HUNTING FOR ALDERMEN

IMPLICATED IN THE BROADWAY RAILROAD FRANCHISE.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Senate Committee—Jaehne in the Court-Room.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Police Inspector Byrnes was seen at his office this morning preparing to go out, when a reporter asked him if he was going to drag his net for more aldermen to-day. He smiled at the question, and replied:—"That is a matter that I would rather not talk about. I am in hopes that the evidence is sufficient to warrant the arrest of some of the guilty ones. That is for the District Attorney to decide. He is going ahead cautiously to get evidence that will stand in court. To me it looks as if he would come pretty near getting it."

"Is it true that all the aldermen of 1884 are involved?"

"Nearly all. There are two"—the inspector spoke warmly and with earnest emphasis—"of whom I can say here now that they are not tarred with that stick—Aldermen Grant and O'Connor, a Democrat and the other a Republican. Of them, it can be positively and absolutely stated at this stage of the inquiry that they were not bribed;" as to the rest the inspector paused.

"As to the rest?" queried the reporter.

"Well, as to them you will know shortly who were bought and who were not, or, perhaps, I might better say, of whom it can be proved that they were bought. Let it rest till then."

Allusion was made to the silverware scrape of Jaehne, who, in the role of a fence, dragged Inspector Byrnes into unpleasant notoriety.

"Everything in its turn," said the inspector, calmly. "Before we get through with this I will come pretty near showing up some things in connection with that matter that are not now as plain to the public as they might be. That attack on me, I believe, was made by parties who were cognizant of what I was doing with Jaehne to throw discredit on me, or turn off the wrath to come. It did not work and it won't now. When I am through with the more important work on hand, there will be time to show up that little affair in its bearings on me."

Speculation was rife at police headquarters as to the identity of the lawyer employed according to Jaehne, by his fellow aldermen, to cover up their tracks by overhauling their private books and papers and fixing them up to bear the scrutinizing gaze of the Senate committee. Inspector Byrnes would not tell who he was, but said significantly that his turn would come in its season.

Said a long-headed politician who haunts the corridors at police headquarters, "There is another aspect to this thing you haven't thought of. If it turns out to involve the repeal of the Broadway franchise by the Legislature an enormous array of influence, political and otherwise, of power and wealth will be put behind Jaehne to protect him from harm, and that same power will be exerted to intimidate Inspector Byrnes, on whose testimony all this now rests.

"What will be the result as to Byrnes?"

"I believe it will accomplish nothing. His record is clear, and attempts to intimidate him will, I think, be productive of little profit or credit to those who try it. Beyond him—well, we shall see—this is going to be a big fight."

Alderman Jaehne, with his counsel, Richard S. Newcomb, walked down Broadway to-day at 11 o'clock and went into the postoffice building to attend the session of the Senate Broadway Investigating Committee. Mr. Jaehne looked very meek and seemed anxious to avoid notice.

THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

The arrest of Alderman Jaehne seemed to greatly increase the interest formerly manifested in the investigation of the granting of the franchise of the Broadway surface road. Chairman Low of the committee was the first to arrive, followed by ex-Alderman Finck. A murmur spread through the court-room as Alderman Jaehne entered, accompanied by ex-Alderman Cleary. His counsel, Mr. Newcombe, followed, and Alderman O'Neil, De Lacey and ex-Sheriff Bowe secured seats within the inner railing. Alderman Jaehne, far from trying to avoid the gaze of the spectators, stood up by the judge's bench, in full view of all, chatting cheerfully with his friends. For the day he promised to be a bigger man than ex-Senator Conkling. When Mr. Conkling entered he called for Alderman Pearson, but the latter failed to respond.

Mr. Conkling—Alderman Pearson is called as a witness.

Still no answer. When Alderman Pearson did not appear, Mr. Conkling held a long consultation with his colleague, and again called "James Pearson."

No answer.

Mr. Conkling—Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Pearson is one of the men for whom you are responsible. Will you note that we want him?

Mr. Newcombe—I promised to produce him if you would give me notice. I will notify him.

A. B. Kirkland, accountant of the committee, testified that in the Murray Hill Bank he examined the signature of the bank and found the name of Thomas Maguire, in which all the checks were payable to Mr. Duffy. There were discounts amounting to $6000 on lots in 102 D street, owned by Mary Duffy. Mr. Wm. D. Tallman was called and responded, but before his examination Harry J. Hume, a brother-in-law of Pearson, was sworn. Mr. Tallman was then examined, and said that his wife was Alderman Pearson's sister. Pearson has three brothers—Alexander, William and James. Tallman's business in 1884 was gents' furnishing goods at the Southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The firm's name was Pearson & Tallman. Pearson was then an alderman.

