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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1890. PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION

BEATTIE TAKES THE BROOM.

Our New Street-Cleaner Sworn In by Mayor Grant To-Day.

Horace Loomis Again Becomes Engineer in Charge of Sewers.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Hans S. Beattie assumed the direction and management of the affairs of the Department this morning.

With the retiring Commissioner, Horace Loomis, he appeared before Mayor Grant at 10.30 o'clock and took the oath of office.

At the same time Mr. Loomis became again the Engineer in Charge of Sewers by the appointment of Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy, and declared the moment to be the happiest of his existence when he unloaded the cares and responsibilities of the Street Commissionership.

The new Commissioner would say nothing about his plans for the future management of the Department although he is known to have some, for he has not been idle since his appointment.

Yesterday, when the greater portion of New York was inspecting Easter bonnets and other finery on Fifth avenue, Commissioner Beattie was engaged in the less agreeable task of inspecting the street-cleaning stables and the Department's rickety equipment.

He learned that the appropriation had a great hole eaten in it by the attempt to make the streets even presentable, but from his observation and the information furnished by Deputy Commissioner Hagan, who accompanied him on the tour of inspection, Mr. Beattie came to the conclusion that the work will be doing within the appropriation before five months have elapsed, and this without a return to the contract system.

"It is too early to talk about plans," said the Commissioner when he was accosted on the subject this morning. "That is a matter to be considered when I know more about the business of the office than I do at present. The same thing may be said with reference to changes in the force of the Department. There will be none at present."

The new Commissioner has the appointment of a Superintendent of Stables in place of John H. Bacon, removed, and a private secretary in place of R. W. Horner, and a bookkeeper in place of James Smith, both of whom have tendered their resignations and are waiting for the appointment of their successors.

Both are old employees of the Department, and thoroughly familiar with its records and detail, and their services may be needed to assist the new Commissioner in gaining a thorough knowledge of the workings of his office.

Deputy Commissioner Hagan said, this morning, that the streets were now in such good shape and the departmental force so well organized and doing such effective work, that in less than five months the deficiency in the appropriation can be made up without a resort to the contract system.

RECRUITS FOR SICKLES.

Twelve More Law Firms Come to the Old General's Rescue.

Sheriff Sickles's three deputies were this morning still struggling hard to do all of the work of the office, and with but indifferent success.

Deputy Sheriff Joel O. Stevens said this morning that with twenty-five or thirty processes each a day to serve, they cannot possibly attend to all.

"With all this work," said Mr. Stevens, "there is much less than a living for the deputy sheriff in the fees. I earned just $11 last week and spent $32 in collecting that sum for myself. You can readily see how soon a deputy sheriff of limited capital would be thrown into bankruptcy.

"The worst of this press of business, though, is that a deputy is liable to miss making his levy or his return just on the minute, and then he and his bondsmen become responsible for the amount of the judgment. It's a big risk to run."

Sheriff Sickles did not agree with his deputy.

"My three deputies," said he, "have been able thus far to keep up with the work of the office. I have made no other appointments, though I may do so later. This morning I received offers from a dozen more law firms to detail their chief clerks to serve processes for me.

"I call these volunteers the militia of my new army.

"Then I have the 800 special deputies who were appointed and sworn in by my deputies. They constitute the regular reserves.

"Oh, there is no difficulty about getting men. I will even lend 500 of my reserves to the Police Commissioners who couldn't let me have five of their patrolmen."

The Sheriff was asked about the rumor that he will be a candidate for Mayor.

"I am a candidate for nothing," said he, "and will consider myself lucky and entitled to rest if I get out of this office alive, well and clean."

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Atlantic & Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	38⅝	38⅝	37¾
Cameron Coal			
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	23¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	61	61	61
Chicago Gas Trust	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Chicago & Northwest	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	68⅝	68⅝	68
Chic. & Rock Island & Pac	92	92	91⅝
Chic. & Eastern Ill.	80⅝	87	80⅝
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝
Col. & Hock. Coal	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Del., Lack. & West	138⅝	138⅝	135⅝
E. Ten., Va. & Ga. 1st pfd	73	73	73
Great Northern pref	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
Lake Shore	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Lake Erie & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Lake Erie & Western pref	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
Louisville & Nashville	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
Manhattan consol	100	100	100
Memphis & Charleston	34	34	34
Missouri Pacific	77	77	74⅝
Nat. Lead Trust	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
New Jersey Central	110	110	110
New York & Northern pref	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
N. Y. & New England	43	43	43
N. Y., L. E. & West	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
N. Y., Susq. & West, pref	28	28	28
Northern Pacific pref	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Ontario & Western	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Oregon Transcontinental	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝
Oregon Improvement	45	45	45
Oregon Short Line	41	41	40
Pipe Line certificates	80	80	80⅝
Phila. & Reading	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Pullman Palace Car Co.	110⅝	110⅝	108⅝
Rich. & W. Point Ter.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Rich. & W. Point Ter. pfd	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
Texas, West & Ogdens	107	107	107
St. Paul & Duluth	35	35	35
Southern Pacific	34⅝	34⅝	34
Sugar Refineries	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Texas Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Tenn. Coal and Iron	50⅝	50⅝	49⅝
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M.	38⅝	38⅝	38
Union Pacific	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
Western Union Tele	87	87	87
Wheeling & Lake Erie	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd	73⅝	73⅝	73
Wis. Central	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝

