BROKER TRASK ARRESTED.

HE AND HIS PARTNER ACCUSED OF GRAND LARCENY.

Andrew J. Willetts, a Member of the Produce Exchange, Says They Swindled Him Out of $5,000—They Say He Lost the Amount in Unfortunate Speculations.

Wayland Trask and his partner, Alfred R. Rankin, comprising the firm of Wayland Trask & Co. of 7 Nassau street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Edward O'Connor of the Centre Street Police Court squad on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Andrew J. Willetts, a wholesale produce merchant, who is a member of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Willett's complaint is that through a series of promissory notes, and by means of false representation, the firm of Wayland Trask & Co. has swindled him out of about $5,000. This money, he says, he has sought in every way to recover, and has finally been obliged to resort to a criminal action in order to get justice. Neither Mr. Trask nor Mr. Rankin appeared disturbed by the arrest. Mr. Willetts, they say, is simply an unfortunate speculator, who deposited with them certain securities, which didn't belong to him, to protect certain stock which he was buying on margins. He was wiped out, they say, and now seeks to justify himself with those from whom he borrowed the securities deposited with them by posing as a victim of fraud.

When arraigned in court yesterday morning the prisoners, through their counsel, asked that a date for an examination of the case be set, and that in the mean time they be released on bail. Magistrate Cornell set Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the examination, and Mr. Trask and Mr. Rankin were released on $2,000 bail each.

Mr. Willetts is in the produce business with S. W. Bowne at the foot of Smith street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bowne is said to be a co-complainant in the action. In his affidavit Mr. Willetts says that he met Mr. Trask at the Aurora Grata Club in Brooklyn on the night of Sept. 7, 1895, and that he there lent him $5,000 on a promissory note, receiving as security 1,000 shares of stock of the Columbian Equipment Company. In December he met Mr. Trask again at the same club, and Mr. Trask asked him whether the note could not be renewed. The note was not due at the time, and the only reason that Mr. Trask gave for his request was that he desired the renewal. Mr. Willetts says that he agreed to do as Mr. Trask asked, making as a condition, however, that he take back the Columbian Equipment Company stock and give him instead 1,000 shares of the Iowa Central common stock. Mr. Trask agreed to do this, Mr. Willetts says, and he returned the equipment stock and renewed the note.

Mr. Willetts goes on to say that a month later he received from Wayland Trask & Co. a notice to the effect that 100 shares of Iowa Central stock had been purchased from E. O. Quincey & Co. for his account. The following day, he says, he got two notices from them that they had bought 100 shares more of the stock from Quincey & Co. and 100 shares from Rowland & Hendricks, and that they were holding the total of 300 shares to his order.

Two days after this, Mr. Willetts says, he met Mr. Trask in the street and demanded an explanation from him about his failure to fill his contract. He asked him why he had purchased only 300 shares of the Iowa Central stock instead of 1,000 as agreed, and he says that Mr. Trask replied that he was unable to buy the residue of the stock on account of a lack of money. He then asked him, Mr. Willetts continued, to lend him $2,000 more so that he could buy the other 700 shares. He let him have the money in the shape of two first mortgage bonds on the Hecker, Jones and Jewell Milling Company, worth $1,000 each at par, but which were selling at that time several points above par. His son, Dr. Edmund Willetts of 131 Hancock street, Brooklyn, he says, carried the bonds to Mr. Trask's office in Wayland Trask & Co. on Jan. 30, and got the firm's receipt for them. A copy of the receipt is attached to the affidavit. It is as follows:

Upon the depositing with us of two 1,000 first mortgage bonds of the Hecker, Jones, Jewell Milling Company, we agree to make immediate arrangements to purchase 700 shares of Iowa Central Railroad common stock at $6 per share, and carry same subject to order of A. J. Willetts, this 700 and one of above-mentioned bonds being the balance of Mr. Willetts's order for the purchase of 1,000 shares.

Mr. Willetts heard nothing more from Wayland Trask & Co., he says, until March, 1896, when he heard that they had failed. He was out of town at the time, he says, but four days after his return he went to New York, and although the note was not quite due, he went to Wayland Trask & Co.'s office and there saw Mr. Rankin, a member of the firm. Mr. Rankin told him that Mr. Trask was ill at his home and he also told him, he says, that Mr. Trask had never bought him the 1,000 shares of Iowa Central stock, as agreed, and had sold the 300 shares that he had purchased for him. Mr. Willetts says that he demands the stock and also the return of the mortgage bonds. Mr. Rankin told him that they could not give him either, as they had sold the stock and had hypothecated his bonds to A. M. Kidder & Co. for a loan. He then asked that his stock be sold at any price and the money be given to him. A few days later he got a written answer to his request. It informed him that his stock had already been sold. Mr. Willetts's claim is that Wayland Trask & Co. committed larceny by failing to return his bonds.

