

POLICE OFFICERS ARRESTED

Men Who Made Fortunes While on the New York Force Must Explain.

Inspector McLaughlin and a Number of Captains Among Those Indicted.

New York, March 20.—All the police officials against whom indictments were found yesterday by the extraordinary grand jury were arrested when they went to the police headquarters yesterday morning. The indicted are: Inspector William McLaughlin, Capt. John Stevenson, Jacob Seibert, Union Market station; Capt. D. J. Donohue, West Twentieth street station; Capt. M. J. Murphy, West One Hundredth street station; ex-police Capt. William S. Lavery; Wardman Edward S. Hill, formerly under Capt. Price; Wardman Burns, jumped his bail. The prisoners were conducted to the district attorney's office by Inspectors Williams and McAvoy. Byrnes said that the indictments that were handed to him were all that had been found. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 for Inspector McLaughlin, and from \$2,500 to \$11,000 for the others.

The board of police this afternoon suspended all officials in the department indicted by the extraordinary grand jury. The grand jury's presentment alludes at the outset to the work of the Lexow investigating committee as having spent months in collecting evidence, which, while ample to satisfy the public of the existence of corruption, fell short in most cases of that which the law requires to establish guilt. "In our opinion," the report continues, "the great body of the subordinates are honest and capable men, and their assistance in our investigation would doubtless have proved most valuable had we been able to demand it, but without proper orders, accompanied by honest and willing suggestions from their superiors, no aid of this character was practicable. During our entire session no police official, high or low, has volunteered one particle of aid, nor has any evidence whatever been forthcoming from police officials, except such as has been drawn from unwilling witnesses."

In conclusion, the report says: "The accumulation by the executive head of the force of a considerable fortune as a result of favors granted in the performance of official duty may well have caused demoralization to the force under his command. The distinction between such favors and direct gratuities is not one that his subordinates are likely to appreciate."

After the arrests the captains talked excitedly in the corridors with their chiefs, but all professed ignorance as to what evidence they could have been indicted upon. When it was announced that all the prisoners were wanted in the court of over and terminer, where District Attorney Fellows was waiting to fix the amount of bail, the men filed into line, headed by Inspector Williams, entered the court room.

Inspector William McLaughlin was the first prisoner called to the bar. The inspector, pale and trembling visibly, was addressed by the clerk of the court: "There are five indictments against you." Justice Ingraham handed the papers in the case and upon the recommendation of District Attorney Fellows, the bail was fixed at \$20,000. The bail on the first charge was fixed at \$10,000, and each of the other four at \$2,500. The bail in the case of J. J. Donohue was fixed at \$2,500; Michael J. Murphy, \$10,000; ex-Capt. William Devoy's bail was fixed at \$10,000. In the case of ex-Capt. John T. Stephenson no warrant was issued, as he is now under \$5,000 bail pending a new trial for bribery. There were three indictments against Henry W. Schill, one for bribery, one for perjury, and one for extortion. On the first two charges bail was made at \$5,000 each and on the latter \$1,000. Capt. Jacob Seibert was held in \$10,000 and Capt. J. R. Price in \$2,500 for extortion. Edward Glennon, who is under indictment and out on \$5,000 bail, had \$5,000 added. James Burns is under indictment, and District Attorney Fellows said he had good reason to believe that he would appear to give bail. The amount was not fixed. Carpenter is not on the force now, and lives in New York. As soon as the formality of fixing bail was over they were taken back to the district attorney's office, where their bondsmen were examined.

The indictments against Inspector McLaughlin allege that the offences were all committed while he was in command of the old ship station—the first precinct. Each indictment contains five counts, four for bribery, one for extortion. The first four counts allege that certain sums were paid to McLaughlin and received by him as a bribe upon the understanding that he was to protect the giver from police interference. The indictments against Captains Donohue and Price charge them with attempted extortion in that they endeavored to obtain money from Jared Flagg, Jr., by threatening to prosecute him for renting flats for immoral purposes.

Capt. Murphy is indicted for accepting a bribe of \$50 on April 1, 1890, from Robert Payne, who formerly kept a concert hall on Eighth avenue, to protect Payne from police interference. The indictment against Capt. Seibert is for accepting \$25 on July 1, 1890, from August W. Barney, keeper of the Magnolia hotel, to protect him from police interference. Ex-Capt. Devoy is indicted for bribery and extortion. The specific complaint is that he took \$100 from Francis W. Sergrist, Jr. on May 30, 1894. Sergrist was at the time tearing down a building in Devoy's precinct. Ex-Capt. Carpenter entered the court soon after the other cases had been disposed of and was admitted to \$10,000.

