

CROKER'S TESTIMONY

Before the Committee Investigating New York's Politics.

IS IN TECHNICAL CONTEMPT.

Proceedings May Be Instituted Against the Tammany Leader and John F. Carroll Before the Adjournment of the State Legislature.

New York, April 18.—In the session of the Maset Legislative Investigating committee yesterday Richard Croker was again the principal object of Mr. Croker's examination, and the most important development was the probability that the Tammany chieftain and John F. Carroll will be the subject of contempt proceedings before the state legislature shall adjourn. All during yesterday's evidence Mr. Croker paraded the questions of the counsel of the committee.

An adjournment of the committee was taken yesterday until next Friday morning, and Mr. Croker was subpoenaed to appear before the session at Monday morning. By the initiative of Mr. Moss, many of whose questions Mr. Croker repeatedly refused to answer, and with whom he had several battles that came very near being personal, the chairman of the committee took such action as would leave Mr. Croker in technical contempt. It is stated that when Mr. Fallow, of the committee, left yesterday afternoon for Albany he had instructions to prepare papers adjudging Mr. Croker and John F. Carroll in contempt.

When the committee began yesterday's inquiry, about the first thing brought up was a resort known as the roadway garden, which had flourished in the upper Broadway district some time. Simon Buttner, the former proprietor, testified that Police Captain Price had made him pay outrageously for protection. He said the street price did was to threaten to close the place unless he (Price) received \$150 at once and half of the money that was accomplished in it. Buttner declared he was also forced to patronize certain wholesalers.

An attempt by Assemblyman Hoffman to have subpoenaed the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Ellihufoot, the incorporators of the Astoria Gas, Light and Power company, Thomas F. Platt, Benjamin J. Odell, Samuel Quigg and John D. Trimmings, was defeated, five Republicans opposing and two Democrats favoring it. Richard Croker testified that the price did not contribute a cent to the Tammany campaign last year, but that the officeholders did. He could not tell the amount of money raised last year, nor did he know in what bank the funds were kept. He said he had never received a cent from Bourke Bockran. He also swore he was never short sighted with Manhattan "1/4" stock, and did not lose \$27,000, as reported.

When Mr. Moss said that Mr. Croker had found that in business matters, that of Peter Meyer & Co., members of the organization could help him other, Mr. Croker said angrily: "You are trying to make us out a pack of thieves in one combination together, and you can't do it."

"And you think that these questions indicate that persons who do these things are thieves?" queried Mr. Moss. "That is what you are trying to get," said Mr. Croker, thoroughly aroused. "I say that the people of the city of New York, when they voted for our ticket, voted to put in the organization and believed in the organization and should run this city. And when you were put out of the police board that what you were put out for—because you were not an organization man."

After a further exchange of sharp words, Mr. Croker becoming enraged, Mr. Moss remarked that it was evident that Mr. Croker realized the "seriousness of the occasion." The Tammany leader retorted: "Not very serious. I am not going away. I am going to stay here until the circus is over. You can have me any day you want."

Later on Mr. Moss asked: "Have you not during the last year received large sums of money from individuals which were not your profit or earnings on any business?" "No!" shouted Mr. Croker, and he repeated his answer.

Mr. Croker was seen at the Democratic club last night and asked if he had any comment to make upon the refusal of the Maset committee to subpoena Tracy, Boardman, Platt and others alleged to have been interested in the Astoria Gas franchise. "I am not at all surprised by that action," said Mr. Croker. "Why should the committee call Tracy, Boardman and Platt? What would it amount to? Why, simply that Tracy, Boardman and Platt had summoned Tracy, Boardman and Platt to be investigated."

Mr. Croker was first placed on the stand on Friday last, and his testimony has been intensely dramatic throughout. When he first went on the stand Mr. Moss conducted a line of questioning which Mr. Croker evidently believed was a loss of time, for he suddenly leaned forward and said: "It is not necessary to bring up what everybody knows. There is no use making speeches. I am the leader of the party, and I acknowledge it. All these people are my friends, and I am going to stick to them all the time."