At the office of Wayland Trask & Co. it was said yesterday that Willetts had deposited the two $1,000 bonds with them as security for margins in stock speculations. They failed in May last and assigned to W. S. Maddox of 35 Nassau street. Mr. Willetts, Mr. Trask says, lost on his speculations, and still owes the firm $1,500, which was advanced on the bonds. It was also said at Mr. Trask's office that Mr. Willetts was the only creditor of any consequence who failed to sign a composition deed when the firm failed. He agreed to do it, it was said, if the signatures of several Masonic dignitaries were got. These signatures were got, it was said, but Mr. Willetts failed to live up to his agreement. The bonds, which had been put up as collateral, were then converted into cash.

In court Mr. Trask gave his address as 241 Adelphi street, Brooklyn. Mr. Rankin said that he lived at the Hotel Majestic.

RAILWAY FAST LINE.

Operated for a Brief Time with Great Activity and Then Torn Up.

"About the first thing that struck the children after we moved into the flat," said Mr. Blinkium, "was the great opportunity that the long hall afforded for the operation of a railway line; and we hadn't been there two days before they established one there, the road being without rails, and the rolling stock consisting of one wooden wagon with wooden wheels on wooden axles and without ball bearings. The hall had a hardwood floor and the wagon rolled there easily enough, but the noise it made was something awful. Still, the children didn't care about that.

"The road extended from the parlor door at one end of the hall to the kitchen door at the other. These were the terminal points and the chief stations on the line; there were way stations along the hall, at the doors of the various rooms opening into it. The children would stop at these points and haul things from one room to another. They would get a load of playthings from a bedroom, and haul it to the dining room, and when they got through with the things there they would haul them back. They would move things from one bedroom to another just for the fun of moving them; and once they persuaded Mrs. Blinkium to ride in the cars from the kitchen to the dining room door.

"While the children made a great noise with all this, still I don't believe anybody would ever have said anything about it if they hadn't made any more noise, and they wouldn't have made any more if they had confined the operation of the road to local traffic, but of course they couldn't do that. It wasn't long before they established a through line for passengers only, running without stop, and on a fast schedule from Parlor Station to Kitchenville. My gracious! you ought to have heard that! It was something dreadful! The other was just nothing to it.

"They had made about four runs, and had had about one ride each around when there was a ring at the hall door; the janitor. Then the next time the train came down the line Mrs. Blinkium switched it off at Sideroom junction, and with that the operation of the road was permanently suspended."

Two Trolley Wrecks in Jersey City.

While Henry Giesler, a milkman at 109 Wayne street, Jersey City, was driving along Pacific avenue at 9 A. M. yesterday trolley car 367 of the Belt line dashed up behind and wrecked the wagon. Giesler was hurled from his seat and landed on the pavement several feet away. He was seriously injured. All the milk was spilled and the horse was injured. The fender of the car was broken and the dashboard bent.

Trolley car 327 of the Plank Road line to Newark was descending the Communipaw avenue hill yesterday when a wagon belonging to Philip Strobel & Sons, 53 and 55 Elizabeth street, this city, was driven out of Arlington avenue directly in front of it. The motorman did not see the wagon, and the driver did not hear the motorman's gong. The result was a collision. One of the horses was severely injured and the other ran away. He was captured after a lively chase. The fender and dashboard of the car were broken. The motorman and driver escaped injury.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL METHODS.

Consul General De Kay Criticises Them in a Report to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—United States Consul General Charles De Kay at Berlin, the well-known journalist, anticipating evidently the speedy termination of his official duty at his present post, has addressed to the State Department a caustic criticism upon German commercial methods, which the department has made public. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to an account of the dissolution of the Produce Exchanges of Berlin, Konigsberg, Posen, Magdeburg, and other towns. His comments upon this action and the causes that led up to it and the results that will probably follow will make interesting reading in Germany when retransmitted there by the German Ambassador, and Mr. De Kay, it is believed, will have his gripsack packed and his resignation in the hands of the State Department before the report receives official recognition in Germany. This portion of the report is, however, too lengthy and too full of technicalities to be of general interest in the United States.

"Just now," says Mr. De Kay, "the Berlin markets and those of other large German cities are full of delicious apples, cheap, large, firm, fragrant, and fine flavored. Because they come from America certain papers are against them; the others dare not point out their superiority to European fruit. It has already been suggested that they may bring in some beetle or moth whose worm might eventually play havoc with German-born apples; and that suggestion may still be elaborated to the satisfaction of the Agrarian papers by some microscopist who is ambitious of preferment.

