A PROTECTION DEMOCRAT.

M'ENERY OF LOUISIANA DEFENDS HIS VOTES ON THE TARIFF.

He Argues in Favor of the Sugar Schedule and Says That the Democratic Party of His State Is Committed to Protection—Democrats Again Attack the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The debate in the Senate to-day did not come up in point of interest to that of preceding days. Democratic Senators had it all to themselves; but the protective principle was championed by one of them as strongly as it could have been by Mr. Aldrich himself. It was Mr. McEnery of Louisiana who had the courage to oppose all his party associates and to justify the votes which he has been giving on the side of protection. It was his first speech in the Senate, and that fact lent additional interest to it. It was curious to see a dozen Republican Senators seated in the area in front of where Mr. McEnery stood, and listening to him with strained attention as he attacked defiantly his Democratic associates and declared that he would vote for any measure that would bring prosperity to his State, regardless of party principles. The speech was followed by a vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas to strike certain words out of the sugar schedule, the effect of which amendment would be to diminish slightly the profits of the sugar refiners, and the amendment was defeated by a majority of three only.

Another amendment was then offered, the effect of which would be to have a uniform duty on all sugars, whether raw or refined. This amendment was offered by Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) and was advocated by him and Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.). No vote was reached when the time came for adjournment, but notice was given by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) of an amendment imposing a tax of 2 per cent. on profits made in buying and selling stocks and bonds.

The debate was opened by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), who challenged Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, to state clearly and unequivocally the effect of the amendment adopted yesterday to the sugar schedule. He (Mr. Vest) asserted that it largely increased the protection given to the Sugar Trust. Testimony had been read yesterday from the principal officers of the trust that the trust was now making 21 per cent. net on its watered capital. He had charged that the legislation gave to that monopoly such an enormous increase, and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) had replied that the amendment did give an increased protection if the discriminating duty on bounty-paid sugar was included in the estimate, but that otherwise there was no increase. Not once had the Senator from Iowa undertaken to tell the Senate the effect of the amendment if the export bounty clause were kept in the bill. By what sort of legerdemain, Mr. Vest asked, had the Senator excluded that export clause? Experts might be wrong. Senators might be in the dark and might ring for bells as much as they pleased, but the speculators in Wall street knew what this legislation meant. Sugar stock had been selling at 118 when the caucus amendment was reported and a day afterward it was selling at 124. Did anybody believe that those Wall street speculators did not know what the protection to the trust was? He had heard but one excuse for that enormous and outrageous legislation, and that was the statement made yesterday by the Senator from Iowa that the object was solely for the purpose of prospering the great agricultural industry of beet sugar. That industry was prospering now. He repeated what he had said the other day, that there was one class of men who understood the effect of this legislation.

Mr. McEnery, (Dem., La.), the one Democrat who has been voting regularly with the Republicans on the sugar schedule, made his first speech in the Senate in defence of his action. He said that a worse trust than the sugar Trust was the Great American Cotton Company, that controlled the new process of baling cotton to the injury of the cotton planters, while the interests of the sugar producers of the United States went hand in hand with the interests of the Sugar Trust. He went on to discuss in detail the particulars of the sugar industry, his desk being covered with specimens of various grades, by which he illustrated his argument, his purpose being to show that if those who opposed the sugar schedule should succeed, the effect would be to stifle the sugar industry of Louisiana, and sugar beet interests all over the country. He gave the aggregate importation of sugar for the last six years at $1,670,000,000, and argued that that enormous amount could have been kept at home, as sugar could be produced in this country for three cents a pound. The manufacturer of beet sugar to an amount equal to the raw sugar now imported by the sugar refiners would require the erection in this country of 530 factories, at a cost of $150,000,000, and there could be no doubt that with proper protection those factories would be established. With the vast interests which the State of Louisiana had in the cultivation of rice and sugar, in her saw mills and her salt mines, was there, he asked, any reason for doubting that the Democratic party of that State was committed to protection? He had gone before the nominating caucus in Louisiana and had expressed those views, and not only had there been no dissenting voice heard, but his statement had been (according to newspaper reports) received "with an outburst of applause."