Ex-Capt. Stephenson is indicted for accepting \$100 on February 1, 1892,

from William J. Priele, president of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Fifth ward, to insure protection.

Ex-Captain Carpenter is indicted for receiving \$1,000 from William Harrison on March 1, 1891, to protect the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association from witnesses against Carpenter was Captain Schmittberger.

Ex-Wardman Glennon is indicted for taking a bribe of \$100 on May 13, 1894, from Francis W. Sergrist, Jr. He took the bribe for himself, and in another indictment he is charged with taking \$100 for the captain.

There are three indictments against Patrolman Henry Schmitt for bribetaking from saloons and houses of assignation, and perjury in false swearing before the grand jury. Ex-Captain Stephenson will be required to appear on Thursday morning to plead the indictment, but he will not be arrested or placed under additional bail. The other indicted officers will appear before Justice Ingraham Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock to plead.

THE FILTER BED PLANS

Main Features of the Plan of G. E. Jorgenson the Successful Engineer.

The Aldermen Are Very Much Pleased at the Outcome of the Matter.

The aldermen were in a very happy state of mind yesterday afternoon when they learned of the award in the filter bed plans competition and the comparatively slight cost of it. They were called together at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, not for a formal meeting, but for a sort of conference. His Worship read the report of Messrs. Keating and Haskins, and when the aldermen gathered round it that the engineers had worked but four days each on the plans and that the petty expenses were less than \$20, they broke into applause and Aid. Partington said: "Thank God, there are two honest men left in Canada." The aldermen had voted for and stood by the proposition to send the plans east and pay the experts \$100 per day had been under quite a strain. It had been charged from the first that the arrangement was a foolish one, as it gave the experts every advantage to charge what they pleased. A minority in the council had attacked the idea and had returned to the charge time and time again. There had been letters written on the subject and mutterings on the street, and they felt that if the bill proved pretty high a lot of responsibility would rest upon their shoulders. As it turned out, the amount of the fees is a very reasonable one. Speaking on that point Mayor Galloway said: "Those gentlemen have earned the \$800. In addition to making an excellent report, which fully covers the subject, they have tabulated the figures and estimates of all the plans, making comparison very easy. These tabulations have been developed in blue prints. In that connection I may say that the draughting work, done very likely by some one employed by Messrs. Keating and Haskins, must have cost over \$100. I must say that I regard the work as very cheap. I have decided to call a meeting of the council for to-morrow night for the consideration of the estimates, and we will very likely make the report public. As some of the competitors have requested it, we will very likely put the plans on exhibition in the council chamber."

Ald. John Macmillan said that he regarded the report as one of the most thorough and most creditable in the possession of the city. Ald. John L. Bridge also expressed his complete satisfaction, as did other members of the board. The plan of Mr. Jorgenson is rather a novel one. The filter beds and reservoir for filtered water will occupy the lower part of Beaver lake, including a considerable area now covered with water, and to carry on their construction it will be necessary to put in a coffer dam at a point further up the lake and drain off the lower portion. The filter beds, which will be three in number, will be of masonry and back of them will be the reservoir. Utilizing that portion of the lake will render extensive blasting necessary, while the amount saved thereby will partly go in the construction of the coffer dam. However, the dam will give clean water all the time work is going ahead, and on the score of economy, it is written along without. It has another advantage, inasmuch as all that portion of the lake below the dam can be thoroughly cleaned down to the rock. There is a narrow point in the lake where it could be dammed. The width at the point in question is but a few hundred feet. The Jorgenson plan calls for downward filtration through sand, gravel and rocks. The capacity is given as two million gallons and that of the reservoir 5,000,000 gallons. The water will be received direct from the lake. The filters are arranged so that any number may be used. This will make cleaning very easy. There is a wide variance as to the cost of the filter beds and reservoir. Mr. Jorgenson places it at \$60,000, while Messrs. Keating and Haskins are of the opinion that it will cost \$80,000. They recommend that a second engineer be called in for a consultation on that point.