At another point Mr. Croker said impulsively: "If you can show where I have taken a single dollar from this city, you can cut off that right arm." Mr. Croker admitted that he had considerable political influence, but not in every case were his wishes carried out. He had been a member of the auctioneering firm that conducted the majority of the judicial sales, and as a true Democrat he expected to be befriended in the way of legitimate profit in his legitimate business.

"Then you are working for your own pocket?" said Mr. Moss. "All the time, the same as you are." "To the boss belongs the lion's share of the plunder," sneered Mr. Moss. "No plunder, no," said Croker. "You can call it what you like. You can call the bill you sent to the legislature for the work you are now doing plunder, if you please."

Mr. Croker refused to answer many questions affecting his private business, but he did say:

"I've got nothing to conceal. If any one comes to me with a good stock to buy, I buy it, and so would you. I will not go into any details of my private business."

Incidentally Mr. Croker praised Chief Devery and the police department.

John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's chief lieutenant, refused to answer questions as to his private business. It developed during the examination that Mr. Carroll had given up a \$7,500 position to accept his present position in Tammany Hall, which, theoretically, is without salary. "You cannot frighten me," said Mr. Carroll. He made the admission that "what Mr. Croker says goes."

Other witnesses on Friday were ex-Judge Daly and ex-Judge Pryor. The former said he had contributed \$7,000 to the party fund for his two nominations, and Mr. Pryor said he voluntarily contributed \$10,000. Mr. Daly said he was notified by Croker not to expect another nomination, and Daly said it was because he had refused to obey Mr. Croker.

On Saturday Mr. Croker was again on the stand, and became somewhat excited. Said he: "You and this committee are down here to drive my boys out of business—that's what you are here for, and I'll tell you right now I'll keep you all summer doing it. Go on and examine Mr. Platt's firm and find out what his boys are in, if you want to be honest."

Speaking of ex-Senator Platt's firm he said: "There is more corruption in that firm today, and it is run by all or mostly all the corporations in this state—there is more corruption in that firm than anywhere else."

"You need not throw out any bluffs at all, Mr. Croker," said Mr. Moss. "You need not throw any bluffs at me," snapped Mr. Croker.

MR. PORTER MAY RESIGN.

The President's Private Secretary Suffering From Nervous Prostration.

Washington, April 18.—The story that the resignation of John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, is now in the hands of Mr. McKinley, to take effect at the latter's convenience, is officially denied at the White House. It would surprise no one here, however, if Mr. Porter should relinquish his post at any time. He broke down



JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

under the strain of the arduous duties he has performed since the advent of the present administration, and for over three weeks has been confined to his house in this city by nervous prostration. The general belief is that Assistant Secretary Cortelyou will succeed him if he should retire. Mr. Porter's wife and mother are anxious, it is understood, that she should give up his exacting duties.

The Elections in Spain.

Madrid, April 18.—Judging from the election returns thus far received the government may be expected to get 285 out of 410 seats. Two hundred and forty-three ministerialists have been elected, including 180 Silverists, 23 Polaviejas and 30 Pidalists. Senor Sagasta has been returned by a small majority for his birthplace, Logrono, after a sharp contest with a Republican. For the first time since 1868 Senor Romero y Robledo failed to get a seat. Senor Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican statesman, was defeated at Murcia. Only 15 Republicans were elected. At Tortosa, southwest of Tarragona, two persons were killed and several injured in election riots.

Bridgeton's Striking Glass Workers.

Bridgeton, N. J., April 17.—Nine non-union men arrived here yesterday afternoon to take the places of strikers at the Cumberland glass works. The union officials claim that these men are not bottle blowers, and that they came here simply to get union cards and money to stop work. The arrival of the men caused considerable excitement, but they were not interfered with. There are now 1,500 idle window glass and bottle workers. The strikers claim they are bound to win. The manufacturers are, however, firm in the refusal to grant the demands of the men.

Posting for a Historic Painting.