Mr. McEnery charged Democrats with inconsistency in favoring protection for local interests while opposing it for general interests. If it was a good thing to protect the fruit and borax interests of Colorado, and to protect the lumber interests of Georgia and South Carolina, why was it not equally good, he asked, to protect the manufacturing interests of New York and New England, and the farming interests of the West? He declared for himself that he would, regardless of party principles, vote for any measure that would bring prosperity to Louisiana as well as to the whole country. Diverging from the tariff to the financial question, Mr. McEnery stated, as his belief, that there would be no restoration of confidence and prosperity until the mints were opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. McEnery spoke for nearly two hours, and then the vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas to strike out of the paragraph the words "and on all sugars," leaving it to read "on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, which has gone through a process of refining, 1.95 cents per pound." The amendment was rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 32. Two Populist Senators (Allen and Heitfeld) and two silver Republicans (Mantle and Pettigrew) voted aye and one Democrat (McEnery) voted no.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) moved to strike certain words out of the sugar schedule, so as to make the tax upon all sugar, whether raw or refined, 1.90 cents a pound. He argued that under the bill three dollars and a half of protection would be given to every dollar's worth of sugar raised in the United States. He proposed to make no war upon that proposition, but the point which he made was that the Sugar Trust did not need and was not entitled to protection; and that, if it did need protection, the conditions were such that it ought not to receive it.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) inquired whether the Sugar Trust could not be dissolved by the Government under a writ of quo warranto.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) intimated that such a writ could not be applied by the Government to the Sugar Trust, as it was a State (New Jersey) corporation.

"Does the Senator from Massachusetts pretend," Mr. Allen asked, "that its charter cannot be dissolved when it monopolizes interstate trade and commerce?"

"I do not pretend anything," Mr. Hoar replied with an air of annoyance. "It is uncivil to ask me whether I 'pretend' so or so."

"I did not mean to offend the Senator," said Mr. Allen. "I simply meant to give it as my opinion that there is no question about the power of the Government to dissolve such a corporation, regardless of where it gets it charter, whenever it engages in international or interstate commerce."

Mr. Lindsay went on with his speech, and gave figures to show that, with the prices yesterday of raw sugar and refined sugar, the refiners had more than 25 per cent. profit. In explanation of the purpose of his amendment, he said that as the highest protection which the sugar producers would receive under the bill as it stood (on sugar testing 96 degrees) was 1.75 cents per pound, so he proposed that that should be also the highest protection which the sugar refiners would have; and that, he said, would be ample protection. He confessed his inability to comprehend the "labyrinthine figures" of sugar exports, and said that in every tariff law there were always secret advantages to the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Lindsay read quotations from a speech of ex-Senator Sherman, "the apostle of a protective tariff," in which he referred to the Sugar Trust as a king, an emperor, an autocrat in trade, and used these words: "If the combination is aided by our tariff laws they should be promptly changed, and if necessary foreign competition, with all its evils, should be invited in the monopolized article."

"That," said Mr. Lindsay, "is what we appeal for to-day."

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) supported Mr. Lindsay's amendment and said that 1.75 cents a pound as a maximum duty on sugar was quite sufficient, either for protection or for revenue. It was about 60 per cent. on the ordinary price of Louisiana centrifugal sugars, the protection under existing law being about 42 per cent. He was opposed to any additional protection to the Sugar Trust. It was not entitled to it. With the money already made by it, it should retire from the business of further extortion, further tyranny, and further oppression.

In the course of his speech Mr. Caffery expressed his conviction that the artificial stimulating of sugar beet culture would be a great evil to those engaged in it, because, as soon as the stimulant of protection was withdrawn, the industry would fail; and he instanced the case of Germany, where, he said, the beet industry could not exist without Government protection.

The Senate at 4:30, without reaching a vote on the amendment, adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Allen gave notice of an amendment to the Tariff bill as follows:

"That all surplus derived by or under the provisions of this act shall constitute an inviolable fund for the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States as rapidly as the same shall mature, and any such surplus shall not be used for any other purpose either temporarily or permanently, and the same shall be paid out as soon as there may be a sufficient amount in the Treasury to discharge any portion of the interest-bearing debt of the United States at the date of its maturity; and any deficit in the revenues that may take place or be created during the existence of this act shall be supplied by the issuance of legal tender notes under acts of Congress now in existence, and by the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the Treasury of the United States at the present legal ratio of sixteen parts of standard silver to one part of standard gold, and in no other manner."

DR. HOLMES'S "AUTOCRAT."

The Supreme Court to Decide Whether the Author of the Famous Work Had a Copyright.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Supreme Court will be asked to say whether or not Oliver Wendell Holmes had a copyright on his famous work, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." According to a decision by the Court of Appeals for the second circuit he had not, and the appeal of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., ancillary executor of the will of his father, from that decision was docketed to-day. It will probably be heard at the next term of court. As such executor, Judge Holmes brought suit for an injunction to restrain George D. Hurst from publishing an edition of the book. Hurst defended on the ground that the author had never legally secured a copyright, and the court sustained him, dismissing the bill.