Mr. Jorgenson, the gentleman whose plans win the \$500 prize, is one of the youngest of the competitors. He has been a resident of the city for four or five years, and has during most of that time been in the employ of the lands and works department. He has turned out some very creditable work, including a map of the city of Victoria. He had a first class training in his profession in Europe, and is in every way fitted for the work before him.

The plans submitted were all very creditable, every one having a feature to strongly recommend it, and their general excellence has been commented upon. It is rarely that in a set of 14 plans not one is unworthy of any consideration is found.

WILL HAVE THEIR HANDS FULL

United States Getting Mixed Up in the Venezuelan and Nicaraguan Trouble.

Bayard Instructed to Ask Great Britain for an Explanation of Her Demands.

Washington, March 20.—It is probable that Ambassador Bayard will be instructed by cable to call the attention of the British government to the ultimatum addressed to Nicaragua, and to ask for an explanation of British purposes. The British embassy has received no information yet as to the ultimatum of Great Britain to Nicaragua for the payment of \$75,000 within seven weeks in redress for the expulsion of Hatch, its consular agent, from Bluefields, and of the dispatch of a British warship to back up the ultimatum. Under these circumstances it is thought in official circles that the subject may be handled through the British authorities in Nicaragua, although it is usual to advise the ambassador here of demand of this kind. General Barrios, the Nicaraguan envoy, left this morning for New York.

The subject must be handled with great delicacy and prudence, and taken in connection with the attempt Mr. Bayard is making in accordance with the formal direction of congress to secure submission to arbitration of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela will test his diplomatic abilities to the utmost to maintain cordial relations with the government to which he is accredited, while persisting in forcing upon its attention these disagreeable subjects.

It is apprehended here, in view of the statements made in parliament yesterday by Sir Edward Grey, the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, that Mr. Bayard had already met with a check in his attempt to push the arbitration matter. This would be very unfortunate just at this time, for it would oblige the President to consider and decide what further steps are necessary to give effect to the intention of congress and protect the republic of Venezuela from encroachments upon her territory. It is felt in diplomatic circles here that the signs are certainly ominous of approaching trouble in the south, with British warships bound for Nicaragua to collect indemnity for damages with a French war vessel bound to La Guayra, Venezuela, to take the expelled French minister aboard, leaving a wide breach of diplomatic relations, and with other European nations threatening to follow Great Britain's example in evicting the small Central and South American republics into the payment of debts and indemnities.

The prospect of serious complications which threaten the United States through probable European encroachment on Venezuela and Nicaragua, has assumed a phase of such danger to the principle laid down in the Monroe doctrine that a special cabinet conference was held at the White House this afternoon to discuss the subject. There is no doubt whatever that the subjects are considered by the President and Secretary Gresham as of much greater importance to this country than the Alliance incident or the recall of Minister Thurston and must be handled with unusual delicacy, and with the knowledge that a minister may plunge the government into embarrassing complications with not one but several of the principal European nations. The conference was attended by the President, Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-General Olney, and Secretary Lamont. It is said that Mr. Bayard has failed to arrange the Mosquito trouble with the British government in a manner satisfactory to the United States.

The settlement of the claim of Great Britain to certain Venezuelan territory is the main cause of alarm, and to this is added the prospect that Germany will send warships to collect a large amount of money guaranteed German contractors for the construction of the Central Venezuelan railway. France and Belgium have a common ground for action disturbing to the peace of the little South American Republic; namely, the expulsion of the French and Belgian ministers from that country. Both governments have protested against the expulsion, and France will send a naval vessel to take their envoys home. The Monroe doctrine and its ramifications contain ample authority, it is said, for the United States to display an active interest in the threatening attitude of Great Britain and Germany, and while the probable action of France and Belgium does not seemingly come within the scope of the doctrine, it is understood to be the belief of this government that all four of the powers involved will join issue in opposition to the United States to secure their several ends, and such amalgamation is likely to begot a desire on the part of all to extend their dominions. The conference at the White House to-day was necessarily of a strictly secret character, but it is learned on good authority that nothing definite was agreed upon.

HAS AN EYE ON CUBA.

Senator Morgan Thinks Cuba Should be Annexed to the States.

Washington, March 20.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the senate foreign affairs committee, has remained in Washington City since the adjournment of congress, and takes an interest in the existing foreign complications.