City Officials at the Play.

Mayor Grant, Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy, Corporation Counsel Clark and ex-Judge Gildersleeve, will be of a theatre party which will attend the initial presentation of Steele Mackaye's "Money Mad" at the Standard Theatre to-night.

PLUMMER DOWNTOWN AGAIN.

Trying to Find Partner Darling and the Missing $1,000,000.

The Dry-Goods World Astounded by Disclosures Following the Firm's Failure.

John F. Plummer, who was prostrated by the discovery that instead of there being a surplus of $500,000 in the wholesale dry-goods business of John F. Plummer & Co., there was a shortage of at least that amount, was able to be downtown to-day, and he and Assignee Jeremiah P. Murphy and Richard Newcombe, counsel for Mr. Murphy, have been engaged all day in trying to solve the "fifteen puzzle" of the books of the firm and those of Stoney & Darling, kept by William S. Darling in both instances.

Assignee Murphy said to an EVENING WORLD reporter:

"We haven't even the slightest idea what has become of W. S. Darling. We have heard nothing from him. He is fifty-five years old, and lived in comfortable respectability with his wife and young son and daughter at the Grenoble. As to the suggestion that there is a woman in the case to account for his disappearance or the deficit, I know of no foundation for any such idea. I have never heard any imputation on Mr. Darling's private character.

"We are still wrestling with the books and need Mr. Darling's help very much. We cannot, and would not if we could, say what is the situation of the two firms of which Mr. Darling was financier. We will not be able make our report to the Court inside of a week, at least."

Business men in the dry-goods district found an absorbing topic of conversation this morning in the news of Darling's disappearance.

At the time Mr. Plummer made his assignment the affairs of the firm were so mixed up that he could not tell just where he stood. It was believed, however, that the assets would show a considerable excess over liabilities, and perhaps sufficient to enable the firm to pay up its creditors in full and resume business in a short time.

A superficial examination of the books appeared to indicate that the surplus assets would amount to several hundred thousand dollars. But the experts got further along with their investigations some very queer facts were dug out, and it was then that Mr. Darling packed his grip and left town.

The tangle has now been so far straightened out as to indicate a deficit of nearly $500,000 in the assets as compared with liabilities, or a total reduction in the supposed assets of nearly $1,000,000 since the examination of the accounts began.

Neither Mr. Plummer nor the assignee, Mr. Murphy, can tell where the money has gone, but it appears very clear that it was taken out of the business in some way, and it is believed that Mr. Darling could tell a good deal about it.

No one in his family, who live in the Grenoble Apartments, in West Fifty-seventh street, can tell where Mr. Darling has gone, or at least they say that they cannot, and Mr. Plummer himself is equally in the dark as to his late partner's whereabouts.

The general belief is that he has gone to Canada to join the boodle colony, but if he has done so he has not yet come out openly as a member of the select coterie at Montreal, and detectives have not yet been able to find any trace of him.

Some of the crooked transactions which have been discovered are in the dealings of the firm of John F. Plummer with Stoney & Darling, of which Mr. Darling was also manager, and which did a big business in satinets. There appear to have been a number of large overdrafts by Stoney & Darling on Mr. Plummer's firm, and there is nothing to show for them in the books.

When these disclosures were made Assignee Murphy sent a letter to Mr. Darling asking him to come forward and explain matters. He was informed that Mr. Darling was out of town, on Long Island somewhere, but would probably return in a few days.

Darling has been in business with Mr. Plummer for twenty-one years. He was trusted implicitly by his partners with all the financial concerns of the firm, in which branch of the business he was always regarded as a man of remarkable ability. It was he who assured Mr. Plummer after the failure had been announced that the situation was not so bad as it looked, and that everything would come out straight in the end.

