

CROKER IN CONTEMPT

Developments in Maest Inquiry Become More Serious for Him.

REFUSES TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS

Tammany Chieftain and Carroll May Answer to Higher Authority

HIS SALLIES BECOME WARMLY PHASE

Disclosures of the Infamous Practices of the Broadway Garden.

WARD MEN DIVIDE STEALINGS OF WOMEN

Pay the "Heeders" for Protection and Proprietors of Dives Are Not Permitted to Do Business Unless They "Divvy."

NEW YORK, April 17.—In the session of the Maest legislative investigating committee today Richard Croker was again the principal object of Mr. Moss' examination, and the most important development was the probability that the Tammany chieftain and John P. Carroll will be the subject of contempt proceedings before the state legislature shall adjourn.

An adjournment of the committee was taken this afternoon until next Friday morning and Mr. Croker was subpoenaed to reappear before the committee on next Monday morning.

By the initiative of Mr. Moss' many questions, which Mr. Croker repeatedly refused to answer and with whom he had several sallies that came very near being personal, the chairman of the committee took strict action and would leave Mr. Croker in technical contempt.

It was stated tonight that when Mr. Fallows of the committee left this afternoon today about the first thing brought up was a report known as the Broadway garden, which had flourished in the upper Broadway district for some time.

In this place the alleged robbery of the former mayor of Trenton, Frank Magowan, took place.

Broadway Garden Practices.

Simon Buttner, the former proprietor of the garden, made some startling charges against Captain Price and his waiters corroborated in part by testimony.

Assemblyman Fallows made a resolution to have certain prominent men summoned before the committee, because of a rumor that a certain law firm, "by and with the assistance of other persons, by corrupt methods, secured the passage through the assembly of the Astoria gas franchise, whose real purpose was to enable the Consolidated Gas company to force a consolidation of all the gas interests in the city to the end that the supply of gas might be controlled and the price regulated by the so-called monopolists."

Mr. Hoffman wanted to subpoena the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Elihu Root, the incorporators of the Astoria Heat, Light and Power company, Thomas C. Platt, Benjamin B. O'Neil, Lewis G. Quigg and John D. Crimmins. The resolution was defeated, however, five republicans opposing it and two democrats favoring it.

Charles Stephens, formerly a waiter in the Broadway garden, was the first witness examined. He was the Broadway garden at the time Frank Magowan, ex-mayor of Trenton, claimed to have been robbed there. Stephens did not believe robbery had been committed and so testified when Simon Buttner, the proprietor of the place, was arrested.

Afterwards witness was approached by a man named Singer, who told him that money could be made by swearing that Magowan was robbed. Witness told Singer that he had already sworn to the contrary. At subsequent interview with Singer, Frank Farrell, a pool room keeper, and Henry Schultz, a restaurant keeper, being also present, the last named man gave witness \$10 when witness said he was willing to swear that Magowan was robbed in Buttner's place. Witness was promised \$500 and steady employment.

Boying Up Witnesses.

Witness told Buttner of the plot and was sent by him to Moss, who told him to say nothing about the matter to anybody. Stephens then said he would like to work in a pool room. He won \$14 on the races and \$5 for "looking after" the tickets. This was the work which he was told to do. Witness knew no pickpockets. At the instigation of those in the plot witness found a second man for the "petty" John George (publicly known as "Big" Schultz) and he was "all right." The day before the false affidavit was to be drawn up Throgback called out and said he would do it. "I told Singer about it and he was angry," said Stephens.

"He asked out to find Throgback. We went to his house, but he was not there. The next day I was subpoenaed to court. I met Schultz and he told me to wait until he went to see Police Captain Price and ask him what he should do. I told Schultz I did not want to go on the witness stand and he said all right. I could go to Philadelphia if I wanted to."

Stephens said that Schultz sent a man to him in the train who went as far as Newark. They got off there and witness was told to go to the Lafayette hotel and wait for a message. No message arrived and Stephens returned to Jersey City.