Washington, April 18.—Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter, who is engaged upon a painting representing the signing of the Spanish-American protocol, is in the city and yesterday President McKinley gave him his first sitting. Those who will figure in the painting are the president, Jules Cambon, the French ambassador; ex-Secretary Day, Eugene Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, and Messrs. Moore, Cridler and Adee of the state department.

Resolutions to Sue for Interest Falls.

Harrisburg, April 18.—In the house last night Mr. Nye, of Philadelphia, introduced resolutions intended to authorize suits against ex-State Treasurers Quay, Haywood, McKee, Boyer, Morrison and Hart, or their estates "to recover interest appropriated to their own use by private individuals." The resolutions were ruled out of order on an objection, and a motion to introduce them under suspension of the rules failed.

GEN. LAWTON'S MISSION

Having Accomplished It He Returns to Manila.

PREPARING TO MARCH OUT AGAIN

The Next Expedition Will Be an Important Move Inland, and May Result in the Capture of Aguinaido. Rebels Concentrating Near Pasig.

Manila, April 17.—Major General Lawton's expedition to the Laguna de Bay district re-embarked Saturday evening, anchored for the night at the head of the River Pasig and reached Manila yesterday morning, bringing all the men and the captured insurgent boats. Its objects, namely, the capture of the insurgents' boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power throughout the lake region, have been attained. General Lawton immediately began preparations for an important expedition on land. It is believed that he intends to surround and capture Aguinaido. There has been no fighting on the lake for three days.

During the absence of General Lawton's expedition the insurgents have been concentrating at the northern end of the lake, near Pasig, and the American scouts report that several thousand are already there.

The Filipino goes into the field unencumbered with useless baggage. Trousers or drawers, a shirt worn outside them, a straw hat, cartridge belt and rifle, a section of a bamboo stalk filled with rice, a handful of green peppers tied in a handkerchief, sometimes sandals, these form the equipment of a Filipino soldier. No finer country for defensive fighting and no more embarrassing for offensive operations than the land around Pasig lake could be imagined.

Two hundred and fifty Chinamen from Santa Cruz have arrived here. They left the town owing to their fear that the rebels, on re-entering it, would wreak vengeance upon them for favoring the Americans.

The Chinese are the scavengers of the war. Like vultures they hover in the wake of the army, flocking down upon the ashes of every hut and the ruins of churches to dig out stuff that no white man could possibly use. Some of them peddle water and cigarettes on the line.

The Lake City Lynching.

Charleston, S. C., April 18.—After setting up alibis for Webster, Joyner and Godwin yesterday the defense in the trial of the alleged Lake City lynchers closed its case. Alibis were put forward for Rodgers, McKnight, Epps and Ward last week, so the only man in whose behalf efforts have not been made to establish one is Stokes, the merchant who has been alleged by the government to have been the leader of the mob that killed Baker. It was claimed on the stand that Godwin was sick at home; that Joyner slept at his own residence with a school boy and that Webster was at his own residence with the grip the night of the lynching.

Canned Beef Better Than Fresh Beef.

Washington, April 18.—After devoting the forenoon to a practical examination of the beef supplied to the army in cans the Wade court of inquiry recalled Professor Atwater yesterday afternoon. He expressed the opinion that, pound for pound, the canned-roast beef was of greater nutritive value than fresh beef, but suggested that if unmixing with vegetables it would not prove so acceptable a ration. Colonel Weston, of the commissary department, was also recalled and examined with reference to the supplies furnished the troops in the field at Santiago.

Burned to Death in Prairie Fire.

Brady Island, Neb., April 18.—A prairie fire near Vrooman destroyed much property. While fighting the flames Mrs. Anderson, a widow, was frightfully burned, and will die. Her nephew, John Westerland, T. Flickinger and son Charles were badly burned about the face and hands. The town was barely saved. Tom Morrissey, of Eureka valley, and John Koch were burned to death while trying to save their property. Near Alnaworth thousands of dollars' worth of property is being destroyed.