"A paper let the cat out of the bag recently regarding the rule that keeps Russian swine out of Germany, when protesting violently against a removal of the ban on the ground that all the eastern provinces of the empire would be filled with Russian beasts.

"Much the same antecedents have brought the Hungarian Produce Exchange at Budapest to a very similar pass. The Agrarians of Hungary have made the same demand, namely, that various landed proprietors shall be made directors of the Produce Exchange at the appointment of the Minister of Commerce, without election on the part of the members of the exchange, whether such appointees are merchants and understand the rules and customs of the exchange or not.

"The sharp proceedings against the exchanges of Prussia seem part of a general movement here by which all the places worth having are generally brought into the power of the titled and land-owning classes. Thus in 1848 merchants were appointed to hold office as Prussian Ministers of State. Down to 1862 the Minister of Commerce was a merchant. But since that date the incumbent has been one of the 'hereditary foes' of commerce, and neither by education nor inclination disposed to humor the mercantile classes.

"The State Treasury of Prussia is likely to suffer from the closing of the Produce Exchanges, since the law for the taxation of business on these exchanges is so worded as apparently to exempt from taxation business transacted elsewhere than on the open exchange.

"But to regard the whole matter from its widest aspect: Apart from the fact that the Government has placed another class of Germans a direct blow by placing members of another class as watchers and inspectors over them, the entire movement to superintend exchanges and hedge the public from the danger of buying doubtful bonds or getting caught in grain operations seems to spring from a radical disease. If the Government undertakes to make the public quite safe when dealing on the exchanges, it must also expect that the public will look to it for compensation if anything goes wrong, if, let us suppose, stocks and bonds are sold which turn out afterward to be rotten, or else grain is sold at a price far above the current market price. Having put its own inspectors in command and hedged the business round with a tangle of rules, stamps, formulæ, and what not, the public will not see the need of examining into the goods on its own account, but will inevitably hold the Government responsible for any loss."

TROOPS AT THE INAUGURATION.

Gen. Porter Disappointed in His Desire to Have an Imposing Display of Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal of the inaugural parade, has been disappointed in his desire to have an unusually imposing display of Federal troops on March 4, and instead of having about one-eighth of the army here as proposed, he will have no more than the usual number. Gen. Porter made a special point of securing the attendance of the West Point and Annapolis cadets, and the authorities were inclined to sanction the proposal, but the Senate, in a lively debate, put a quietus on the whole affair, and now there will be no cadets and only an ordinary display of the regulars. This decision has not been influenced by any political motives, but is due to the limited transportation fund, from which must be drawn all moneys to pay the expenses of the troops. The sentiment of Congress apparently has been so strongly opposed to any unusual military display that the Secretary of War has determined to make the Federal programme a small part of the general features of the parade.

Department orders were issued to-day for the Federal troops which are to figure in the parade to assemble here on March 3 and head the procession. Under Secretary Lamont's directions, the entire Federal display will consist of the Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Columbus, O., with band; the artillery troops, comprising four companies, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; the Engineers' battalion from Willets Point; three companies of the Fourth Artillery at Fort McHenry, Maryland; all the artillerymen at Fort Monroe, the cavalry companies at Fort Myer, and band, opposite Washington, and the full regiment and band from the Washington barracks.

The Navy Department has also directed that the Marine Guard here, the sailors at the Navy Yard, and the marines at Annapolis participate in the parade. Gen. Porter's original programme contemplated the presence of the entire Fifth Regiment of Infantry from Fort McPherson, Ga., the Sixth Infantry Regiment, and four troops of cavalry at Ethan Allen, Vermont, besides the artillery at Fort Adams, Newport, and Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, but the authorities declined to permit them to come. Arrangements are now being made to quarter the soldiers from a distance, who will remain here only a day after the ceremonies.