Buttner testified that Price told him he would have to pay him \$100 a month to secure the protection of the resort which he started and that if anybody was robbed he (Price) was to get half, "and I have done business with him for quite a while."

Buttner testified that it was in 1892 that he paid the money to Price. At that time Buttner said he was simply running an ordinary saloon. Buttner said his Broadway garden had been frequently examined by police officers and declared to be all right. Everything had gone well until Captain Price came to the place. Then Buttner said it was a case of "hands up. Buttner swore that the first thing Price did was to threaten to close the Broadway garden unless he received \$150 and half of any robbery that was accomplished in it. He object and told Price he was running a straightforward game and letting out no rooms, but according to the witness Price replied:

"I don't care a d— if you let out 100 rooms a night, I want \$150 a month."

Price was not a man to argue a point in a gentlemanly way, Buttner said, and so he (Buttner) asked with whom he should do business. He was told to see Bob Nelson, a saloon keeper. Witness objected to Nelson and Price began to make arrests in the garden. Buttner went to see Nelson, but though he called a dozen times he was always unable to see him. Then Buttner said he was advised to go to see Al Adams.

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STATE CONCLUDES ITS SIDE

Intimation that Mrs. George's Counsel Will Rely Upon Emotional Insanity to Help Her Out.

CANTON, O., April 17.—The state concluded its direct testimony against Mrs. George at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and the defense will now have its inning.

There was a strong intimation today that the lines of defense will be temporary insanity—emotional insanity. This came from the bench in a decision admitting testimony bearing on the relation between the accused and Saxton, dating back as far as the '90s. The judge announced that the relations were admissible if insanity was the defense or if insanity is to be in any degree relied upon as part of the defense. They were further admissible, he said, on the grounds of premeditation or deliberation, and also because the state has shown some of the relations between Saxton, Mrs. George and Mrs. Althouse.

This decision also practically opens the doors for all of what has heretofore been regarded as "emotional testimony." The defense is now permitted to show all of the relations between Saxton and Mrs. George and this will involve the litigation in which Sample C. George, the former husband, is concerned.

It is further inferred that the ruling will permit the state to rebuttal to go into similar testimony regarding the former life of the accused, and the effect will be, as now viewed, to materially lengthen the proceedings.

GERMAN-AMERICANS A UNIT

Great Mass Meeting at Chicago Declares in Favor of Antagonizing Anglo-American Pact.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Chicago is to be the center of a great unit of organizations composed of German-Americans who are antagonistic to any plan that would bring about any alliance between the United States and any foreign power.

This was the enthusiastic declaration of two German societies tonight at Schiller hall. Officers of hearty co-operation were received from half a dozen cities scattered throughout the country and promises made that if the initiative were undertaken by Chicago against an Anglo-American pact or any other agreement that would embarrass the nation the German-Americans of other cities would speedily follow the example.

A permanent organization resulted directly from the gathering. Thirty delegates were appointed on a general committee to superintend the details of forming the society.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing in vigorous language any attempt to interfere with the good relations existing between the United States and other nations by singling out any one power as an ally.

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NINE IN A PLOT OF BRIBERY

Pennsylvania Legislative Committee Recommends Criminal Proceedings.

UNSAVORY PRACTICES OF QUAY HENCHMEN

Bold Attempts with Money Are Made to Solicit Votes for Senator and for the McCarrill Jury Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17.—Majority and minority reports were presented to the house this evening from the committee which has for several weeks past been investigating the charges of attempted bribery in connection with the balloting for United States senator and the consideration in the house of the McCarrill jury bill. The latter bill, which was eventually defeated, was said to have been introduced to aid Senator Quay in his then approaching trial in the Philadelphia courts.

The majority report recites at considerable length the testimony taken by the committee and says the evidence disclosed clearly that undue means were taken by many persons to corruptly solicit members of the house, both for the purpose of influencing their official action in reference to the McCarrill jury bill and in reference to their official action as to the election of a United States senator.