The Raleigh Will Visit Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., April 18.—The executive committee in charge of the preparations for the annual reunion of the United Confederate veterans that is to be held here May 10, 11 and 12, was officially notified yesterday by Secretary Long, of the navy, that the cruiser Raleigh, just returned from Manila, had been ordered to this port for reunion week. The cruiser will take part in the Grant monument celebration at Philadelphia on April 27, and will go thence to Raleigh, N. C.

The Samoan Commissioners.

Washington, April 18.—Ex-Minister Bartlett Tripp, the American member of the Samoan commission, arrived here last evening from his home in Yankton, S. D. He had a conference with the president and Secretary of State Hay today, when his instructions were given him. The entire commission, Baron Sternburg, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Tripp, will be entertained at luncheon by Secretary Hay.

Indian Fighters Off For Manila.

San Francisco, April 18.—The Twenty-first United States Infantry, the famous Indian fighting regiment of the earlier days, and later very active participants in the Cuban campaign, arrived in this city last night and departed early this morning for the Philippines on the transport Hancock.

Snow in South Dakota.

Deadwood, S. D., April 18.—For the past 36 hours a terrific storm has been raging in all parts of the northern hills. The snow, driven by a fierce wind, is blinding. The weather is not cold. At Rapid City snow commenced to fall at noon, and snow and rain at Spearfish, Bellefourche and Custer.

The Pennsylvania Deadlock.

Harrisburg, April 18.—The vote at yesterday's joint ballot for United States senator was as follows: Quay, 56; Jenks, 38; Wells, 8.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, April 18.

A bill in the Pennsylvania house will, if enacted, make Philadelphia the state capital.

Herr Fischer, the radical German Socialist, who defied Emperor William, has been re-elected to the reichstag.

Great Britain's new torpedo boat destroyer Albatross is the fastest war vessel afloat, having attained a speed of 33 knots.

The president having issued his peace proclamation, Bellamy Storor, now minister to Belgium, has been appointed minister to Spain.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Nancy Guilford pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for killing Emma Gill by abortion.

Thursday, April 17.

Five hundred negro miners from Pana, Ills., have arrived at Des Moines, Ia., to take the places of strikers. Trouble is feared.

Americans and Britons were ambushed by Mataafa's followers in Samoa. Four Americans and three Britons were killed.

By the will of W. C. Andrews, burned to death in New York, over \$3,000,000 will go to establish a school for girls in Willowhy, O.

Justice Williams, of New York, dismissed the murder indictment against R. B. Molineux, and directed that the case be again submitted.

Before the industrial commission at Washington Mine Owner Schlenker declared organized labor had bettered the miners' condition.

The G. A. R. executive committee decided to leave the office of commander-in-chief vacant until the next encampment, Vice Commander Johnson acting meanwhile.

Friday, April 14.

The combination of coal interests or the lower Monongahela river is now assured.

Enormous losses from prairie fires are reported from Nebraska. Many miles have been flame swept.

The American, English and German Samoan commissioners will sail for Apia from San Francisco April 25.

Dr. Schurman, president of our Philippines commission, reports that many Filipinos want American citizenship.

General Wheeler announces that unless sent to the Philippines he will resign his army commission and return to his seat in congress.

A bill to establish a state constabulary, which would abolish police boards in leading cities, was introduced in New York's senate.

An important letter written by Roland Molineux has fallen into the hands of New York's police, who declare it will convict him of Mrs. Adams' murder.

Saturday, April 15.

The name Columbia has been selected for the new America's cup defender.

The Cuban army rolls contain 48,000 names, including 6,800 commissioned officers.

Secretary Alger positively announced that he has no intention of resigning from the cabinet.

Tom Marshall, mayor of Keokuk, Ills., won the championship in the shooting match at Elkwood Park, N. J.

Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, of the Sixth cavalry, has been appointed military attaché of our embassy in London.

Acting Secretary Melkeljohn issued a license granting authority to build a Catholic church on the West Point military reservation.

In the German reichstag Baron von Buelow, foreign minister, stated that a complete understanding with England and the United States had been reached regarding Samoa.