The reports received at inaugural headquarters indicate that the militia of the several States will be well represented, and it is probable that a larger assemblage of these troops will be here than at any previous inaugural parade. Pennsylvania will send nearly her entire National Guard, consisting of 8,000 troops. Several regiments from New York and Brooklyn are expected, and all the near-by States will be represented. Gen. Porter is still bringing all possible pressure to bear to secure the presence of the West Pointers and the naval cadets, but the authorities seem immovable and insist that Congress has disapproved of the transfer of the battalions and that it would be an affront to order them here.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest in and Outside the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Some of the New Congressmen are finding it very difficult to pass a bill to pension the widow of Gen. Carr, who was for several terms Secretary of State of New York. To-day Senator Gallinger asked for another conference on the measure. As it originally passed the bill provided that Mrs. Carr should have $75 a month. The House on Thursday adopted an amendment, offered by Congressman Blue of Kansas, reducing the amount to $50. Mr. Payne tried very hard to prevent its adoption. He and others insist that Gen. Carr was not only a gallant soldier and a very prominent man, but that during the war his wife acted without compensation as an army nurse. She is now reported to be poor and aged. Blue and others from the West insist that it is a bad precedent to exceed the fifty-dollar limit, and they say that such legislation as this spreads communistic sentiment among the people. On Dec. 16 last this same bill was sent to the President with two others, but as Congress on the 22d of that month took the holiday recess, the President simply hid the bills away, not being able to communicate with the legislative branch of the Government. In effect, they were vetoed, but not strictly so, and it was perhaps the first time in many years a question of this nature has arisen. To be on the safe side, the interested parties thought it wisest to pass the bills again.

"I will retire from the Senate on March 4," said Senator Voorhees, "and if my health permits I will resume the practice of law at my old home in Terre Haute. The firm to which I belong has a large practice, and I hope to share my part of the burden. But my whole time will not be devoted to the law. It is my purpose to devote some of my remaining years to lecturing."

Stove Workers Win a Strike.

The strike of union iron moulders against the Richardson-Boynton Stove Company of Dover, N. J., to enforce the union scale of wages was declared off yesterday. The union wages and union conditions are to be observed. The works of the company are at Dover. The office and salesrooms are here.

ELISHA DYER WILL LEAD.

A RESOLUTION BROKEN FOR THE BRADLEY MARTIN BALL.

He Had Determined to Lead No More Cotillions This Season, but Yielded to Mrs. Bradley Martin's Persuasions—Costumes to Be Worn by the Tuxedo Party.

The latest announcement in connection with the Bradley Martin ball is that Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion. Until yesterday there was the greatest curiosity to know why Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., were not to be present, as it was known that Mr. Dyer and the Bradley Martins were on the friendliest of terms. At the last Assembly ball, where the cotillion was led by Mr. Dyer, Mrs. Bradley Martin was his partner. It seems, however, that Mr. Dyer finds it a hard task to go over to his Brooklyn office in the mornings after dancing all night, and that in consequence he had decided to lead no more cotillions this season. But yesterday Mrs. Bradley Martin and Mr. Dyer had a conference, a result of which will be that Mr. and Mrs. Dyer will attend the ball and Mr. Dyer will lead the cotillion.

Every day during the past week changes were made in the plans for details of the ball. It is announced that now Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies have amalgamated their forces. Mrs. Baylies was the organizer of the dance which is to come second on the list. It will be a minuet and will be led by Mrs. Ogden Mills and Worthington Whitehouse. Those who will take part in it were aware long ago that Mrs. Bradley Martin was to give the fancy dress ball, and their costumes were made at the Worth establishment in Paris, after the celebrated painting by Nattier. All will be entirely white, with the exception of Winthrop Rutherfurd. His magnificent costume is to be of royal purple velvet and gold. Other dancers in the minuet, besides Mrs. Ogden Mills and Worthington Whitehouse, will be: Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Henry Sloane, William Rutherfurd, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Craig Wadsworth, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., James Eustis, Miss Alice Blight, Frederic Watrous, Miss Evelyn Burden, Herbert D. Robbins, Miss Van Rensselaer, Edward A. Crowninshield, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Frank C. Bishop.

At Tuxedo the flutter of preparation stirs the club colony at present. Outdoor winter sports have lost interest for the moment, and all the talk is of Louis Quinze, Marie Antoinette, courtiers, spangles, brocade, velvet, and satin. The costumes to be worn by the Tuxedo party will be among the most brilliant and beautiful seen at the ball. As the Empress Catherine of Russia, Mrs. Herbert Pell will be magnificent. She will be all in green. Over a skirt of green satin will fall a train of velvet enriched with Russian sable and trimmed with priceless lace that once belonged to the Empress Eugénie. About her throat will be a necklace of emeralds said to be the finest in the country, an inheritance from Mrs. Pell's grandmother.

As a gentleman of the court of Henry III, Frederic de Peyster Foster will wear a costume of black velvet, heavily embroidered with steel. The cloak is also of black steel-embroidered velvet and is lined with pearl gray satin. Herbert Pell will wear the dress of a courtier of the time of Louis XV.

Mme. de Pompadour is the character chosen by Mrs. William Kent. Her gown will be of rich cream-white satin under white brocaded satin, in a design of bunches of pink roses. The underskirt will be trimmed with exquisite old lace, an heirloom in the Kent family. William Kent will appear in the character of his ancestor, the distinguished Chancellor.