This corrupt solicitation, the report says, consisted of offers of money, position, advantage and political preferment.

The report charges that in furtherance of this corrupt solicitation the henchmen of the late Senator Quay carried out the scheme rooms were maintained at the Lechelt hotel in Harrisburg for the purpose of having members of the house brought there that they might be approached in reference to the subject matter referred to.

Make Corrupt Approaches.

Those who maintained these rooms and corruptly approached certain members of the house, the report continues, were John J. Coyle, Charles B. Spatz, Thomas B. Merlies, Michael J. Costello and Martin Lawler.

Other persons are named as having been engaged in efforts to corruptly solicit members of the house, and these are named as merely deserving censure, but in the concluding paragraph of the report nine persons are named against whom the committee recommends that legal action be brought. This paragraph is as follows:

In conclusion, your committee respectfully reports that there is in your opinion, sufficient evidence against Charles B. Spatz, John R. Byrne, Parker Titus, Frank B. Jones, Monroe H. Kulp, Thomas B. Merlies, Michael J. Costello and Martin Lawler, to warrant the recommendation that these proceedings be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted by the authority of this house.

Who the Accused Are.

Spatz is at present a member of the house from Berks county. Kulp was a member of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses from the Pennsylvania district and is a republican. Coyle, Costello, Byrne and Moyses were formerly in the legislature. Some are democrats and some are republicans.

The majority report is signed by five of the members, Messrs. Boyer, chairman; Dixon, democrats and Koonce, Randall and Young, anti-Quay republicans. The minority report is signed by Tighe, democrat, and McClain, Krebs and Voorhees, Quay republicans.

The report reaches substantially the same conclusions as the majority report. It, however, believes from censure some of the persons who were named for rebuke by the majority report and it recommends that the testimony against Messrs. Kulp, Costello, Spatz, Merlies, Moyses, Kulp, Byrne, Titus and Jones be referred to the proper tribunal for determination.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Meyer Goldsmith, the commonwealth's expert accountant, was on the stand all day in the trial of the late Senator Quay, and testified that he is apparently damaging to the defendant's side of the case. Goldsmith is the main witness for the prosecution, and it is through him that all the documentary evidence is to be presented. He has examined the bank's books thoroughly, and he came into court this morning with a number of typewritten sheets containing figures that he gathered from the various books relating mainly to the report of the state treasurer and the account of Senator Quay. He swore to the correctness of his work and then the district attorney formally offered the paper in evidence.

This was objected to by the defense on the ground that such a paper is not testimony. It was insisted that the books themselves should be placed before the witness and his statements given from what he saw entered in them. The judge decided in favor of the defense, thus giving that side the first piece of comfort it has experienced since the trial began.

Although the defense has apparently gained this point, the paper was practically in evidence. Witness Goldsmith using his contents in framing his answer to the district attorney's questions. When the Quay lawyers objected to this they were met by the judge's explanation that while the paper could not be used as sworn evidence the witness might use it to refresh his memory. One effect of all this was to make certain that the case will now go to the jury, there having been some doubt upon this point up to the decision to admit all that Goldsmith might have to say.

Some Testimony Barred Out by Time.

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 time and again by Senator Quay's lawyers as a bar to much of the testimony given by the commonwealth. Mr. Quay was indicted on November 17, 1893, the two years allowed by the statute for prosecution would extend back only to November 17, 1891. On this issue Mr. Watson has frequently urged Judge Biddle to exclude mention of transactions dating back to 1886, when Mr. Quay was state treasurer.

The court has uniformly been in effect, that the statute of limitations does not affect the evidence, but does affect the crime. The district attorney 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 declined to do so, the commonwealth and the Quay lawyers were very happy. He ruled that the evidence should be confined to the contemporary alleged and not relate to some other conspiracy.

It is interesting to note that there was every indication that the judge was inclined to rule against Mr. Quay when Mr. Watson, who has a suave, persuasive style, got into

(Continued on Second Page.)

