

THE WEATHER PREDICTION  
For New York and its Vicinity:  
Fair; westerly winds, becoming variable.

**INCOME TAX REHEARING.**

**ARGUMENT ON THE PETITION WILL BE HEARD—PERHAPS ON MAY 6.**

Chief Justice Fuller announces that a full bench is expected on that date—Justice Jackson better—Everybody surprised at the decision of the Court to hear arguments on the petition, as it is without precedent in its history.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Chief Justice, Fuller of the Supreme Court caused the utmost surprise this morning immediately after the meeting of the court, when he made the following announcement regarding the income tax cases: "It is ordered by the court that the consideration of the two petitions for rehearing the cases of Charles Pollock versus the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company and Lewis H. Howe versus the Continental Trust Company of New York City, be reserved until May 6 next, when a full bench is expected, and in that event two counsel on a side will be heard at that time."

This announcement means that Justice Jackson, who has been very ill at his home in Tennessee, but is now in New York, will be able to resume his place on the bench, at least for a few days, in view of the great importance of the legal question to be passed upon. For several months Justice Jackson has been generally supposed to be dying, and he was of that opinion himself, as his letters to friends in Washington plainly manifested. It was known that the drooping condition, which was the most serious of his complications, is passing away, that he is gaining in flesh, and that he now hopes to be fully restored to health.

Attorney-General Olney, Supreme Court officials, lawyers practicing before the court, and the public generally, were interested in the unexpected announcement of the Chief Justice, and they are yet unable to explain what the effect of the court's decision will be. Only one thing seems certain, and this is that the action of the court in allowing arguments on a motion for a rehearing is entirely without precedent, and is probably based altogether upon the information that Justice Jackson will be able to take his place on the bench before the time for the final adjournment of the court during the latter part of May. This information came to the Chief Justice yesterday, and he immediately notified the Justices in writing that a special conference would be held this morning. It is a well-known fact that the Chief Justice is in the habit of consulting with the Justices before he makes any such decision, and it is not surprising that he should have done so in this instance.

Attorney-General Olney said, immediately after the announcement of the Chief Justice, that he was greatly surprised by the action of the court, and he was somewhat mystified as to the motives which prompted it. He said that so far as he was familiar with the practice of the Supreme Court the order made by the Chief Justice was entirely unique, and there are no precedents in its history. He said that he had never known of any such case, and he thought that it might have been under the impression that the Attorney-General favored a reargument when he filed his statement in reply to the original petition for a rehearing. Attorney-General Olney promptly resented that idea, and insisted that no such construction could be placed upon his statement.

It is not surprising that the Chief Justice should have been so surprised, for it is a well-known fact that he has been very ill, and that he has been unable to attend to his duties for some time. It is also known that he has been very anxious to return to his home in Tennessee, and that he has been very disappointed that he has been unable to do so. It is therefore not surprising that he should have been so surprised by the action of the court, and that he should have been so mystified as to the motives which prompted it.

It is also known that the Chief Justice has been very much interested in the income tax cases, and that he has been very anxious to see them decided. It is therefore not surprising that he should have been so surprised by the action of the court, and that he should have been so mystified as to the motives which prompted it.

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**HOUSE FULL OF PLUNDER.**

**ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM CELLAR TO ATTIC.**

Salvatore Cavaliere, a Long Branch shoemaker, seems to have stolen everything he could lay hands on—He is believed to be guilty of a hundred burglaries—He intended to open a General Store.

LONG BRANCH, April 23.—Salvatore Cavaliere, an Italian shoemaker, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing the hardware store of E. Tuckwell, Jr., and was held by Justice Britton to-day for the May term of the court. The arrest is important, and the developments of the hearing furnish an unusual story of wholesale robbery. A score of citizens appeared in court to make charges against Cavaliere, and there is evidence that he has committed more than a hundred burglaries in the last five or six years.

A young son of Cavaliere went to Welch's tin shop yesterday with a copper tea kettle to have the spot repaired. Welch recognized the kettle as one of a large number of articles stolen from him one night recently. He got a search warrant in company with Constable Kelly, and went to Cavaliere's house in Willow avenue. The house is two and a half stories high, and proved to be, from cellar to attic, a storehouse for stolen goods of every description.

A dozen revolvers and rifles from Welch's stock were found hidden in out-of-the-way places in the premises, and there were also goods which Welch recognized as having been stolen from his store. They found so many household articles in the house which manifestly were not in use that other thefts were immediately suspected.

To-day a dozen other search warrants were issued, and the houses have been searched by enraged citizens and the police searching for stolen property. The result of the search was astonishing. Enough has been discovered to connect Cavaliere with almost every robbery that has been committed along the coast from Red Bank to Spring Lake since 1891. Tubs of clothing, hats, shoes, and other articles were found in the cellars, and the mattresses of the beds there were dry goods, clothing, and ribbons. The closets were filled with bathing suits, handkerchiefs, and stockings.