Clifford Cruger will be the counterpart of a French abbé of the last century, and Margaret of Navarre is the character to be assumed by Mrs. Grenville Kane, who will be very picturesque in her old brocades and laces. The Japanese costume to be worn by Miss Beatrix Cruger is superb, and will have the silk and so elaborate the embroideries. The quaint Kimono style of dress, with its close skirts and wide sash, will be very becoming to her.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will wear the uniform of a British officer of the Colonial wars, and will be gorgeous in scarlet coat, embroidered in gold, and knee breeches and waistcoat of white satin. Grenville Kane will wear the gay attire of a noble in the suite of Margaret of Navarre. Mrs. Charles H. Coster will be in a costume such as was worn by the ladies who graced the court of King Louis XIII. Mr. Coster will wear a courtier's dress of the same reign.

One of the most accurate costumes to be seen at the ball will be that of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., who has selected the character of Anne of Austria. Her dress will be a perfect copy of one that belonged to that queen. It is of pearl gray satin, with large collar heavily embroidered in pearls. About her throat she will wear strings of pearls. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander has chosen the quaintly picturesque costume of a Venetian lady of the last century. Her dress was made in Paris by Daudet, and is of mauve satin exquisitely embroidered with gold and pearls.

WHO KILLED C. L. WEBBER?

Two Elevated Road Men Arrested for Assaulting Him.

Charles L. Webber, the horseshipper, who was assaulted on the Ninth street station of the Third avenue elevated road on Thursday evening, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock. Soon after Mr. Webber had lapsed into an unconscious state, which immediately preceded his death, Capt. O'Brien of the Central Office Detective Bureau arrested Charles E. Foley, the ticket seller, and George McCoy, the ticket chopper, at the Ninth street station of the Third avenue road. One of them, according to men who were with Mr. Webber, must have committed the assault, as there was no one else at the station at the time. They were taken to Police Headquarters, and, later in the day, were arraigned in Yorkville Court before Magistrate Flammer, who held them without bail for examination this morning.

In the brief inquiry which took place before Capt. O'Brien it developed that in spite of the evidence of Mr. Webber's companions the case against the elevated railroad men would have fallen flat had it not been for a slip of the tongue made by McCoy, who, it is said, admitted that Foley committed the homicide. J. C. Schutts of Red Bank, N. J., and Michael H. Vahner of Shanesville, O., who were with Mr. Webber Thursday night, could not identify the prisoners as the men with whom Mr. Webber had had the altercation in which he was injured, and it was only by accident that they were finally implicated. Foley and McCoy were taken from the room, and a few minutes later Capt. O'Brien recalled McCoy and said to him:

"McCoy, did you murder this man Webber?"

"No," replied McCoy. "Foley was the one that hit him with the stick."

Capt. O'Brien called upon those present to witness that McCoy had seen Foley strike the blow which fractured Mr. Webber's skull and caused his death.

Mr. Webber came to New York Thursday to attend a horse sale at Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's, and at 4 o'clock that afternoon, when the sale was over, he left the place with Mr. William F. Doerr of the firm, Mr. Schutts, and Mr. Vahner. Mr. Doerr left the party in Third avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and the remaining three continued on downtown as far as Fourteenth street, where they ate dinner in a restaurant and then walked to the downtown side of the Ninth street station. A train came into the station as they reached the top of the stairs, and in their hurry to get aboard they ran past the ticket chopper, McCoy, without stopping to get their tickets. McCoy called them back, but by the time Mr. Webber had bought their tickets the train had gone.

While they were waiting for the next train McCoy and Webber became engaged in a rather heated conversation, but no one knows just what was said because Mr. Schutts and Mr. Vahner were talking at the extreme end of the platform. Their attention was attracted by a noise, however, and, running to the spot, they found Mr. Webber lying near the ticket chopper's box with his face and neck covered with blood. They had him removed to the Bull's Head Hotel in Third avenue, where he was attended by Dr. S. J. Bradbury of 110 East Twenty-second street. The physician advised his removal to the hospital. At that time Mr. Webber was conscious, but he could not tell who assaulted him. He said that some one ran up to him from the back, and, according to McCoy's statement yesterday, the police believe that Foley was the man.

Mr. Webber, who was 33 years old, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., and had always been a speculator in horses. Recently he lived in Philadelphia, where his wife resides at present, but about four years ago he went to Newark, intending eventually to settle there. His brother John took charge of the body yesterday, and will ship the body to Fort Wayne, the home of his parents, for burial.

Another Victim of the Nahum Chapin Wreck Found.