MEAT BILL IN THE REICHSTAG

Large Fraction Feels that It Grants Too Liberal Privileges to Foreign Commerce.

BERLIN, April 17.—The Reichstag today began the consideration of the meat inspection bill with a small attendance. Surprise was expressed at the fact that the members of the interior, Count Posadowski-Wohner, who alone represented the government, contrary to custom, did not make an introductory speech.

Major newspaper, centrist, who opened the debate, opposed the bill on the ground that it did not meet the requirements of the case. He said the government might not be influenced by fear of reprisals adding that if German meats could not be treated on an equal footing with foreign meats the latter should be excluded. He then moved to refer the bill to a committee.

Count von Klenckewitz, a conservative, also contended that foreign meats should be treated on an equal footing with German meats, adding that his party absolutely demanded a double inspection of home and foreign meats. It was impossible, the speaker claimed, to give the Reichstag full power to entirely exempt American firms from the regulations and to ask the government to give definite assurance that no concessions to foreign meats were contemplated.

The statements of Count von Klenckewitz were applauded by the agrarians, especially when he stated that in this question the agrarians were in agreement with the south and south west and also his assertion that the real authors of the bill were not the officials of the ministry of the interior and of agriculture, but those of the foreign office. When he quoted American papers in support of his contention that American packers had not scrupled to poison the American army, and, therefore, would have much less scruple in poisoning Germans, there was much applause, even from the galleries.

The speaker reveals that the Reichstag bill in its present shape will not prove acceptable, as it is looked upon as favoring foreigners. The bill will be debated tomorrow and will then go to the committee, where the real fight will begin. It is questionable whether the government will accept the bill if it is greatly amended.

The German Agricultural council today presented a petition to the government pointing out that several features of the bill were injurious to the interests of agriculturists and demanding its withdrawal.

POLICY OF PEACE DELEGATES

Purely European Issues Will Be Avoided and Old Contentions Will Be Renewed.

BERLIN, April 17.—Although the United States ambassador, Andrew D. Waite, has not received formal instructions on the subject, the officials of the embassy suppose the American commission which will represent the United States at the Hague peace conference will carefully abstain from mixing in purely European questions, but will take an earnest part in the discussion of the application of arbitration and improvements in the Geneva rules for the protection of hold hospitals, and that they will discuss the principles of the United States advanced at the Paris conference of 1864, coupling unamiably a "belligerent non-interference" policy on the high seas with a pledge to abstain from privateering. This the powers then refused to adopt, but they may now be willing to consider it.

RESULT OF SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Senior Sagasta Is Returned by a Small Majority.

MADRID, April 17.—Judging from the returns, the last government may expect to get 250 out of 410 seats. Two hundred and forty-three ministerialists have been elected, including 180 liberals, thirty-three Progressive and thirty-eight liberal republicans. The opposition returns include eighty-six liberals, thirty-two republicans, five Progressives and five Carlists. In Madrid five conservatives and three liberals have been elected.

Senior Sagasta has been returned by a small majority for his birthplace, Leonora, and Sagasta is expected to resign, after a sharp contest with a republican.

The republicans elected include Prof. Salmeron y Puy, Senator Azorin, Senator Azorin and Senator Ortega. For the first time since 1868 Romero y Robledo failed to get a seat. Senator Quintanilla, the distinguished republican statesman, was defeated at Murcia. He is badly disappointed at the non-success of the republican candidates as a party. The socialists have been defeated, but they pulled an increased vote.

CHINA TO OPEN SAN-MUN BAY.

Contemplates Forfeiting Further Demands from Italy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Late advices from China and Japan were received tonight by the steamer "Coptic."

China contemplates opening San-Mun bay and Shantung to Chinese subjects, to trade, thus forfeiting any further demands from Italy.

The plague still prevails on the island of Formosa and is raising the death of hundreds of persons. The Singapore authorities have declared Hong Kong to be infected with the disease and have established a quarantine on vessels from that port.

Li Hung Chang is said to be conferring with Marquis Ito of Japan regarding the treaty with Italy.

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