It was shown that the title was deposited in the library Nov. 2, 1858, and a copy of the book itself on Nov. 22. Subsequent renewals were secured, extending the life of the copyright privilege until the year 1900. But it appeared that the work was published in parts, running through the *Atlantic Monthly* from October, 1857, to October, 1858, and that neither the magazine nor the separate parts were copyrighted. This, the court held, was a fatal defect, the law requiring that a copy must be deposited before publication. The contention that the whole book was something different from its parts, and therefore entitled to a copyright, notwithstanding the previous publication of the separate chapters, the Court said, was a refinement of distinction that the statute did not warrant.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Memorials Against the Proposed Increase of the Tax on Beer.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Smith presented memorials of 2,261 citizens of Newark, 500 citizens of Hudson county, and 1,400 citizens of other counties of New Jersey protesting against the proposed increase of the tax on beer.

Arthur Sewall of Maine, the late candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Free Silver and Democratic parties, was a visitor at the Capitol today, and called on Vice-President Hobart.

A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) declaring distinctions in granting special pensions, made between widows of officers and widows of private soldiers, to be unjust and un-American, and that they ought to be abandoned. At his request the resolution was laid over for the present.

Secretary Long will leave Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday for Boston to participate in the presentation of a silver service to the battleship Massachusetts.

With the approval of the Civil Service Commission, Secretary Long has amended the civil service rules relating to the employment of labor at navy yards, so that those who have served in the navy or marine corps since the war for a period of twelve years or more, and who were honorably discharged, shall be included in the preferential class of veterans.

MORGAN'S TARIFF AMENDMENT.

It Proposes to Tax the Profits of Speculation in Stocks and Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Morgan offered an amendment to the Tariff bill taxing the profits of speculation in stocks and bonds. It provides that each person or corporation buying or selling any bonds or stocks shall pay a tax equal to 2 per cent. of the profit thereon. Stocks or bonds that have been held and owned in good faith by the same person or corporation for a continuous period of six months prior to sale are exempted from the tax.

Within ten days after the realization of profit on purchase or sale of stocks or bonds the fact is to be reported to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the purchase or sale is made, stating the date of the purchase or sale, the amount thereof, a description of the stocks or bonds, the name of the person or corporation with which the transaction was made, and the amount of profit realized thereby. Regulations for the assessment and collection of the taxes are to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and failure to comply with these regulations is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Armenian Emigrants Stopped and Their Passports Taken Away.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The State Department has received a telegram from the British Consul at Harpoot, Armenia, saying that eighteen Armenian families, en route for the United States, had been stopped at Samsun and their passports taken away. The emigration of these families was provided for by the United States Minister at Constantinople last fall, and was delayed by the severe winter weather. Through the efforts of Minister Terrell, the Porte granted permission for them to proceed to America.

Band Leader Fanciulli's Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The trial of Prof. Fanciulli, leader of the United States Marine Band, on the charge of insubordination, was resumed to-day before the summary court-martial convened for the purpose. Lieut. Magill concluded his testimony, begun yesterday, and Bandmaster Romer's testimony closed the case for the prosecution. Various musicians of the band were put on the stand by the defence. This concluded the taking of testimony and the court adjourned until Monday, when the case will be summed up.

New Buildings for Old Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—There are four new buildings in various stages of completion on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania. They include the new Dental Hall, on Locust street, east of the Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry; the Agnew wing of the hospital; the museums of Science and Art, and the additions to the Wistar Institute of Anatomy. Other buildings to be erected in the near future on the university campus include the Law School building, the new dining hall, a gymnasium, and additional dormitories.

Liebinger & Oehm Brewing Company Assigns.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 12.—The Leibinger & Oehm Brewing Company of Ridgewood, L. I., has received permission from County Judge Moore to make a general assignment, with Jacob Landauer as assignee. The schedule shows nominal assets of $379,567.30; actual value, $57,267.53; liabilities, $124,918.24; cash on hand, $131.38. The company has lent to saloonkeepers $80,875.76. These loans value at $16,389.30. There are book accounts amounting to $22,691.54. These are considered to be worth $9,595.75.

Texas's Wheat Crop 15,000,000 Bushels.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 12.—The wheat harvest is in progress in Texas, and there have been received here trustworthy reports of the yield in the State. These reports show that there is less than 1,000,000 acres of wheat, and that the total yield for the State will be over 15,000,000 bushels. Chicago and New York grain brokers have been estimating the yield at 30,000,000 bushels. The prospect for a large corn crop is very bright in all parts of the State owing to seasonable rains.

Another Conviction for Defrauding Boston.