FIRE ISLAND, L. I., Feb. 5.—A drowned man, supposed to be the cook of the schooner Nahum Chapin, which was wrecked off Quogue on Jan. 21, when nine men lost their lives, was found this morning by Patrolman Howell of the Forge River life-saving station on the Centre Moriches beach.

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NEW DELAWARE SENATOR.

Mr. Kenney Sworn In—Senate Passes Fifty and the House Sixty-one Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The vacancy which has existed in the Senate since March 4, 1896, by reason of the failure of the Delaware Legislature to elect a Senator from that State, was filled to-day by the admission of Mr. Richard R. Kenney, whose credentials, in due form, were presented by Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), and were accepted as prima facie evidence of his right to the seat. Even Senators Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and Hoar (Rep., Mass.) recognized Mr. Kenney's right to be sworn in and take his seat, suggesting, however, that the question of whether the Delaware Legislature which had elected him was a fraudulent body would be hereafter presented to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Meantime Mr. Kenney holds the seat, and the forty-five States of the Union are now fully represented in the Senate by ninety Senators. After Mr. Kenney had taken the oath of office he took a seat on the Democratic side of the chamber. He is a tall, slender, and dark-skinned man of apparently 35 or 40 years of age. With the exception of a dark mustache his face was closely shaven.

The House bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol was not taken up to-day. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) stating that it could not be disposed of within the morning hour; but notice was given by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) that he would move to have it taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) continued his speech in opposition to the resolutions of his Populist colleague (Mr. Allen), questioning the right of the executive department to consent to a judicial sale of the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. His argument was to elaborate the proposition of which question was the legal and proper one. He had not finished his speech when the morning hour expired.

The Nicaragua bill was taken up, and speeches in opposition to it were made by Senators Allen (Pop., Neb.) and Turpie (Dem., Ind.).

Afterward some fifty pension bills and some twenty-five other unobjected House bills were taken from the calendar and passed, and the Senate at 6:05 adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

With a few interruptions the House applied itself to-day to the consideration of the unfinished business, and while thus engaged disposed of sixty-one private pension bills. Among them were bills granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Gen. Erastus A. Tyler, to Edwin C. Spofford of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Shubali Gould of the Eighth Iowa, Hans Johnson of the Twenty-seventh Iowa, Major-Gen. Julius A. H. Stahel, the widow of Gen. Matthew M. Trumbull, and of $30 a month to the widow of the late Gen. and Gov. W. H. Stoneman of California.

A bill was also passed granting a pension of $12 a month to Amanda M. Way, now a resident of California, who in the years immediately following the war was a prominent temperance and female suffragist worker in Indiana. Her services were those of volunteer army nurse.

Reports were presented and ordered printed upon the contested election cases of Benoit vs. Brabner from the Fifth district of Louisiana (the second from that district this Congress), of Hopkins vs. Kendall from the Tenth Kentucky district, and of Beattie vs. Price from the Third Louisiana district, all in favor of the sitting member.

The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed to.

At 3:30 the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Hill Is of the Opinion That It Will Not Adjourn Before August.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Hill, whose judgment about political questions in Congress has always been good, expresses the opinion that the extra session of Congress will not adjourn before August. It is the announced programme of the Administration to enact the Tariff law and adjourn within six weeks, if possible, but Senator Hill has no idea that any such programme will be carried out. He says he is not particularly interested in the work of the coming session, as he is not to be a member of the new Congress, and while he thinks that some kind of a tariff bill will be passed, he says that "full and fair debate" in a body like the Senate means a long debate, and that such an important measure as the Tariff bill cannot be disposed of in a hurry.

The Silver Democrats still say that they will not obstruct the passage of the Tariff bill beyond insisting upon debating it fully. Their attitude toward the measure is thus explained by Senator Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

"The Tariff bill will be debated in the regular way. No obstruction will be put in its path. We recognize the fact that the responsibility is with the Republicans. But we are not freed from all responsibility. I take it that the bill will be drawn on high protection lines, and so drawn it will not be acceptable to us. We will take the time to point out all of its iniquities and favoritisms, and then if the Republicans can muster votes enough to pass it, well and good. We will not assist in passing it—that is, I will not. The tariff is a very different proposition from the proposition about an international monetary conference. We had no faith in the success of the latter, and many of the Silver Democrats openly so stated. If the Republicans desired to experiment with the matter we had no objections. But we have very decided objections to a revision of the tariff on high protection lines, and when that is attempted we shall not only object, but feel called upon to give all of the reasons why we object."

NOMINATIONS HELD UP.