"I do not know what is being done," he said, a reporter, "further than what is said in the papers from time to time. I am, of course, interested in the situation in Cuba. If the revolutionists are able to hold out for a year they will be able to secure material assistance from persons in this country, not only in the way of money, but in spite of all efforts to prevent it there are many men who are ready to go into a war for Cuba,

PAIN KILLER

WILL QUICKLY CURE DIPHTHERIA, QUINSY, COLDS AND COUGHS.

or any other war, and there will be no way of keeping them out of it if the men who are leading this revolt show that they command any strength at home. At first I was inclined to view the uprising as without any particular backing, but it appears now that it has grown to be quite formidable. Those people are not to be blamed for rebelling. It is only a question of time when Cuba will throw off the Spanish yoke. It may not be with this revolution, but it will come from future revolution."

"You are for purchasing Cuba?" was asked.

"I have always been a Cuban annexationist," replied Mr. Morgan. "I am for purchasing the island, or of any other method of acquiring it from Spain. It is an important island for the United States."

The Alliance incident was referred to, and Mr. Morgan said he approved the course of the state department in demanding an apology and reparation. He declared that American merchantmen cannot be lawfully interfered with upon the high seas. He expressed the opinion that Cuba might be annexed, and said it was a great mistake that San Domingo was not purchased when we had an opportunity. No such chance, he added, should be neglected in the future, when we were offered islands in the ocean over which we could exercise control, and which were properly a part of the American continental system and were necessary for the protection of our coast commerce.

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN CHANG.

The Venerable Statesman not Likely to Have Trouble with Japan.

Washington, March 20.—Li Hung Chang's arrival in Japan is regarded in official circles as one of the most significant events of recent days. In the first place, in his life that venerable statesman of China has set foot outside of Chinese soil. At his advanced age he now travels to China's traditional foe to offer enormous concessions as a means of securing peace.

It can be stated positively and authoritatively that the general terms of peace are already understood, and that all that remains is the arranging of details within certain specified limits. The general terms have been brought about by the efforts of United States Ministers Denby in China and Dunn in Tokyo. It was even feared at a late date that Li Hung Chang's mission might fail through the vagueness of his authority to treat for the ceding of territory. This was argued, however, through the activity of the United States ministers showing that the mission would otherwise prove futile. The general terms of Li Hung Chang's authority are to cede territory, pay a cash indemnity, grant the independence of Corea and arrange a new treaty with Japan by which Japanese extrajurisdictional jurisdiction in China will be maintained. The exact amount of the cash indemnity is not fixed, nor is the kind of metal it is to be paid in agreed upon. So far as the agreement has advanced, Li Hung Chang's mission is expected to be consummated within a few days, unless some unexpected hitch occurs.

Count Ito, one of the two Japanese envoys, is a close personal friend of Li Hung Chang, the two having settled the Korean trouble in 1885. So great is the Japanese confidence in Li's ability to see that China carries out an agreement that his promise of a settlement will probably pave the way to a speedy cessation of the war. The reports that Russia will intervene to stop the agreements are known to be misleading, from positive information received here. The authorities believe that there will be no word of trouble from Russia. The same is believed to be true as to France, although not with the same certainty.

MINING ASSOCIATION.

Residents of Port Steele Organize to Supply Reliable Information.

Fort Steele, March 11.—An association has been formed at Fort Steele for the purpose of advancing the mining interests of the section of East Kootenay. The project has been discussed for some time, for it has become apparent to all those interested in the advancement of the country that something had to be done to bring to the notice of the outside world the numerous valuable mineral deposits that were lying idle, for the want of capital to develop them. The association is called the Port Steele Mining Association of East Kootenay, B. C., the constitution being formed on broad enough lines to include all those who are in any way interested in the welfare of the country. After several meetings, the constitution and by-laws have been adopted, the officers elected, and everything has been placed on a satisfactory basis for the transaction of business, and with a paid up list of over forty members. There is every probability that the association will be quite successful in its aims, which are, to establish a bureau of mining information and cabinet at Fort Steele for the purpose of being in a position to afford all necessary information concerning any mine or mineral claim in the section, all members being impressed with the necessity of giving into the secretary all the data and assays of any of their own claims or any other that they have knowledge of. By this means we hope to be in a position to give reliable descriptions of all mineral claims, that is, as to their position, width of vein, character of rock, amount of assay, in fact all that is generally known of a mineral claim in its first stages. And further than that, from time to time will be written a descriptive of the different mines and mineral deposits of the section and sent out for publication in the leading newspapers of the province and adjoining states. Such papers will be subject to the approval of a committee appointed for the purpose, so as to do away with, as much as possible, the danger of any highly colored or untrue reports being published abroad, which might cast discredit upon our association. By these means we trust to exert our influence for the section, and expect the hearty cooperation of all parties, be they miners or not, for it is only by the co-operation of all mines that any real progress is possible in this section of British Columbia.

