. The bears had the best of it and they improved their opportunities by forcing a further reduction in values. There were occasional rallies, but the general tendency was downward and the net result of the day's trading was a reduction of 2¼ in values. The other articles dealt in were in sympathy with the weakness in wheat, and show a material loss in prices.

At the opening bell the bears swarmed into the wheat pit apparently resolved to recoup themselves for the losses which they sustained during the recent advance. They played a bold game, and their onslaught was irresistible. The New York contingent, which led the recent advance, was selling out its wheat, and most of the local bulls followed their lead, though they were inclined to buy on the breaks by which they were losers, as the breaks came in too rapid succession.

The bear contingent seemed to call the market successfully at all times. They put on their wheat on the hard spots, took it back on the breaks, and again flooded the market when it rallied. Bulls, who had hoped for the price to take a decided turn higher, were in this way drowned out several times. Schwarz, Bloom, Lynn and several others of this class were working successfully on the short side. They carried the day at the start in spite of the fact that the opening English cables were steady and firm, and London quoted cargoes higher.

Wheat men on the Produce Exchange yesterday had another riotous time. Again were the bears on top, and for two days they have had the swing. As the bulls had cut the pace for their opponents to lose, the flight of the bruins in smashing things was unbounded. The transactions for the day aggregated 28,750,000 bushels, and May, which last year was 94½c., opened yesterday at $1.23⅝, rose higher, then dropped and closed at $1.20⅝; June, which this time last year was 93⅝c., opened at $1.20⅝, and fell like a plummet to $1.17⅛, closing at those figures; July, which last year was 91⅝c., opened at $1.17⅝ and closed at $1.15⅛. The December option, which last year was 91⅝c., opened at $1.11, advanced a cent, and then fell to $1.10, closing at $1.10⅝. Corn was not materially changed. Cotton had another fair day, the speculation aggregating 148,000 bales at a slight rise in prices.

LANDED IMMIGRANTS AT HALIFAX.

Steamers to Portland which Unload Passengers in British Territory.

BANGOR, April 22.—According to the figures furnished by Collector Dow of Portland the last three British steamers that arrived at that port, the Carthaginian, Sarnia, and Parisian, brought only 120 passengers, but previously landed 1,700 at Halifax, from which port immigrants are supposed to reach the United States by rail without complying with the provisions of the new immigration law. Collector Dow says that it is no possible to prevent immigrants landed in Canada from reaching the United States "without closer supervision of incoming trains from Canada at Portland."

If trains from Canada are to be inspected at all it would seem that Vanceboro, on the eastern Maine border, or even Bangor, would be the proper place for such inspection, as it is through these two places that the great volume of travel from the maritime provinces to the United States must pass. Immigrants seeking to dodge the law would not be likely to travel several hundred miles out of their way around the northern part of Maine for the sake of reaching Portland via the Grand Trunk over the western border of the State. The most direct route from Halifax to the States is via the Inter-colonial Railway to St. John, N. B., thence by the Canadian Pacific to Vanceboro, Me., the eastern terminus of the Maine Central, which is 251 miles from Portland.

For the past two months every through train from the East arriving at Bangor has brought from one to three car loads of second-class passengers, among whom probably were the immigrants landed at Halifax by the Portland-bound steamers mentioned above. Frequently the morning trains leaving Bangor for the West are so heavy that two locomotives are required to draw them and all the extra travel comes from over the border. Thousands of immigrants of all sorts and conditions pass through this city bound west every month, but very few of them ever return.

Increase in Immigration.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Bureau of Statistics reports the total number of immigrants arrived at the ports of the United States during the periods named as follows:

	1891.	1890.
Month of March	52,760	45,827
Three months ended March 31	216,524	195,332
Nine months ended March 31	518,527	454,000

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

IT ENDORSES HARRISON, AND CHOOSES CLARKSON FOR PRESIDENT.

The Proposed Immigration Plank Modified for Fear of Offending Foreign Voters—Loud Cheers for President Harrison.

CINCINNATI, O., April 22.—The Republican National League has closed its Convention for 1891, and put itself in form for the coming year. The reading of letters of regret this morning was interrupted by the distribution from the stage of 1,500 tin-plate souvenirs sent from St. Louis to mark the beginning of that American industry. The delegates sought them as eagerly as if they had been silver.