Those for 185 Post Offices Pigeonholed by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—For two or three executive sessions, recently, the Post Office Committee, of which Mr. Chandler is acting chairman, has been criticised for holding up nominations. Mr. Chandler says that in all cases where the Senators from the State have been able to agree, and where there has been no injustice done the nominee has been reported without undue delay. A count of the nominations shows that there are still with the committee a total of 185 nominations that have not been reported, and of these eighty-five are offices that have recently become Presidential by promotion from fourth class, owing to increased receipts of the office. In almost all of these cases the President has nominated the incumbents, and Republicans say that if they are again confirmed they would have a term of eight years, which would, they argue, be unfair. In some cases, also, the nominees have been named to succeed men who have been removed. Among the nominations held up are those for the following offices:

Massachusetts—Brockton, Waverley, Amesbury, Cohasset, South Braintree, Merrimac, Foxboro, Westmouth Weymouth, and Stoneham, of which one has been increased from fourth class.

Connecticut—Fairfield and East Hartford, both raised from fourth class.

New York—Scotchtown, Croton-on-Hudson, Pelham, Northville, West Point, Piilmont, Lawrence, Caledonia, and Rose Hill, of which three have been raised from fourth class.

New Jersey—Swedesboro, Atlantic City, Bayonne, Bridgeton, Ocean City, Paterson, Rockaway, and Crawford, of which two have been raised from fourth class.

Pennsylvania—Bryn Mawr, Milford, Bridgeport, Jermyn, Columbus, Sunbury, Williamston, Mount Joy, Minersville, Montoursville, Philipsburg, Evans City, Union City, Saltsburg, Slippery Rock, Galeton, New Wilmington, Dunbar, Etna, Peckville, Derry Station, and New Bloomfield, of which thirteen have been raised from fourth class.

Rhode Island—Pawtucket.

A Brooklyn Letter Carrier Assaulted.

Letter Carrier Warren G. Price of Brooklyn, while delivering a letter at 151 Union street, yesterday morning, was attacked, as alleged, without any provocation, by R. M. Pyle, a tailor, who struck him on the head and arm with a club. Pyle, who is supposed to be insane, was arrested and committed to jail by United States Commissioner Morle, pending examination.

THE STAMPS NOT STOLEN.

COLMAN'S ARREST NOW SAID TO HAVE BEEN A MISTAKE.

The Stamps Found in His Possession Were Not Postage Stamps and Have No Value Except for Philatelic Purposes—How They Get Into the Hands of Outsiders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Department officials practically admit that a serious mistake was made in the arrest of Land Office Clerk Colman in New York for having Government postage stamps in his possession. It is now known that the stamps were not stolen, and that they were of no value whatever to the Government. Therefore the case against Colman will probably be discontinued. It is possible that the fact that the stamps were perforated and gummed may be used to show an intent on the part of Colman to sell them, but privately the officials admit that the so-called stamps were merely abandoned proof sheets, and that he was not in collusion with any Postmaster to defraud the Government. The Post Office authorities suspect that they were the sets of stamps printed on heavy cardboard and given away as samples, and that some smart stamp dealer shaved them down to the thickness of ordinary stamp paper, and then gummed and perforated the sheets. Hundreds of sets of these proof sheets of newspaper stamps have been given away since they were printed under Mr. Wanamaker's administration, and his successors have been free in distributing them among their friends. An official of the Patent Office to-day made an interesting statement with regard to the stamps found on the person of Mr. Colman. He said:

"They are not, in fact, postage stamps in any sense of the word. They are nothing more than a system of checks in use by the department to enable it to hold Postmasters to a strict accountability for all money received for payment of newspaper postage, and should you place one of the $60 stamps on a letter it would not carry the letter, but would be 'held for postage.' In hands other than of the Postmaster they have no value except for philatelic purposes, and their value is even then determined by their scarcity, it is not a violation of law for an individual to have these stamps in his possession. The series is the most beautiful ever issued, and they are naturally sought for by collectors. Their presence outside of the department has been a fact for years, for the stamp albums provide places for them, and the department has for a long time been pounding at the Postmasters for selling them, contrary to a rule of the department forbidding their sale. Two or three years ago thousands of sets of these stamps were given away by the department as 'proofs,' and it was through the department's generosity that they became so plentiful in the hands of outsiders. In face value they aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars; commercially, very little in comparison."

There has been a great deal of criticism of the Post Office Department in using such elaborate and beautiful stamps in the way in which these are used, but notwithstanding their beauty, the public never sees them. They are issued in sheets to Postmasters, who attach them to the stubs of their receipt books and send them back to the office, where they are at once burned up. In the whole transaction hardly a dozen people outside of those who are directly at issue them from the Post Office Department, the Postmaster who uses them, and another set of clerks at the department, who examine them to see if they tally with the Postmaster's accounts, and then tie them up in bundles to be burned.