Upon closer inspection a false closet was found containing silvers and handsome pistols. In the foot of this closet was cut from the wall casing and was concealed by a large towel. Several other secret closets and cubby holes were found in the rooms and cellar, each containing valuable merchandise. In the attic a false door was opened in the wall, suspended by a spring bolt, and behind it were found a number of beautiful swords with silver hilts. Half a dozen pistols and a shotgun were suspended in the attic. A fire alarm bell was found in the cellar, and a large quantity of stolen goods were found in various places.

Out in the yard a little dog named "Ned" had been found with a collar of stolen goods. In the garden a sack full of firearms, many of them loaded. Hundreds of loaded cartridges and many empty shells were also found. In the cellar a number of stolen goods were found, and a large quantity of stolen goods were found in various places.

When Cavaliere appeared for a preliminary hearing to-day the Town Hall was thronged with people. Cavaliere stoutly asserted his innocence. When asked to explain how so many goods had been found in his house, he said that he had broken into the house of a neighbor and had taken a large quantity of stolen goods from him. He said that he had broken into the house of a neighbor and had taken a large quantity of stolen goods from him.

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**WHO SET THE TWO FIRES?**

**Two Men Seen to Run from a Burned Building in Spring Street.**

A woman's life was endangered and about \$1,000 worth of property destroyed last night by a fire, apparently of incendiary origin, which started at 7:30 o'clock in the shop of Blancher & Bosh, cigar manufacturers, which is on the second floor at 83 Spring street. Two men were seen to run out of the building just before the fire was discovered, but the persons who saw them cannot describe them because of the darkness. The Fire Marshal was notified, and it may be that some of the neighbors were notified in the morning. The stairway of the building, which is on the south side of Spring street, runs continuously from the entrance to the top floor. There are no passageways at the side. From small landings on each floor entrance is had direct into the lofts. The two lower floors are vacant. Wagon, Dress and Hat manufacturers, and cigar makers, occupy the fourth floor, and J. M. Jacobs, printers and electrotypers, the fifth.

Extinguishing the two men, who were seen to run out, J. Wager, Joseph Press, L. Orloff, one of their workmen, and Mary Cohn, an operator, 10 years of age, of 191 Orchard street, were the first to reach the scene. The fire was discovered by her, and she was waiting for her wages, and her employers were balancing their books when Press smelled an odor as if something was burning.

An investigation discovered smoke coming up through the floor, and the men who were seen to run out of the building were seen to run out of the building. The fire was discovered by her, and she was waiting for her wages, and her employers were balancing their books when Press smelled an odor as if something was burning.

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**MEN OF WAR AT CORINTO**

**TO ENFORCE THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO NICARAGUA.**

President Zelaya Assailed to Defeat a Hostile Demonstration—None of Our Men-of-War Ordered to Corinto Yet—The Sort of Craft that John Bull Has Sent There.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 23.—The Government is advised of the arrival of three British war ships at Corinto to enforce the British ultimatum. President Zelaya has cabled to Lord Kimberley, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asking him to defer a hostile demonstration until the proposition of compromise sent by Nicaragua through the Salvadoran Minister in London can be considered. Much surprise is expressed that there is no American war vessel at Corinto.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Notwithstanding the presence of three English war vessels in the harbor of Corinto, it is regarded as unlikely that any overt action will be taken by the commanding officer because of Nicaragua's failure to comply with Great Britain's ultimatum. The State Department was advised several weeks ago that while the English Government was determined that the indemnity to acting Consul Hatch should be paid, their efforts to collect it would not go to the extent of bombarding any of Nicaragua's coast cities. A proposition has been advanced that the customs duties at Corinto be collected by Great Britain until they equal the amount of the indemnity claimed, \$75,000. This course, however, might lead to complications.

Both the State and Navy Departments declare that they do not receive an official confirmation of the movements of British vessels at Corinto, though it was well known that the British ships under Rear Admiral Henry F. Stephenson, met at Panama two weeks ago by the St. Julien, which had been there for some time, and the fleet ship, the flagship Royal Arthur, which had spent the winter in Chilean waters, and by the Wild Swan, the British sloop of war.

The Wild Swan is a little wooden sloop of 1,000 tons, built in 1870, in all respects like the American sloop. She carries a mainmast and has two six-inch and six five-inch guns, two three-pounder starboard, two machine guns, and one light landing gun.

The satellite is a third-rate cruiser, somewhat smaller than the Ranger, now at Corinto. Her battery includes two six-inch, six five-inch, four machine, and two light landing guns. She is not expected to be at Corinto for some time, and she is not expected to be at Corinto for some time.

The United States coast defense vessel Monterey arrived at Acapulco yesterday and will be at Corinto in a few days. The Monterey is a 1,000-ton sloop, and she is not expected to be at Corinto for some time.