Letters were read from President Harrison, Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster, Secretary Proctor, Gen. Alger, William M. Evarts, and others, and a telegram from the Hon. J. S. Clarkson. The President wrote:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, April 18.

"*The Hon. John N. Thurston, President, &c.*

"DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. inviting me to attend the fourth annual Convention of the Republican League clubs, to be held at Cincinnati, April 21 and 22.

"Your letter found me in the press of business incident to a contemplated trip to the Pacific coast, upon which I shall start in a few hours. I regret that I shall be unable either to attend the Convention or to give by letter any extended counsel.

"The conventions of the Republican party and the legislation of the last Congress have, however, very clearly defined and very courageously presented the issues upon which the next contest must be waged. To those conventions' declarations I gave the assent of a deep conviction, and to the important legislation of the last Congress my earnest support. If the people of the United States will now give the world to understand that the protection and enlargement of our domestic industries, the extension of our foreign trade by reciprocal arrangements, not inconsistent with a protective policy, and the revival of our merchant marine by the methods that all other nations use, is our settled policy, we will speedily, I am sure, realize a marvellous development and a renewed prosperity.

"Hoping that your Convention may be in all respects successful,

"I am, very truly yours,

"BENJ. HARRISON."

The Committee on Resolutions, through Judge John L. Webster of Nebraska, presented a report. The resolutions honored the memory of Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, and Secretary Windom; endorsed the action of Speaker Reed in compelling the members of the House of Representatives to transact public business; favored protection and reciprocity; remembered the claims of soldiers, and declared the aim of the League to be the dissemination of the principles and doctrines of the Republican party as fashioned by the teachings of its greatest leaders. The following clauses are in full:

"We endorse the wise, statesmanlike, courageous, and patriotic course of the administration of President Harrison. Its conduct of both domestic and foreign affairs has been such as to command the thorough respect and hearty admiration of every true citizen. Its attitude in dealing with alien residents and giving to them the protection accorded to American citizens, and no more, is just, and should commend itself to the civilized world.

"We oppose any attempt to debase the currency and coin of the country, but insist upon such legitimate increase of our circulating medium as shall satisfy the demand of the double standard as will fairly satisfy the increasing necessities of trade and commerce.

"Loyal and intelligent Republicans will not seek to destroy vested interests, nor to cripple any legitimate enterprise, but they demand that the best thought of the Republican party shall be concentrated on the formulating of such legislation as will protect the people from any exactions of the usurer, from oppressions of monopolies or, from extortionate demands of public carriers.

"Recent events have made more apparent than ever the necessity for exercising the sovereign right inherent in our nation, as in all other nations, of discriminating the admission of foreigners as residents in this country. We therefore recommend such changes in our laws as will effectually prohibit the immigration of paupers and criminals and of people so alien from us in their ideas and habits of thought that they cannot be assimilated in the body politic.

"We reaffirm our belief in and devotion to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted and certified as counted. Denial of such right should result in decrease of representation in Congress and in the electoral colleges.

"We recognize the Republican press of the country as a great and indispensable force in the advocacy and promotion of Republican principles, and commend to every believer in Republicanism the duty of lending his influence and efforts to the extension of the benefits of this potent agency."

The first breeze was felt when a Wisconsin delegate, whose accent as well as his words told that he was of foreign birth, begged on behalf of the many Republicans in the Northwestern States that the proposed language restricting immigration be expunged. He said the meaning of the words might be all right, but they would be distorted by the enemy with telling effect on the foreign-born Republican vote of the Northwest. They had had experience and wanted no more.

Gen. Fairchild of Wisconsin, who was cheered when he arose, said the delegates were all agreed on the point in question. It was right to look after immigration, but he begged the Convention to listen to the warning of these earnest men of the Northwest. They knew what they were talking about.

T. C. Campbell of New York made the point that it was better to be right and lose than to win by being wrong.

The debate grew hot. The Mafia were denounced. One delegate asked where the line could be drawn to define who was not fit to assimilate with the body politic. Another retorted that in New Orleans the line was drawn on the lamp post.

Finally Judge Webster moved to strike out all after the word "criminals," and this was done and the resolutions adopted.

The reading of the Harrison endorsement created the most enthusiastic scene of the Convention. The delegates rose and with waving handkerchiefs, hats, and canes kept up a demonstration for several minutes.