The reason why such care is taken in making these stamps is that they run into high denominations, and the department has always been afraid of counterfeiting. That they can be counterfeited was thoroughly demonstrated a few years ago by a lithographer in Germany, who printed entire sets of them for collectors. At the department it is said his stamps were as good as the originals. On every stamp he printed the German word "falsch" (false), but put it in such fine letters and in such an inconspicuous place that it could be read only with a microscope. The counterfeits, it is said, were sold at good prices to collectors, but on complaint by our Government to the German Government the lithographer was compelled to print conspicuously on each stamp the word "imitation." The temptation is very great to counterfeit these stamps, as well from Postmasters at a low price, something like $5 for a $100-stamp, which he could paste upon his stub and put the $95 difference in his pocket.

LILIUOKALANI'S MUSICALE.

Only Seven Friends Present—Senator Perkins and Congressman Kem Called Later.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Hawaiian musicale at the Shoreham Hotel, where Liliuokalani is stopping, came off this afternoon, as announced. Liliuokalani invited a select party, consisting of Representative Hilborn, Mrs. Hilborn, and Miss Hilborn, Mrs. Morgan and daughter, and Mrs. Chadwick. They were the only ones present, although Senator Perkins and Congressman Kem had been invited and were expected. They called later in the evening, however, and "her Majesty" received them with much cordiality. Senator Perkins is from California, and is one of the Senators opposing Hawaiian annexation. He has been to see Liliuokalani several times before, and the gossips are wont to see something political in his repeated visits. Privately he has declared himself opposed to the present form of government in Hawaii, and believes that the ex-Queen was wrongfully dethroned, and that this wrong should be righted as soon as possible. Representative Hilborn, also of California, was at one time favorable to annexation, but is now a strong anti-annexationist. He visited Hawaii a few years ago in company with his family and got an insight into the manner in which the Government was conducted under President Dole. Since that trip he has been heartily in favor of placing Liliuokalani on the throne she once occupied.

Several visitors called during the day, but only one or two were admitted. Secretary Palmer, to whom the title of "Duke" has been applied, refused requests to see the "gracious lady." This is what she said to THE SUN to-night:

"Any member of Congress or any one connected in any way with the Government service will be at once received by the Queen. Any person who has known the Queen, her brother, King Kalakaua, or who has visited her in Honolulu before her accession to the throne or since the overthrow is also welcome. Any one who appeals to the Masonic affinities of her late husband, Gov. Dominis, is never denied an audience. The Queen desired me to give whatever information I can to all representatives of the press. Beyond these distinct classes it is difficult for any one to be received by her Majesty."

"When will the Queen visit the White House again?" was asked of "Duke" Palmer.

"Now, really, you must excuse me on that point," he replied. "You see, the Hawaiians are very secret about their plans, and I haven't the remotest idea as to what arrangements have been made. I do not know that she will go to the White House at all; but I do not say positively that she will not."

"Is her Majesty endeavoring to secure assistance from the incoming Administration to restore her to her vacant throne?"

"Again you have thrust a pointed query at me. I would like to be spared from answering questions which concern her Majesty alone."

"Is the Queen hopeful of being restored to the Hawaiian throne?"

"All I can say is that the Queen is human, and I believe all human beings are hopeful. Her Highness' is no exception to the rule."

THE KELLETT AFFAIR IN SIAM.

No Occasion for Sending a United States Gunboat to Bangkok.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The State Department has received a full report of the Kellett affair at Chiengmai, Siam, from Minister Barrett, which indicates that it was greatly exaggerated in importance, and there has never been any occasion for sending a United States gunboat to Bangkok on this account. Mr. Kellett, who is an unpaid official appointed by the Consul-General, had sent two of his native servants at night to post a letter, and one of them carried a cane, contrary to law. He was arrested and taken to jail. Mr. Kellett endeavored to rescue the prisoner without formality, and in the resistance offered by the Sergeant Mr. Kellett was struck about the head and had his face scratched.

Later in the evening the servant was released by the Siamese Commissioner, who sent a servant to inquire after Mr. Kellett's injuries. Mr. Kellett said he had no reply to make until he communicated with the Minister at Bangkok about the insult that had been offered him. No doubt is expressed at the State Department that the matter has been satisfactorily arranged by this time, the department taking no action whatever.

Treanor Released.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The American Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, Peru, Mr. Neill, has cabled the State Department that S. J. Treanor, the mate of the Uncle John of San Francisco, who was imprisoned for some time at Callao has been released in accordance with the department's demand.

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