The testimony was continued at considerable length, but nothing of a startling nature developed.

MR. I. B. NOXON, cashier of First National Bank of Sing Sing, N. Y., suffered greatly from costiveness and dyspepsia, due to overwork and want of regular exercise. After wasting much time and money in seeking a remedy, he began taking the old reliable Brandreth's Pills, two every night for three weeks. He now has a good appetite and capital digestion, and will answer any written or personal inquiry regarding his remarkable cure.

Edison's New Telegraph System.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 19.—The exhibition of the working of the Edison system of telegraphing to and from moving trains by induction from the roof of the cars to the wires, as given to-day on a special train run by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, from Chicago to Milwaukee and return, was very successful. Sealed messages written by and addressed to the passengers were sent by the Morse system from Chicago to the point where condensers for the new system were placed, and from there were telegraphed to the operator on the train running thirty-five miles per hour and delivered to the writers. Practical telegraphers and electricians were unanimous in pronouncing it "a wonderful thing," and something thought capable of great development.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Growers of Strawberries Preparing to Ship to New York and Other Northern Cities.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

HUMBOLDT, TENN., March 19.—Law court is in session here this week, Judge Aden presiding by interchange with Judge Carthel, who is holding court at Union City. The docket is unusually large both on the civil and criminal sides. The slander suit of A. J. Williams vs. M. T. Cox is now being tried, all of the local bar and representatives of the Trenton bar being engaged. Judge Aden is making a good impression on our people by his readiness and ability in presiding.

A portion of the block burned in the late fire is being rebuilt. O. C. Sharp will occupy one of the rooms, and has gone to the market to lay in a stock of dry goods.

The acreage of strawberries, now one of the leading crops of this vicinity, is large and promises a fine yield. Growers are making arrangements to ship direct to the Eastern markets, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Pittsburg as the Chicago market proved unsatisfactory last season. A cooling house has been erected for that purpose at this point.

Judge John Somers of Dresden, chancellor of this division, was in town to-day en route to Brownsville. Judge Somers commands the fullest confidence of the people of Humboldt. By his long, faithful and able administration of the office of chancellor he has justly earned the eminence of the first chancellor in Tennessee. He will be re-elected.

POLITICAL NOTES.

DESOTO (MISS.) *Times:* Farmers have sown more oats than common, preparing for the scarcity of feed in the summer.

LITTLE ROCK *Democrat:* Now and then the opinion is expressed that Arkansas might have had a much larger slice of the official pie if our Senators and Representatives had fought for it.

LITTLE ROCK *Democrat:* The greater the spread of knowledge among the people the better are they enabled to take care of themselves. It is ignorance that causes so much destitution and distress among the poorer classes in the South.

NASHVILLE *Lumberman:* The crying want now is for some patriotic crank to inaugurate a fashionable craze that will create a heavy home demand for a southern hardwood. There is a monument waiting for the man who will supply this want.

HOLLY SPRINGS (MISS.) *Democrat:* The President has only had occasion so far to veto one little bill, but he will doubtless show Congress what he can do in the veto line before the session closes. He is not afraid to say "no," when he considers it necessary or advisable.

FORT SMITH *Tribune:* Conflicts between capital and labor are gradually but surely assuming serious proportions, and there is either a defect in our laws or an improper enforcement of them, and unless the proper remedies are soon applied the results may prove most disastrous.

FORT SMITH *Times:* The President's message to the Senate has been the topic of conversation of our men this last week. It is the unanimous conclusion that President Cleveland has put on his "fighting garb," and charged the Republicans' ring and knocked Edmunds out in the first round.

LITTLE ROCK *Democrat:* There is one most commendable thing in the present railroad strike. It is the "boycott" which the strikers have instituted against intemperance. It has been frequently noted, during the present strike, that the participants have kept away from the saloons and remained quiet and orderly.

VICKSBURG *Herald:* Yes, farmers at the South will do well to see to it that there is a short crop by one-half, at least, next fall. It is their only salvation from the hands of the cotton future gamblers. As we have before said, let the Southern planter disappoint them in their crop estimates, by producing a short crop. Let the cotton planters bull the market for once.

THE Jackson *Mississippian* says of the option law now in force there: It amounts to a complete prohibitory law of all towns of less than one or two hundred voters. After a county is carried against prohibition it still requires that an applicant for license shall present a petition signed by twenty-five real estate owners in the town, or supervisor's district if he be not in an incorporated town.