BOSTON, June 12.—In the case of J. H. Mulrey and William Scallans, on trial to-day for defrauding the city by falsifying pay rolls, the jury reported a verdict of guilty for Mulrey, but were unable to agree as to Scallans. This is the second charge on which Mulrey has been found guilty, and with T. F. Finneran, who was found guilty on a similar charge last week, he will receive sentence Monday.

Great Trout Fishing at Shoodic Lake.

BANGOR, Me., June 12.—Four hundred pounds of trout is the record for one day's fishing at Shoodic Lake. This immense amount of fish comprised lakers and squaretails. During the past week over 600 brook trout were taken there, together with 200 pickerel, 400 white perch and 30 bass. The largest lakers caught weighed twenty-four and eighteen pounds respectively.

Sash Fell on Her Neck and Killed Her.

NEW PORTLAND, Me., June 12.—Verna Ricker, an eight-year-old crippled child, left her rubbers in the schoolhouse yesterday and returned from her home to get them. Finding the door locked, she tried to climb into the window. She got part way in when the sash fell on her neck and held her fast, taking her life.

REPUBLICANS IN CAUCUS.

THREE HOURS' DISCUSSION OF THE HAWAII RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Then the Whole Subject Was Referred to the Finance Committee—The Fight in Favor of Abrogating the Treaty Was Made by Senators Nelson, Perkins, and Thurston.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—After three and a half hours' caucusing to-day the Republican Senators finally decided to refer to the Finance Committee and the three "assistant members" appointed for service during the Tariff bill campaign only all questions relating to the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. There were two sessions of the caucus, one before the Senate met and the other after it adjourned, and they were in large measure duplicate performances. The two general propositions under consideration were the abrogation of the treaty and its continuance under present conditions. The fight in favor of the abrogation of the treaty was made by Mr. Knute Nelson of Minnesota and seconded by Mr. Perkins of California and Mr. Thurston of Nebraska. Mr. Nelson has been a consistent advocate of this policy from the beginning of the agitation of the question when the bill was under consideration in the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Perkins had been regarded as a friend of the treaty and in favor of its maintenance until within the past few days, while Mr. Thurston's position was unknown. His speech in the caucus, however, was the principal one on that side, although Mr. Nelson made a speech that was full of personal matters and showed considerable feeling on his part.

Mr. Thurston said that while he was in favor of abrogating the treaty, he would favor annexation of the islands when that question came before the Senate for action. He said that the present attitude of the Republican party toward the sugar schedule was indefensible, and that he could not indorse the action of the Senate yesterday in the adoption of the caucus schedule on sugar, which was in the nature of voting a gratuity of five millions of dollars to the Trust, especially if the present arrangement, by which nine millions of dollars a year were contributed to the Hawaiian Sugar Trust, was continued. He was particularly interested, too, in the development of the beet sugar industry, and contended that the free importation of Hawaiian sugars tended to impede the progress of beet sugar manufacture in the Mississippi Valley.

Senator Nelson's speech contained a demand that the Government should deal with the Hawaiian question upon a purely business basis, asserting that it was ridiculous to continue the payment of nine millions a year to the Hawaiian sugar producers for which the United States received no return. Mr. Nelson is understood to hold like opinions with those of Mr. Thurston upon the subject of annexation.

The principal advocates of the continuance of the present condition of affairs were Messrs. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Frye of Maine, whose radical position on things Hawaiian is well known. They were assisted by Messrs. Hoar and Chandler of New England and some of the Western Senators, who favor both reciprocity and annexation. Senator Frye's speech is said to have been marked by all of that gentleman's fire and directness of expression in dealing with public questions, and is said to have aroused no little enthusiasm among the supporters of the treaty.

Various propositions were made with a view of coming to some conclusion upon the subject, but it was found impossible to reach a vote upon any of them.

Senator Allison, Chairman of the caucus, suggested, somewhat in line with Senator Frye's motion, that the matter should be left to the President for action, but expressing the opinion of Congress that a modification of the treaty should be secured.

Senator Perkins had two propositions to make, one to reduce the duty on Hawaiian imports by one quarter, and the other looking to the abrogation of the treaty in case a modification of it were not received within twelve months from the enactment of the law. Senator Nelson moved that the treaty be abrogated directly in accordance with the provisions for that purpose.

The members of the caucus, having bound themselves not to make speeches in the Senate, found themselves unable to resist the temptation to express their views at length behind closed doors, and as a result of this inability to reach a conclusion, it was decided, as a dernier ressort, to submit all of the propositions to the Finance Committee, leaving them to formulate a policy that will be acceptable to the Republican party. This was perfectly satisfactory to the friends of the treaty, of the members of the committee Messrs. Platt of Connecticut and Burrows of Michigan had expressed themselves in favor of Senator Frye's proposition. Another caucus will be held after the adjournment of the Senate on Monday morning, at which time it is hoped that the committee will have a proposition to submit. It is the belief that their recommendation will be adopted by the caucus and be incorporated into the bill.

Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister, called at the State Department this evening in company with Lorin W. Thurston, formerly Minister of Hawaii here, and Joseph P. Smith, Attorney-General of the republic, who were sent to Washington to work for annexation. Their visit, it was presumed, was in connection with the reported new treaty. Judge Day, the Acting Secretary of State, with whom they had a conference, would not talk about the visit further than to say that it had nothing to do with the threatened trouble between Hawaii and Japan. One of the three callers said the visit was of a friendly character.

PERIL IN THE COMMUNION CUP.

The Danger of Communicating Disease Again Urged in Canada.

TORONTO, June 12.—There was a remarkable discussion on the alleged unsanitary use of the wine cup at the Lord's Supper in the Toronto Methodist Conference to-day. One layman said some churches had three or four cups. If Methodists were to celebrate the sacrament in the manner in which Christ did, they would have to go further back and, instead of going to the communion rail or remaining in their seats, would have to introduce couches and lie on each other's bosoms.

Some medical delegates condemned the use of a common cup, holding that it was a danger to society through its liability to distribute disease germs. One doctor asserted that the opinion of the professors was that receiving the cup in that promiscuous way was a diabolical practice owing to the perils the practice involved.

The Rev. Dr. Potts said he had seen behind the communion cup men trailing their large mustaches in the wine. He thought the communicant should keep his upper lip bare.

A doctor was convinced that thousands would stay away from communion in churches where a general cup was in use. He would like to have the churches adopt the individual cups. The question was very near to him, as he wished to partake of the divine sacrifice, but because of his medical training he could not help thinking of the chances of disease.

President Stone said grave suggestions have been made about the following of old customs. It had taken 1,800 years to discover this great peril to Christians, and he thought the conference should have the fullest possible information. The matter was referred to a committee to investigate.

Byron McClelland's Funeral To-Morrow.

LEXINGTON, June 12.—The arrangements for the funeral of Byron McClelland, the dead turfman, were completed this morning. The services will take place at the family residence, corner of Broadway and High streets, on Monday morning, and will be conducted by Elder Mark Collins of the Broadway Church. The pallbearers will be Sanford C. Lyne, Robert Walker, J. W. Watkins, W. H. "Hop" Laudeman, Charles H. Albert, James M. Graves, William S. Barnes, and William Warren. Many messages of sympathy and condolence have been received by Mrs. McClelland. Among those who have telegraphed such messages are: Riley Grannan, Col. L. P. Tarlton, Clay & Woodford, Thomas C. McDowell, C. D. Keys, Frank Clark, J. J. Highland, J. W. Rowe, and J. Powell, New York.

Staten Island Hospital's Birthday Party.

The Staten Island Hospital will hold its annual "birthday party" on Saturday, June 19, on the hospital grounds at Rosebank, or on the Monday following if Saturday should be rainy. The affair will be in the form of a lawn party, with music and refreshments. No money will be received except that deposited in the urns at the entrance to the lawn. That is supposed to consist of a number of pennies indicating the contributor's age in years, and with each invitation a little silk bag is sent to put the pennies in.

Long Island City Firemen Denied Reinstatement.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson has denied the applications for reinstatement of seventeen firemen who were removed from the Long Island City Fire Department, shortly after Mayor Gleason came into office, on the ground that they were illegally appointed.

COURSE MUST BE KEPT CLEAR.

Laws to Govern During the College Races on the Hudson.

It is the intention of the Federal authorities to do all in their power to keep the course at Poughkeepsie over which the college crews will race free of obstructions and to prevent the racers being interfered with by the wash from steamboats and yachts. Capt. Louis N. Stodder, Supervisor of Anchorages at this port, has been detailed to take charge of the course as the representative of the Government. He has drawn up rules which will govern the policing of the course. The revenue cutters Manhattan and Hudson have been detailed for special duty at the time of the races. Here are the rules which will govern:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 7, 1897.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 19, 1886, the following rules to govern the Columbia-Cornell-Harvard-Yale-Pennsylvania university boat races on June 23, 25, 30, and July 2 respectively, at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. O. L. SPAULDING, Acting Secretary.

First—All vessels and craft of every description must be anchored at least two hours before the time set for the races upon the days set apart therefor, and remain anchored during the progress of the same.

Second—No excursion steamer, yacht, or craft of any description shall be permitted to follow on the line of the police boats following the referee's boat.