Gen. Drake of Iowa presented the report of the Committee on League Work, recommending the appointment of State and deputy organizers, and that the League methods be set to work in every school district of the doubtful States. It was also suggested that a committee of five be appointed to report at the next Convention on the propriety of incorporating the League. It provoked opposition, as the Western men thought it meant the establishment of permanent headquarters in New York, but it was finally carried.

Then came the election of officers, and with great dignity and decorum the nominating speeches were made. Judge Powers placed John S. Clarkson in nomination. A half dozen delegates seconded the nomination. Senator Matthews of Illinois, courageously met the apparent avalanche toward Clarkson by presenting the name of W. W. Tracy, President of the Illinois League, and one or two delegates favored Mr. Tracy. But President Thurston left the chair and made a brief but forcible speech which seemed to settle the matter. Mr. Tracy's name was withdrawn and Mr. Clarkson received the unanimous vote in an enthusiastic manner.

Being now out of office, President Thurston named Mr. Tracy for President pro tem. He was elected and thanked the Convention for the temporary compliment.

The election of Secretary elicited some feeling. New York wanted the present incumbent, Mr. Murphy, to remain. Wisconsin joined, and read a telegram from Clarkson in Murphy's behalf. Pennsylvania somewhat fiercely resented what looked like dictation, and named Mr. Theodore Stanton. Ohio followed by naming J. Chester. The vote was so close that an election was doubtful on the first ballot, but changes began, and ended in the choice of Mr. Humphrey.

Phineas Lounsbery of Connecticut was re-elected Treasurer.

The committee reported in favor of Indianapolis as the next place of meeting, but the Convention made a report to suit itself by voting that the Executive Committee shall name the place and the time, but shall make the time not less than three weeks after the National Republican Convention. Then, at nearly 4 o'clock, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Mme. Forrest Defeated.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court granted yesterday the motion to vacate the order of arrest of Nathaniel Niles, ex-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, who is charged by Eliza Forrest with unlawfully appropriating to his own use $57,000 and chattels valued at $16,000, intrusted to him by the plaintiff. The Judge says that the woman's story is uncorroborated and that "it is perfectly clear that no reliance can be placed on the testimony of such a person."

While it is true that many complaints of dull trade, Secretary Foster said in Wall st. yesterday, the new policies of form have given plenty to do.—Jack

HIS CHECKS RETURNED MARKED "N. G."

Mr. Brunel Was Very Pleasant Manners, but Hotels Like to be Paid in Money.

Frederick C. Brunel was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged by F. S. Willard, cashier of the Marlborough Hotel, with the larceny of $40. He refused to plead, and obtained an adjournment until Monday. Bail was fixed at $2,500.

In his complaint Mr. Willard says that on March 20 Brunel, then a guest of the hotel, induced him to cash a check on the Orange Savings Bank. He had since learned that Mr. Brunel's account with the bank had been closed, and that he had been notified not to draw any more checks. Six checks drawn by him, five on the savings bank and one on the People's Bank of East Orange, and all returned marked "N. G.," were presented in evidence. Brunel was arrested on Tuesday night as he was going into 148 West Forty-fifth street, where he was living with his wife and her mother and sister. The total amount of his indebtedness to the Marlborough Hotel is a little more than $100.

Detective Sheldon of the Central Office says he has learned that when Brunel, who is not yet 30, first appeared in New York it was as an English dude of the first water. He put up at the Grand Union Hotel and always went to dinner in full evening dress. He said that he was a Canadian, and that his father was an officer in an English regiment commanded by his grandfather, who was a distinguished member of Lord Lorne's staff. He had seen service himself, and had served in south Africa in a regiment of volunteers who left England at their own expense to take part in the Bechuana campaign. Brunel admitted that he was not well supplied with money, and that he was looking for work fit for a man without experience. He got a place as clerk in Earle's Hotel, but the life did not suit him, and he resigned to become a rough rider at a riding academy in Orange. That did not suit, and for a time he drove a hack. He is a first-class rider, and knows all about horses. Tired of the hack business, he went into real estate, and then he got a job somewhere in Jersey and his friends lost track of him.