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**A TALE OF BURIED TREASURE.**

**Gov. Lewelling and Others Swallowed It and a Convict Went Scot Free.**

TOPEKA, Kan., April 23.—W. S. Hancock, late storekeeper at the penitentiary, appeared to-day before the Legislative Committee that is investigating the charges preferred against S. W. Chase, Warden.

He testified that while he was employed at the penitentiary he was approached by George H. Schenewald, a convict, and informed that there was a large treasure hidden in Arkansas, the location of which he knew. He repeated the story to Warden Chase, who in turn told it to Gov. Lewelling.

After the matter was discussed with Schenewald, Gov. Lewelling granted him a pardon, and two days after it was delivered at the prison, the Governor, Warden, and Hancock went with the pardoned convict to Arkansas in search of the treasure.

While on the way to the point indicated as the hiding place, Schenewald gave him distinguished companions the slip, and has not been seen since. Schenewald was one of the most notorious criminals in the prison and was serving his third term. He had told the treasure story to three of Warden Chase's predecessors.

Gov. Lewelling and others were deceived by the story, and a large sum of money was expended in search of the treasure. The matter is now being investigated by the Legislative Committee.

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**BI-PARTISAN BILL PASSED.**

**IT GOES THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY BY A VOTE OF 96 TO 21.**

Eight Democrats Vote with the Republicans in Favor of the Bill—Mr. Pavey Tries to Substitute the Committee of Ten's Bill, and Makes a Speech in Which He Attacks Platt and the Machine—The Resolution Made the Special Order for To-day—Action on It Delayed in the Senate Until Senator Wolff's Return.

ALBANY, April 23.—The police bills were the special order in the Assembly to-day as they came from the Governor's office. Before they were reached the House mademoiselle's electric breaks. One case was on the Way Lien bill, providing for the greater protection of mechanics and others employed on buildings. After the roll call had been finished the clerk announced—aye 96, nays 21. As he did so some lament asked to be resumed for the affirmative, and this request was followed by a dozen others.

Mr. Foley called attention to the fact that the result had been announced once, but the speaker calmly denied that any announcement had been made. After a dozen or more additional votes had been recorded, Mr. Foley said: "Before close an observer he is saying: 'Those gentlemen are probably all recorded on the first call, whether they were present or not,' and the absent-minded clerk confirmed his words by repeating the first announcement: 'Aye, 90; nays, 11.' The clerk then said: 'The result is as follows: Aye, 96; nays, 21.'"

The other characteristic feature was the action on the Gleason bill. It repeats the law of last year under which the dock work must be all done by contract and the city's plant left idle and unproductive. It was a blow at Tammany last year in the effort to curtail patronage. Its repeal is a reform measure, and it is in favor of making patronage for the new Democratic administrations. Some of the men who were in favor of the bill last year were in favor of its repeal this year and turned deaf ears to the arguments which had been advanced in their own speeches last session. Lawson did not do this. The prime mover in the repeal of the law was Mr. Gleason. He did not bear to see a law, put in under his name, repealed by one labeled Gleason. He made a strong speech against it in these words: "I want to call the Republicans' attention to vote against this bill."

This was all, and when the astonished and rather mystified speaker asked whether he had any motion to make in reference to it, he said complacently: "No, I only want to call attention to it." Mr. Wilds also called attention to it, saying that the gentleman from the Twenty-third was altogether wrong, and argued to every Republican in the house to vote for it. He said: "The discussion of the police bills then came on. It was really more interesting than the subject had ever been made in the Senate, where the time limit of one hour was put on the subject. Mr. O'Connor cramped the consideration of the whole matter. Mr. Pavey led the fight against the bills in good style and said many things of interest. Mr. O'Grady crowded leader Alshouse out again as leader on the floor and took charge of the contest for the bills, assisted by Mr. Pavey and Mr. C. W. Rockland in the chair to give himself the chance."

Mr. Pavey began by moving to substitute the "Committee of Ten" bills for the bills that O'Grady had reported and made the special order. He said that the Assembly had come to the point where it must take its stand in the investigation of the police bills, and he said that he had no confidence that the Governor had vetoed the bill making an appropriation for it. He said that he had no confidence that the Governor had vetoed the bill making an appropriation for it.

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**HER COACHMAN ARRESTED.**

**Mr. Deever's Daughter Objected strenuously to a Woman Hired by the Carriage Party.**

A young woman, who said she was Miss Flynn of 113 Roseville avenue, Roseville, N. J., was struck on the forehead yesterday afternoon by the pole of a carriage driven by a colored coachman, Charles Johnson, in the victoria at the time Mrs. Deever's married daughter, Helen, and a woman friend, Mrs. Deever, were driving home. Mrs. Deever's daughter, Helen, and a woman friend, Mrs. Deever, were driving home. Mrs. Deever's daughter, Helen, and a woman friend, Mrs. Deever, were driving home.

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