Third—No vessel or craft of any description shall be allowed inside or west of the police line adopted by the committee.

The above rules will be strictly enforced.

Capt. LOUIS N. STODDER, Supervisor of Anchorages.

WAS A DOUBLE EMBEZZLER.

Dead Cashier Said to Have Robbed a Fund to Pay a Bank Embezzlement.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The Methodist Preachers' Aid Society of Baltimore to-day filed a suit in Circuit Court No. 2 against the National Farmers and Planters' Bank of Baltimore involving some $15,000. It promises to make public the full details of the defalcation of the late Richard Cornelius, cashier of the bank and Treasurer of the society, who, after the discovery of his defalcation, drowned himself in the Duck Pond in Druid Hill Park.

Judge Dennis signed an order citing the officials of the bank to show cause on or before June 28 why the relief asked for should not be granted. The complaint in the case is very long and complicated. It recites that Richard Cornelius was made Treasurer of the society in 1877, and that he was then cashier of the bank. He served in the double capacity until his death in January, 1897.

It is charged that Mr. Cornelius used the funds in the bank to the credit of the society to pay his debts to the bank and to make good his embezzlement of the funds of the bank. It is charged that this had been going on for years before the death of Richard Cornelius, and that full knowledge of the fraudulent transactions of the cashier with regard to the funds of the society was in possession of the agents of the bank.

COULDN'T STIR UP A RIOT.

The Band Played "God Save the Queen" in the Park Yesterday and No One Objected.

Nothing came of the posters sent out last week, ostensibly by the "Munroe League," calling for a riot in Central Park yesterday because of the intention of the Seventh Regiment Band to play a "Grand Descriptive Fantasia" entitled "The Diamond Jubilee," which finished with "God Save the Queen." The poster exclaimed in large black type: "Down with Anglomaniacs," and summoned the "men of the Munroe League" to "remember England's perfidy," and bring their "musical instruments in their hip pockets." The President of the Monroe League (with an o) said that the posters did not emanate from that organization, and the police guessed that it was a hoax.

Only the usual number of police were at the band stand yesterday under Sergeant Dillon. The "fantasia" was given and generously applauded. Nobody made any demonstration of an unusual kind. As an encore the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

MEXICO DOESN'T WANT TERESA.

The Government Will Try to Prevent the "Saint" from Returning.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, June 12.—Government authorities here have received word that Teresa Urrea, the so-called Mexican girl saint, is on her way to join the Yaqui Indians. Steps will be taken to prevent her from entering Mexico, as it is believed to be her intention to stir up the Yaquis and get them to break their recent treaty and go on the warpath again.

Santa Teresa has wonderful influence over the Yaquis, and they follow her advice blindly. She really performed many apparently miraculous cures of diseases among Indians and Mexicans by simply laying her hands on afflicted persons, and Yaquis and many Mexicans believe her to be a saint. She led the Yaquis in their campaign against the Mexican troops four years ago, and was captured and banished from the State of Sonora by the State authorities. A force of soldiers escorted her to the Arizona border to prevent her being rescued by the Indians.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Cashier in the Central Freight Office in Lockport Alleged to Be Short $900.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 12.—Will R. Scott, cashier of the New York Central freight office, a popular young society man 33 years of age, was arrested at an early hour this morning on a charge of embezzlement. The shortage is said to be about $900. Station Agent Perhamus went to the office late last night and found several paid bills not checked as paid. He met Scott and demanded an explanation, which he promised to give to-day. Later, finding that Scott had gone back to the office, Perhamus ordered Scott's arrest. Scott claims that he asked Perhamus to send for the auditors, but he refused to do so. Scott further charges that Perhamus is prosecuting him to cover his own tracks. Perhamus is suspected by no one here. Two of Scott's relatives, wealthy business men, went bail for $1,500.

"NIHILISM IS RAMPANT."

Gen. Cassius M. Clay Predicts a Stormy Time for This Country.

RICHMOND, Ky., June 12.—In an interview here to-day upon politics and the future of the American republic, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, ex-Minister to Russia, said that he believed the United States is on the verge of a great revolution similar to that which overthrew the Bourbon dynasty in France in 1792.

"It will be the result," said he, "of the dissatisfaction of the idle and unemployed, and property owners will be the worst sufferers. The spirit of nihilism contained in the Chicago platform is rampant throughout the land. Unless it is stamped out we will reap the fruit of it before the twentieth century is far advanced."

Mrs. Russell Made Trustee of Wells College.