Monday, April 17.

The pope, at his thanksgiving mass yesterday, exhibited extreme weakness.

Vice President Hobart, who has been seriously ill at Washington, is slowly recovering.

General Lew Wallace has authorized the dramatization of his famous novel, "Ben Hur."

Mme. Albani, the American prima donna, was rudely insulted by a crowded audience at Seville, Spain.

Count d'Arcos, who married an American, has been appointed Spanish minister to the United States.

Seven per cent of the volunteers in the Philippines want to be mustered out, despite the tempting offers for enlistment.

The committee of Republican congressmen appointed to consider needed financial legislation is in session at Atlantic City.

Thousands of New Yorkers turned out in the rain yesterday to welcome the cruiser Raleigh, that fired the first shot in the battle of Manila.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, April 17.—Flour firmly held; winter superfine, \$2.56; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.10; city mill, extra, \$2.56; rye flour steady at \$2.20; choice Pennsylvania, No. 2 red, spot, in elevator, 76¢; No. 1 red, spot, in elevator, 74¢; No. 2 mixed, spot, in elevator, 40¢; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 42¢. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 35¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 35¢; Hay firm; choice timothy, \$12.50 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, \$19.75. Pork dull; family, \$12.25. Lard quiet and easy; prime western steamed, 35¢. Butter steady; New York dairy, 14¢; do. creamery, 15¢; western do., 15¢; factory, 13¢; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 22¢; do. wholesale, 21¢. Cheese firm; large, white and colored, 12¢; small do., 11¢. Eggs strong; New York and Pennsylvania, 14¢; western, 14¢; southern, 13¢. Turpentine steady at 44¢. Yellow easy; city, 4¢. Petroleum weak; refined New York, 33¢; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32.50; do. in bulk, 34.00.

Baltimore, April 17.—Flour firm; western superfine, \$2.56; western extra, \$2.56; do. family, \$3.25; winter wheat, patent, \$2.75; spring wheat, patent, \$3.00; spring wheat, straight, \$2.50; wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, the month and May, 74¢; July, 75¢; No. 2 red, 71¢; southern, by sample, 70¢; southern on grade, 70¢; No. 2 mixed; spot, 40¢; No. 2 mixed, 39¢; the month, 39¢; June, 39¢; steamer mixed, 40¢; southern, white, 35¢; do. yellow, 35¢. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 35¢; No. 2 mixed, 35¢; No. 2 Rye firm; No. 2 nearby, 34¢.

THE TRIAL OF M. S. QUAY

For Alleged Misuse of the Keystone State's Funds.

A BATTLE OF LEGAL GIANTS.

The Famous "Red Book," Which the Defense Endeavored to Exclude, Admitted as Evidence After a Week of Argument.

Philadelphia, April 18.—The witnesses in the Quay trial on Tuesday of last week were ex-District Attorney Barlow, receiver of the People's bank, and ex-Judge Gordon, who the Quay adherents claim is responsible for what they term the conspiracy against their favorite. Mr. Barlow testified that he had broken open the desk of Cashier Hopkins, after the latter had committed suicide, and extracted therefrom the books and letters appertaining to the Quay trial. He had given them to Judge Gordon. Ex-Judge Gordon corroborated Mr. Barlow's testimony, admitted that the documents had been photographed at his suggestion, and said he had shown them to State Secretary Martin, ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker and a partial exhibition to James M. Guflay, the Democratic leader.

Meyer Goldsmith, the commonwealth's expert accountant, was on the stand all day yesterday, making statements of fact that are apparently damaging to the defendant's side of the case. All day long Mr. Goldsmith read out figures taken from the bank books, embracing the various settlement periods of six months, each dating back to Oct. 31, 1892, showing the amount of the state deposit, the amount loaned to Senator Quay during each six months, the amount of interest allowed the state treasurer for that portion of the state deposit apparently not set aside for Senator Quay's use, the amount of interest, if any, the senator paid on his loans, and the amount of money used to purchase stock for him. The deposit during the years mentioned ranged from \$1,200,000 to \$400,000. Senator Quay's loans were shown to be as great as \$500,000 in one period of six months. Occasionally the witness said, small and inadequate payments of interest by Senator Quay were shown, but generally there was nothing to indicate that he paid for the use of the bank's money.