LITTLE ROCK *Democrat* It will soon be time for the planters to plant their crops. What will they plant? Will it be the same old song, cotton, credit, mortgages, poverty and starvation? Or will it be "corn" with "millions in it." As we plant so shall we reap. There is time yet, at least two or three weeks, for planters to reflect upon the ruinous policy which the "all cotton" system brings in its train.

NASHVILLE *Lumberman:* The workingmen and the corporations are the actors while the general business of the country is the principal sufferer. The workingmen and the corporations understand this, and hence it is that both are anxious to justify themselves before the business public. The only solution of the difficulty is in the hands of the workingmen and the corporations. The plain duty of both is to agree to an immediate arbitration.

The Women Suffragists.

BOSTON, MASS., March 19.—The National Womans' Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, in session here, adopted resolutions to-day that as only the incompetent and dangerous are rightfully excluded from self representation in a republic, the Federal Government should acknowledge and protect women in their inherent rights of self-representation; that while heartily co-operating in efforts to secure municipal and State suffrage, it recognizes that the enfranchisement of the women will not be complete without a national constitutional amendment.

Resolutions of thanks to Senators Hoar and Dawes and several members of the House; to their friends in the New York and Rhode Island Legislatures and in the Labor and Prohibition parties and to the press, were also passed.

AN IRISH LANDLORD

AND THE MISERY HE FATHERS IN AMERICA.

Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska the States in Which He Has Satisfied His Hunger for Land.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19.—About six weeks ago the *Tribune* published an article on alien landlordism, showing that an Irishman named William Scully, now residing in London, Eng., is the proprietor of between 75,000 and 90,000 acres of the best farming land in Illinois. The writer of the article, on visiting the Scully estate, claimed that the lands were tilled by a wretched class of tenants, from whom are expected enormous rentals. Almost the entire proceeds from the sale of their crops went to pay rent. The article attracted much attention, and numerous communications on the subject have been received from various parts of the country. Among others, a prominent citizen of Kansas strongly deprecated alien landlordism, and called attention to his discovery that large tracts of land in his own State were owned by Scully. Following a suggestion derived from this letter an investigation was instituted, the result of which is published this morning. The article says: "A tour of Kansas and certain portions of Nebraska developed the rather startling information that the title to more than 100,000 acres of the choicest prairie lands in the sister States of Kansas and Nebraska is vested in the name of William Scully. All of these vast tracts have been added to his landed estates within the last five years, and although only a small portion is under cultivation the same system of farm renting that exists in Illinois is rapidly being introduced in these States. Between sixty and seventy families have bound themselves to Scully, and so long as they remain on his land they cannot throw off the yoke that holds them in slavery. Before obtaining a lease they must agree to waive all rights of exemption, and until their rent is paid everything they possess, including the growing crops, belongs to Scully.

As a rule they are the poorest farmers in every respect in the country, and very few of them can obtain credit from the merchants. The lease that binds them to Scully is virtually a chattel mortgage, and all other claims against the tenants are shut out until Scully gets his rent. Each tenant is obliged to sign a lease for a period of five years. On unimproved lands the tenant pays only the taxes the first two years. The third year he pays taxes and $1 an acre, and the fourth and fifth year he pays taxes and $1 50 an acre. No provision is made for the renewal in the lease, and at its expiration the tenant must either move off or submit to whatever rent the landlord chooses to exact. In leasing an unimproved farm, the tenant gets nothing but the land. All improvements must be made at his own expense, the landlord furnishing absolutely nothing. Consequently the Scully farms do not present an attractive appearance. As a rule, the tenants, having no aspiration beyond the mere task of keeping body and soul together, are shiftless and improvident, and make little or no effort to improve their condition all ambition seeming to be exhausted in providing shanties for their families to live in and shelter for their stock. Having no money to start on, most of the tenants are compelled to hire out to their more prosperous neighbors during the first two years of the struggle, and they are satisfied if, during the first two years, they succeed in breaking the prairie lands and raising enough seed corn to feed their stock. The three remaining years they can raise from thirty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre, and, by close economy, quit the place, when their lease expires, as well off as when they began."

Much space is devoted to an explanation of the careful and systematic manner in which Scully secured the lands through the guidance of his agents, who are experienced and perfectly familiar with the country. The price, it is said, ranges from $5 to $8 per acre, and it is claimed that much of the land is now worth at least $30 per acre.

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