All this time he had been getting deeper and deeper in debt, and had been alienating the friends his genial manners made for him by obtaining from them small sums of money under false pretences. He showed up again about twelve months ago, and said that he was in the real estate business in East Orange. He was working with R. Appleton, Jr., of Brick Church. He dressed well and spent money freely. He was usually accompanied by two ladies, one of whom he introduced as Miss Estelle McCullom and his intended wife. The other was her sister. He told Mrs. Simpson, a friend, that he was doing well, and offered her several bargains, but she did not purchase.

About four months ago, while accompanied by Miss McCullom and her sister, he told Mrs. Simpson's sister, Miss Emily Allen, that he had come to town to take the ladies to the theatre. He had left his purse at home, and could Miss Allen oblige him by cashing a check? He was going to dine at the St. James Hotel. He wanted only $10. Miss Allen did not have $10 in her pocketbook, but she is well known at the St. James, and after she had endorsed the check the cashier gave him the money. With the proceeds he paid it cost Miss Allen $11.50 to redeem the check.

A few weeks later he appeared at the Hotel Normandie, accompanied by Mrs. Brunel, and engaged rooms. He had been married only two days, and nothing was too good for his bride and himself. A check for $76 repaid the proprietors for the accommodation he received in the hotel. The check was not honored when presented. What happened then has not been made public. It is said that Mr. Brunel was locked in his room and was informed through the keyhole that unless the money was forthcoming he would be invited to face a police magistrate. Within a few hours, in answer to an appeal carried to some place in New Jersey by Mrs. Brunel, the check was redeemed, and Mr. Brunel was informed that his rooms were required for an incoming guest.

With two small handbags the couple went to the Marlborough Hotel. That was about seven weeks ago. Clerk Willard said yesterday that Brunel had "such nice manners," and, although he drank a good deal, was so evidently a gentleman that the clerk had no doubt of his solvency.

Detective Sheldon says Brunel would give any one a check who would take it, expecting that something would turn up to enable him to provide for it. In Orange Brunel has many friends, but they have all been bled to the extent of their willingness. Robert Appleton, Jr., said last night: "I'm sorry for Brunel, but he's always getting into holes like this. He has borrowed all the money my friends and clients would lend him, and I do not know whom to ask to get him out of this scrape."

Mrs. Brunel tried hard to find bail for her husband, but without success. Brunel says that less than $1,000 will pay every cent he owes.

"I've been a fool and got into a hole," he said. "I'll get out, too."

OUR VAST OUTPUT OF IRON AND STEEL.

The Record for 1890 Shows the Greatest Production of Any Nation in the World.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 22.—The annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association has just been published. This week's *Bulletin* of the association says:

"We now present the exact record, as shown by our annual report, of the production of leading articles of iron and steel in the United States in 1890, in which year we made the best record in the production of iron and steel that has ever been made by any country. Not even Great Britain has ever achieved such remarkable results in the production of iron and steel in one year as were accomplished in this country in 1890. And to show how marvellous was our own growth in production in that year, we give in comparison the statistics for 1889, which of itself was regarded as the close as a remarkably active year. Our statistics are in net tons:

NET TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS (EXCEPT RAILS).

	1890.	1889.	1880.
Pig iron, including Spiegel	7,208,507	6,016,679	10,307,028
Spiegeleisen	54,769	85,823	104,192
Bessemer steel ingots	2,812,501	3,261,820	4,131,582
Bessemer steel rails	1,632,631	1,691,934	2,001,978
Open hearth steel ingots	352,036	416,496	574,920
Open hearth steel rails	5,291	3,546	4,016
Crucible steel ingots	78,715	84,989	78,716
Rolled iron, except rails	2,907,402	2,876,127	2,804,828
Rolled steel, except rails	1,901,864	1,864,844	1,828,247
Iron rails	14,253	10,266	15,548
Pig scrap and ore blooms	59,975	38,200	91,748
Keg or iron cut nails	2,170,107	1,778,062	1,828,180
Keg or steel cut nails	1,837,264	4,037,676	3,934,841
Keg or wire nails	1,540,000	2,435,000	3,120,911
Iron and steel wire rods	813,841	407,513	511,951

Business Troubles.