Just before the close of the day's proceedings there was another ruling by Judge Biddle in favor of the defense which may have an important bearing on the future of the case. The statute of limitations has been pleaded again and again by Senator Quay's lawyers as a bar to much of the testimony presented by the commonwealth. As Mr. Quay was indicted on Nov. 17, 1898, the two years allowed by the statute for prosecution would extend back only to Nov. 17, 1896. District Attorney Rothermel pointed out that he alleges the defendant's guilt during the two years the law confines him to, and to prove this the corroborative evidence of the previous years should certainly be admitted. Judge Biddle decided against the commonwealth. He ruled that the evidence should be confined to the conspiracy alleged and not to some other conspiracy. Mr. Rothermel says the effect of the decision will be to prevent him from offering much of the evidence he hoped to present.

The lawyers for the defense sat quietly listening during Goldsmith's examination. This was in pursuance of an understanding that the defense objected to every answer, that objection was overruled and an exception noted. Wednesday's session was taken up mainly in arguments as to the admission of the books of the bank and the famous "red book," in which Cashier Hopkins is said to have kept the accounts of Senator Quay. Judge Biddle decided that the bank books should be admitted, but withheld decision as to the "red book." Letters and telegrams of Quay concerning stock transactions were admitted.

On Thursday several former employees of the People's bank gave evidence. Clay Kemble, son of the founder of the bank, who was assistant cashier and a director, testified that Cashier Hopkins was "the whole bank." A letter introduced in evidence is regarded as most damaging against R. R. Quay, the senator's son. The letter is addressed to James McManes, president of the People's bank, by B. J. Haywood, state treasurer, and is as follows:

"On Monday we will mail you a check for \$100,000 for credit of commonwealth of Pennsylvania general fund, which will make a credit to our account of \$600,000. The understanding is that I am not to draw against any part of this deposit until the Hon. R. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the loan of \$100,000 which you are to make him next week."

The defense objected strenuously to the minute book, saying that, although the \$100,000 note bears Senator Quay's indorsement, he knew nothing whatever of the letter from Haywood and had nothing to do with the juggling of state money indicated by it. Judge Biddle overruled the objection.

Friday was taken up in the examination of experts as to whether the famous "red book" was one of the regular bank books. Meyer Goldsmith, an expert accountant, was the principal witness, and he declared that entries on the regular books would not be explained except by reference to the "red book." Two items of \$1,519 and \$5,322.10, respectively, were referred to especially. During all the examination touching on the book, with the exception of the two items mentioned, no intimation of the amounts or names was allowed to reach the jury. The prosecution all along, however, has alleged that this book will show that Cashier Hopkins computed interest on state funds and deposited the money to Senator Quay's credit.

The first week of the trial ended with a climax. The "red book" was admitted in evidence as a book of the People's bank after a final passage at arms between Mr. Watson and the district attorney. The latter also succeeded in having the "black book," called the stock book, both found in Cashier Hopkins' desk, admitted on the same footing.

INVESTIGATORS REPORT.

Both Majority and Minority Charge

Corrupt Solicitation.

Harrisburg, April 18.—Two reports were presented to the house yesterday afternoon from the committee appointed to investigate the charges of attempted bribery in connection with the United States senatorship and the consideration of the McCarrill jury bill in the house. One was presented by Chairman Fow, and is signed by himself and Messrs. Dixon, Koontz, Randall and Young. The minority report is presented by Mr. McClain, signed by McClain, Kreps, Tighe and Voorhees. By agreement between Messrs. Fow and McClain action on the reports was postponed until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The majority report declares that "in the opinion of those who have signed this report the evidence discloses that undue means were taken by many persons to corruptly solicit members of this house, both for the purpose of influencing their official action in reference to the McCarrill bill and also in reference to their official action as to the election of a United States senator. That said corrupt solicitation consisted of offers of money, position, advantage and political preferment."