The Eastern Association of Wells College Alumnæ has chosen Mrs. Charles Hazen Russell of Brooklyn to represent it in the Board of Trustees of the college. This is the first time that the alumnæ have had direct representation in the board by their own direct action. Mrs. Russell for a number of years has been President of the Eastern Association of Alumnæ, and she has given a great deal of time and attention to the work of the college. Mrs. Grover Cleveland is the only other woman on the Board of Trustees of the college.

Prisoner Escapes from Bellevue Hospital.

John Hennessey, who was serving a sentence of six months in the City Prison upon a charge of disorderly conduct, and who was transferred to Bellevue Hospital on June 3 to be treated for erysipelas, escaped from the latter institution yesterday after having been pronounced cured. He was being detained at the hospital waiting to be taken back to prison when he managed to slip out unnoticed.

Nervous Weak Tired

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MURDER ON THE INGERSOLL

FIRST MATE CHRISTIANSEN KILLED AND THROWN OVERBOARD.

Paul Blanchard, the Second Mate, Who Was Brought Home by the Yantic, Accused of the Crime—Third Mate Ammon Tried to Kill Him—Sailorman Nichol's Story.

Early on the morning of Dec. 27 last, in the midst of a dead calm, with the moon shining brightly and the sea undisturbed for miles around, John Christiansen, first mate of the 500-ton bark Justine H. Ingersoll, was killed by a fellow sailorman and his body thrown overboard. The murder was committed when the bark was about eight days out and off the east coast of Bermuda. The second mate, Paul Blanchard, a Frenchman, and the one foreigner in the crew of Swedes which signed for a long voyage with the Ingersoll early in December, is accused of the crime. As THE SUN told last week, he was brought from South America in the United States ship Yantic, and is now in Norfolk. He will be put on trial in Boston as soon as he reaches there. Meanwhile, three witnesses, sailormen on the Ingersoll, are in custody in this city, and will be sent on to Boston to-morrow.

The details of the murder reached this city yesterday, when the Ingersoll sailed into the lower bay. The United States authorities got instructions from Fortress Monroe early in the morning what to do when the Ingersoll arrived, the Yantic having put the prisoner ashore there on Friday night. Deputy United States Marshals McAveney, Fitzgerald, and Churchill went down the bay in a tug, and when the Ingersoll reached Quarantine went aboard and arrested Acting First Mate Ibert Ammon, a half brother of the murdered man; Acting Second Mate Thomas Nichols, and Louis Larsen, able seaman.

The Justine H. Ingersoll sailed from Boston on Dec. 19 with a miscellaneous cargo in her hold and a deck cargo of wood. She carried a crew of eight men, including her officers, and was bound for Montevideo. The first few days of the trip were uneventful. The men got along together well and there was harmony among the officers. First Mate Christiansen and Third Mate Ammon had sailed for three successive years with Capt. Petersen and so had a couple of the men. Blanchard, the second mate, was a new hand, who had been shipped at Boston on the recommendation of another deep sea skipper, a friend of Capt. Petersen. He was a silent man and a hard worker, but had little in common with the crew or other officers, being of different birth.

On the night of the murder Capt. Petersen turned in shortly after midnight. He had stood the first watch. First Mate Christiansen had the mid-watch, and Blanchard and Nichol were with him. Third Mate Ammon was to take the morning watch and Capt. Petersen had left orders to be called at 6 o'clock. It was about 3 o'clock when Capt. Petersen was awakened by some one rushing in his cabin and shouting:

"The mate's overboard! The mate's overboard!"

"Bring her around!" ordered the Captain; and jumping into some clothes he ran on deck. A number of seamen, who had been awakened by some one shouting the news down the forecastle hatch, were already there. Away aft were Blanchard and Nichol. Rushing back to them, the Captain demanded:

"What's the matter here?"

"The mate's overboard," said Blanchard. "I was forward and heard a cry. When I came back aft, the mate was gone. Then I heard another cry from the water and I knew he was overboard. I sent Nichol to spread the alarm."

Nichol, who was trembling like a leaf, said nothing, and the Captain, in the excitement of the moment, did not think to question him. Two boats were lowered and for a long time the men rowed around, but couldn't find the slightest trace of the missing man. Not a cry came from the water after the Captain reached the deck. When it was evident that the mate could not be rescued, Capt. Petersen put the bark on her course again and went back to bed, leaving Blanchard and Nichol as the watch. He did not regard the occurrence as suspicious, thinking that Christiansen might have been drunk and fallen overboard.

It was 8 o'clock, and the sun was well up, when Capt. Petersen came on deck again. Blanchard and Nichol had gone to bed, and the Captain was trying to figure out how so faithful a seaman as Christiansen had always shown himself to be could have got drunk on his watch, when a seaman came to him and asked him to step aft.