Deputy Sheriff Finn yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of the United Electric Traction Company of 115 Broadway, in a lot of bonds of the company in the hands of the Mercantile Trust Company, Alfred Skitt, Robert L. Belknap, and others, pledged for loans or contracts. The purchaser was F. G. Corning for $70. He entered a judgment against the company a few weeks ago for $5,210. An attorney for one of the creditors entered a protest against the sale.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday sold out a lot of empty beer kegs, horses, trucks, &c. belonging to the Cohoes Brewing Company, 444 Greenwich street and 601 West Forty-seventh street, against which judgments were entered for $30,500, the sale realizing about $1,500.

The stock of Scherwinsky & Harrison, dealers in dry goods, 91 Division street, was sold out by the sheriff yesterday under an execution of $525.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment against Sullivan K. Brown of Providence, R. I., for $1,381 in favor of Gordon Brothers. It is claimed that there is money owing him by the New London Steam Woollen Company in New York.

Harry C. Jacobs, manufacturer of pants at 9 East Fourth street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Schwerin, giving preferences for $2,150, of which $1,000 was to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank and $1,150 to Bernard Schwerin. He has been in business alone since June 1, 1890, having previously been of Schwerin & Jacobs and H. B. Rosenthal & Co. His liabilities are reported to be about $10,000.

The stock of prayer books, Bibles, church calendars, electrotypes, fixtures, &c., of the Church Calendar Publishing Company at 26 Church street, New York, was sold out by Deputy Sheriff Helmberger yesterday, realizing about $700.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday took possession of the store of Max Bacharach, doing business as Bacharach & Co., wholesale dealer in groceries and fruits, at 800 Greenwich street, under two executions of $1,237. He has been in business since April 1, and sold largely to German dealers in delicatessen.

Judge Van Wyck of the City Court has appointed Thomas McAdam receiver for Philip L. Meyer, real estate broker of 44 Broadway, on the application of Melville H. Regensberger, attorney for Richard Hobbins, who obtained judgment against Mr. Meyer for $1,681. Judgments for over $40,000 have been entered against Mr. Meyer in the past few months.

The Saranac Lakes Clear of Ice.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., April 22.—The ice went out of the upper and lower Saranac lakes this morning. This is one day earlier than last year. This idea, on the strength of broad, falling throughout the Adirondacks on May 1.

HE REACHES THE PACIFIC.

THE PRESIDENT ENTERS CALIFORNIA FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Somewhat Choked by Plain Dust, He Expects Relief from the Olive Oil and Vineyards of the Golden State—He Meets a Big Indian Over a Century Old.

TUCSON, Arizona, April 21.—The special train bearing the Presidential party arrives at Tucson to-night promptly on time. The principal incidents on the run from El Paso were the short stops made at Deming, N. M., Bowie, Wilcox, and Benson, Arizona. The President was received at each of these places by a military salute and was heartily cheered. National colors were conspicuous everywhere. The President made a short speech at Deming, in which he made an important announcement. He said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me great pleasure to tarry for a moment here, and to receive out on these broad and sandy plains the same evidence of friendliness that has greeted me in the States. I feel great interest in your people, and, thinking that you have labored under a disadvantage by reason of the unsettled state of your land titles, because no country can settle up and become populous while the titles to the land remain insecure, it was my pleasure to urge upon Congress in both a general and special message the establishment of a special land court to settle this question once for all. [Cheers.]

I am glad that the statute is now a law, and immediately upon my return from this trip I expect to announce the Judges of that court, and to set them immediately to work upon these cases, so that you shall certainly within two years have all these questions settled. I hope you will then see an increase of population that has not as yet been possible, and which will tend to develop your great mineral resources and open up your lands to settlement. Thanking you on behalf of our party for this pleasant greeting, I bid you good-by. [Cheers.]

The Presidential party had a royal reception at Tucson, which was brilliantly illuminated in Gen. Harrison's honor. The President made a speech from the rear platform, and afterward shook hands with all in reach as the train left for Los Angeles.

INDIO, Cal., April 22.—The Presidential party entered the State of California at Fort Yuma at 4:50 o'clock this morning. A large quantity of beautiful flowers and fruits was presented to the President. The entire party was asleep at the time, so they did not see the presentation committee. When the President's party reached Indio at 8:15 o'clock, it was received by a large delegation, including Gov. Markham and staff, ex-Gov. Perkins, Senator Felton, Judge Van Vleet of Sacramento, S. M. White of Los Angeles, Col. C. F. Crocker, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railway, and Mr. Stump, Chairman of the Republican Committee. Gov. Markham made an address of welcome on behalf of the people of the State.