THE HARRY F. FLETCHER MINING ASSOCIATION.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Some Handsome Prizes Offered by James Gordon Bennett for Yacht Races.

Senior Lacrosse Clubs Met Last Evening to Reorganize for the Season.

London, March 20.—The Yacht World says to-day in a leader on the Mediterranean regattas: "The consensus of opinion is that the Ailsa is phenomenally fast. 'She goes to the windward in peerless fashion. She is not yet in perfect trim, but there will be plenty of time to prepare her before she journeys across the Atlantic, as everybody now expects she will be called upon to do. She shows the extraordinary quickness of the helm, and promises to develop extraordinary speed. She is certainly an excellent trial horse. Should Valkyrie III beat her the prospects of our winning the cup would be rosy."

SOME HANDSOME PRIZES.

Nice, March 21.—There are five entries for the steam yacht race on March 28. The first prize, given by James Gordon Bennett, will be a cup valued at 12,500 francs and 12,500 francs in money; the second prize, of 5000 francs, will be given by Baron Rothschild. Similar prizes will be given by Mr. Bennett and Baron Rothschild on March 29th in the sailing race for 20-raters. On April 1st the steam yachts that took part in the first race will contest a handicap. Mr. Bennett will give the prizes in the race of April 2nd for five raters and another for yachts of one-half to three rating. On April 3rd there will be a handicap race for yachts of one-half to five rating. The fleet of steam yachts will be reviewed next Friday, assembling at Villa Franche.

LACROSSE.

WESTMINSTER REORGANIZES. New Westminster, March 20.—The Westminster Lacrosse club reorganized for the season last night; the effect of the withdrawal of the Victoria club from the association will be considered at a subsequent meeting. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, Mayor Shiles; President, Mr. James Leamy; Vice-Presidents, Mr. John Reid and Mr. J. S. C. Fraser. The Vancouver and the United States ministers showing that whether Victoria's withdrawal is final, and if it is they will hardly go to the trouble of organizing, for there will be no lacrosse that anybody wants to look at this season. The Westminster delegates to the convention are J. Leamy, R. McBridge, C. S. Campbell, R. Cheney.

VANCOUVER'S OFFICERS. Vancouver, March 20.—A well attended meeting of the Vancouver lacrosse club was held to-night. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$25, the debt of \$225 carried forward from 1893 being wiped out. The following officers were elected unanimously without ballot: Hon. President, Thomas Dunn; President, C. M. Beecher; First Vice-President, C. D. Rand; Second Vice-President, J. D. Hall; Secretary, George Barley; Treasurer, J. E. Fagan; Executive Committee, S. Oppenheimer, D. Smith, A. Larwell, K. Campbell; Delegates to the convention, J. Smith, E. Quigley, J. D. Hall.

VICTORIA TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the Victoria lacrosse club will be held to-morrow evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. It will then be decided what Victoria will do during the coming season.

The James Bay lacrosse club hold a general meeting Friday night. The question of a British Columbia Intermediate association will be considered.

FOOTBALL.

Victoria College defeated Mr. Foulkes' eleven at Beacon Hill Park in a match at Association football, Wednesday afternoon. The game was an interesting one. Saturday afternoon will take place a third match between Victoria college and Victoria Rugby footballers' second fifteen.

A change has been made in the programme of the athletic meet of the Victoria Rugby football club. The veterans' race will be 80 yards instead of 220 yards. The committee is hard at work and a strenuous effort is being made to make the meet first class and a success.

IN GOOD TRIM.

Nanaimo, March 21.—The Second Rangers go to Victoria on Friday to be ready for their match with the Second Wanderers on Saturday afternoon. The team has been well selected and will prove a hard one to beat.

"Was your's a long courtship old fellow?" "Gracious, no? My wife had nine little brothers and sisters." "Really. But what difference did that make?" "What difference? Well, if you had a bribe a crowd like that to keep out of the drawing room every time you went to see your girl you'd soon want to cut short the expense."

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weaknesses in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.