"Things have happened which the men think you ought to see," he said.

The things were a lot of red stains on the lumber making up the deck cargo. An attempt had been made to wipe them away, but there was no mistaking their character.

"Is there anything more?" asked the Captain quietly.

The seaman led the Captain around into a small crevice in the lumber pile and showed him a great pool of blood. No attempt had been made to wipe this away. Capt. Petersen gave one long glance at the blood and then ordered the seaman to call all hands on deck at once. He walked to the foremast himself and waited.

"Men," he said, when the crew and officers, including Blanchard and Nichol, who had been hauled out of bed, came forward, "there has been murder done on this ship, and I must know who did it. You all know who is missing, and I tell you now that he was murdered."

There was dead silence. Not a man made a move or said a word.

"Well," said the Captain, "will no one who knows who did this thing come forward and speak?"

No one volunteered a word, and the Captain ordered them all back to their duties, and went himself to the cabin. Pretty soon two of the men came to him and asked that more be done to find out who had killed Christiansen. They represented the crew, they said, and intimated very strongly that it must have been one of the two men who were on the mate's watch. The Captain told them that at the time he could do nothing, but that the truth was bound to come out before the voyage was over and that the guilty ones would be punished. During the rest of that day Seaman Nichol's life was made such a burden to him that he resolved to tell all he knew of the death of Christiansen to the Captain. This is the story he told, as repeated by the Captain to a SUN reporter yesterday:

"I was away forward and walking about when I heard Blanchard calling me. Not five minutes before I had left Blanchard aft. As I came for'ard I passed Christiansen going aft. As I didn't see him again I supposed he was talking to Blanchard. When I heard Blanchard calling I ran back and saw him standing over a much-bled body. I was frightened and couldn't tell who the man was. He was on his face and very quiet. 'Lend me a hand,' said Blanchard, 'this fellow's dead and I want to push him overboard.' 'Who is it?' I asked. 'None of your business,' he said, so I told him I wouldn't have a hand in any work that looked dirty unless Mr. Christiansen or the Captain ordered it. He jumped right across the body at that and shook a knife covered with blood under my nose. 'Take one end,' he said, 'or I'll kill you.'

"I was badly frightened and obeyed him. When he turned the body over the light of the moon fell across the face, and I saw it was the mate. The whole back of his head was crushed in as though he had been hit from behind with a belaying pin, and blood came from a wound in his left breast, where I thought he had been stabbed. We nearly dropped the body when I saw it was the mate, but Blanchard ordered me to be steady, and I managed to get enough strength together to throw my end over the rail. Blanchard cleaned up some blood stains from the deck, and then he told me to spread the report that the mate was overboard. I was to tell anybody who asked me how he had fallen that I didn't know, but that I had simply heard a splash and a cry from the water. That is all I know about the matter. I did not see Blanchard kill Christiansen, and don't know how the mate came to his death. I know he was dead, however, when we pitched him overboard."

Capt. Petersen made an effort to keep this story from the rest of the crew and succeeded for a day or so. Then Nichol made a clean breast of everything in the forecastle, and the crew went to the Captain and demanded that Blanchard be put in irons. The Captain declined to imprison Blanchard, because he was short-handed, and the men went away grumbling. Up to this time no one had told Third Mate Ammon, who was the dead man's half brother, the story told by Nichol. One of the crew told him, when the Captain refused to imprison Blanchard, and, wild with rage, the young man took a revolver and went looking for the second mate. The crew backed him up, and when Blanchard saw them coming he begged for mercy. His reply was a shot from Ammon, which grazed his arm. Another shot followed, and Blanchard started up the rigging as fast as he could go. Ammon followed, and the men cheered him on. Four more shots were fired at Blanchard, and then the revolver was empty. Although slightly injured in three places Blanchard scrambled down the rigging again in among the men, who kicked him over toward the mast. Ammon followed him down and rushed at him, snapping his empty revolver in his rage. The men would have grappled in a minute, but just then Capt. Petersen came out of the cabin with a revolver in each hand. He jumped between Blanchard and the angry seamen, levelled his revolvers at the men, and cried out:

"Men, this is my ship and I'm master here. Every man will get my protection and I'll shoot down like a dog any one who lays a hand on this man. If he is a murderer he will be punished at the proper time. But there won't be any more killing on this ship this trip unless I do it."

The men retired before the Captain's revolvers and determined front, but renewed their demand that Blanchard be put in irons. This time the Captain heeded their request and Blanchard was shackled and confined in the hold.

The rest of the trip was uneventful, and when Montevideo was reached Capt. Petersen turned Blanchard over to the authorities. The authorities turned him over to the