"Your committee respectfully reports that there is in their opinion sufficient evidence against Charles B. Spotz, John R. Byrne, Parker Titus, Frank B. Jones, Monroe H. Kulp, Thomas M. Moyles, Robert Evans, John J. Coyle and M. J. Costello for this house to direct that criminal proceedings be brought against them, and it is recommended that these proceedings be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted."

The minority report reaches substantially the same conclusion as the majority, but "fails to find evidence of corrupt purpose or solicitation on the part of Mr. Rosenberry." It proceeds: "The minority is of the opinion that the act of Mr. Harder does not fall within the interpretation of corrupt solicitation, but that his action from a moral standpoint was unwise and improper. There has been other testimony offered not charging corrupt solicitation in either a legal or fair interpretation of the term, which, after being carefully considered by us, has not been made a part of this report for the reason that no public good, in our opinion, would be served by its being so made, and those whom it concerns, while having committed no wrong and violated no law, might be unnecessarily and unjustly snatched."

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Carlton, Pa., April 18.—The jury in the case of Llewellyn Stout, on trial for the murder of Harvey Wuster, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad telegraph operator at Bingen Station, returned a verdict last night of murder in the first degree, after being out three hours. Sentence will be pronounced Monday. Stout is only 18 years old. The motive of the crime is supposed to have been robbery.

Pittsburg, April 18.—Mrs. Mary Jane McAdams, aged 58 years, of Philadelphia, died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Herb, on Friendship avenue. The woman's death was the result of an accident that happened about two weeks ago, when she was badly burned by her clothes catching fire from an open grate. Mrs. McAdams, accompanied by her husband, came to Pittsburg about a month ago to visit her daughter, Mrs. Herb.

Harrisburg, April 18.—At the meeting of the supporters of M. S. Quay for United States senator, held last night in the supreme court chamber, resolutions were adopted inviting the anti-Quayites to "yield to the will of the majority and elect the regular Republican nominee." During the debate Senator Magee expressed his opinion that the prosecution of Senator Quay was a political conspiracy, but urged the necessity of choosing a senator. Representative Hosack declared he would change his vote from Quay. After the meeting Mr. Magee declared that he and 20 others would do likewise.

Dubois, Pa., April 17.—John Reed's store building at Falls Creek, two miles from this city, was partially destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Citizens saved the building from total destruction, and it was then discovered that the store had been robbed and set on fire. The loss on goods and building will reach nearly \$10,000. An attempt was also made to burn the St. Elmo hotel, in this city, about midnight. Andrew Murray had previously been ejected from the hotel. He returned, and gaining entrance to a rear room emptied the contents of an oil can and set fire to the fluid. The blaze was discovered before much damage had been done. Murray was arrested.

Wilkesbarre, April 18.—Late Sunday afternoon Mrs. Jacob Lenoach, residing in Pittston township, put her three children, Mary, aged 6, Katarina, aged 4, and Apollo, aged 3, to bed and then went out to make a call on a neighbor about a mile distant. When she started to return she saw smoke issuing from the roof of her house. She gave the alarm and ran to the scene. Arriving there the dwelling was enveloped in flames. The frantic mother wanted to rush into the burning house, but was restrained by two men. After the house had burned down the charred remains of the three children were found in the cellar. The supposition is that the house was set on fire by a spark from a passing locomotive.

Harrisburg, April 15.—Governor Stone returned to the house yesterday without approval a concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of two senators and three members to inquire into the alleged infraction of the law by the Susquehanna Canal company, which has sold the dam in the Susquehanna river at Columbia to a company chartered to furnish motive power. The governor's reason for the veto is that the expense is not provided for, and may be excessive. The governor also vetoed the following bills: To enlarge the competency of the wife to testify against her husband; granting a pension of \$2 a month to Evan Jones for injuries received in a railroad collision while a private in the Twelfth Pennsylvania volunteer militia.