The President replying said that he would not undertake, while almost choked with the dust of the plains, he had just left to say all that he hoped to say in the way of pleasant greetings to the citizens of California. Some time later when he had been refreshed by their olive oil and their vineyards he would endeavor to express his gratification at being able to visit California. He had long desired to visit California, and it was his objective point on this trip. He had seen the northern coast, Puget Sound, but had never before been able to see California.

He remembered from boyhood the excitement of the discovery of gold, and had always distantly followed California's growth and progress. The acquisition of California was second only to that of Louisiana and the control of the Mississippi River. It secured us this great coast, and made impossible the ownership of a foreign power on any of our coast line, and it has secured perfect mutual isolation, which is our great protection against foreign aggression. He thanked the Governor and committee for their kindly reception, and assured them that if he should have complaint to make of his treatment in California it would be because its people had been too hospitable.

The President then met friends with the large number of people, several Indians, including Chief Cabazon, Chief of the Indio tribe of Indians, who is over one hundred years of age, they presented an address to the President, asking for justice and assistance. The proceedings took place on the platform of the station and were very interesting. The Governor's party left Indio with the President at 8:50 A. M. for Los Angeles.

COLTON, Cal., April 22.—The run from Indio to Colton, of the train conveying the Presidential party, was through a beautiful valley abounding with picturesque scenery. At Banning the President was welcomed by all the inhabitants, including the Indio children, at school there. They all bore bouquets of wild flowers and nearly filled all the cars with them. The President and Postmaster-General Wanamaker expressed their thanks in a few remarks, and the President afterward shook hands with all the children. The station was decorated with flags. The Presidential party also received an official a reception at Beaumont. The President shook hands with several hundred people.

The next stop was at Colton, where the President was welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd, nearly all of whom pressed up to the platform of the train and shook hands with him. The public school children, with flags, helped swell the throng. The President was introduced by Governor Markham and made a short, patriotic address. Speeches were also made by Secretary Rusk, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The Mayor of Los Angeles and a committee of citizens, including several ladies, boarded the train at Colton and accompanied the President to Los Angeles.

POMONA, Cal., April 22.—The Presidential party reached here at 1 o'clock and stopped twenty minutes. Only two hours' notice of the stop had been given, but the whole town turned out, and a special train was run from Chino. H. Z. Osborne introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

"You will surely excuse me from extended remarks. I have been subjected to such a strain that my brain needs irrigation to put it in trim again. (Cheers.) I am glad to look at faces of American citizens. No such people gather in any other country as greet me at every station. They come from their homes, the safety of the commonwealth. I am pleased to see those children. Schools have everywhere followed the Western pioneers. You have New England education and homes. More than that, you have the New England idea of thrift, living on little and having much over."

Messrs. Wanamaker and Rusk also spoke. The speakers were showered with roses, and mammoth oranges were presented to them. The party alighted and inspected the gravity cars.

Sit on the Floor of the Stock Exchange.

James Lounsbury, specialist in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy on the Stock Exchange, dropped to the floor yesterday afternoon as if he had been shot. He was unconscious when his friends reached him, and D. H. Thomas, E. C. Homans, and others, after partially restoring him, carried him to his office in the Mills building. A physician was summoned, and Mr. Lounsbury was taken to his home.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SUNLIGHT ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 08 | Sun sets.... 6 46 | Moon sets...rises

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 17 | Gov.Island. 7 40 | Hell Gate... 9 30

Arrived—WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Sa Spree, Willigerod, Southampton.
Ss Waesland, Grant, Antwerp.
Ss Eveline, Groth, Hamburg.
Ss America, Hoodel, Puerto Cortes.
Ss Saginaw, Kelly, Turk's Island.
Ss Saratoga, Leighton, Havana.
Ss Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah.
Sh City of Atlanta, Davis, West Point, Va.
Ss Alamo, Lewis, Galveston.
Ss Benefactor, Ingram, Wilmington.
Ship Kanahia, Brownell, Hong Kong.
Bark Teresita, Scotto, Leghorn.
Bark Avoca, Smith, London.
Bark Leone III., Larrella, Messina.
Bark Rosalia, Gargallo, Lisbon.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Havel, from New York, at South