Mr. Plummer supposed up to a week before the failure that the firm was making a profit of $150,000 a year, and the trade in general regarded the house of J. F. Plummer & Co., as one of the strongest in the business.

JACK, THE INK-SLINGER OUT.

West-Side Ladies Have Their Dresses Ruined by a Loafer.

"Jack, the Ink-Slinger," is the name given by the police to a west-side miscreant who ruins women's dresses by throwing ink or dye upon them.

Mrs. James Sennett, who lives in flat No. 12, on the southwest corner of Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue, is one of the scoundrel's victims. One evening she wore an expensive Easter dress of old rose silk while calling on some friends.

On the way home a man followed her husband and herself and acted so suspiciously that Mr. Sennett turned to speak to the fellow.

The latter slunk away when Mr. Sennett stopped. When Mrs. Sennett reached home she found that her elegant silk was blotched with deep purple stains. The stuff was so penetrating that some of it discolored the lady's undergarments. The dye or ink was found to be perfectly indelible and the dress was ruined.

Miss Tillie Horne, of 726 Ninth avenue, also had a dress ruined. In her case the miscreant used red dye, and Miss Harris's brother, who gave her a playful hug when she came in from the street, had his coat also ruined. This dye was also found to be indelible.

The dye shops at 686 and 738 Ninth avenue have been kept busy on the dresses of ladies who have been attacked by the dye-slinger.

The culprit is described as a rough-looking fellow, of middle height and with a short light mustache.

It is believed that he is a religious crank, who thinks that his mission is to abolish all vanities, and considers the attire of New York women a flagrant vanity.

It is generally believed that the fiend is the same man who recently, in broad daylight, threw some brown fluid upon the skirts of ladies on the stairs of the Twenty-third street station of the Sixth Avenue L road, and then made good his escape.

Capt. Killilea, of the West Forty-seventh street station, in whose precinct the last outrages have been perpetrated, has four of his best men on the case, and the entire police force is on the lookout for the ink-slinger.

Artist Hogan Dead.

Thomas M. Hogan, a well-known artist, employed on *Harper's Weekly*, died suddenly at his home, 234 Baltic street Brooklyn, Saturday, of pneumonia. His death leaves a vacancy not easily filled. The funeral services will be held in St. Paul's Church to-morrow morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY ABROAD.

Thirteen Coolies Killed While Engaged in a Mutiny.

Wilhelm and Victoria to Meet—A Girl's Long Sleep.

[BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.]

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch from Hong Kong reports a desperate encounter on board the German steamer Chowfoo, on her passage from Amoy to Delhi, between the ship's forces and 250 coolies, who mutinied and attempted to burn the steamer and murder the officers.

Thirteen of the coolies were killed before the mutiny was suppressed.

Asleep Since March 6.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

BERLIN, April 7.—At Ebingen in Wurtemburg, Maria Doerthing, the daughter of a wealthy farmer, has lain in a continuous slumber since March 6, when she retired as usual, though complaining of a headache.

The girl's respiration is regular, though weak, and her breath can only be detected by the use of a mirror.

Her face is unnaturally pale, but retains its former roundness, while her limbs have become wasted.

She is fed three times daily on eggs and milk, no difficulty being met in forcing small quantities of this nourishment down her throat.

Several physicians have attempted fruitlessly to break the trance, and now the royal physician, Dr. Burkhardt, of Stuttgart, has interested himself in the case.

Six Drowned in the Rhine.

[BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.]

BERLIN, April 7.—By the upsetting of a boat near Kleiniaufenburg on the Rhine yesterday a pleasure party was precipitated into the river and six were drowned.

American Doctors to Lecture at the Berlin Congress.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

BERLIN, April 7.—At the Medical Congress, about to assemble here, the following American lecturers have been selected to make addresses:

From New York, Drs. Kidd, Andrew N. Smith, Abraham Jacobi, Loomis and Cutter; from Baltimore, Drs. Osler and Finlay, and from Ohio, Dr. Kimmal.

Hamburg-American Packets May Change to English Docks.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

BERLIN, April 7.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company threatens to establish a port for its steamers in England unless the Hamburg Senate will promise to finish the new harbor at Cuxhaven during the coming Summer.

A decision is expected by the Senate on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Hamburgers are greatly excited at the possibility of losing the big steamers and their accessory American custom.

Bismarck Pensioned, but Couldn't Be Buncoed.

[BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.]

BERLIN, April 7.—Prince Bismarck has been granted a pension of $6,750.

A clerk, named Ferdinand Bunk, has been sent to prison for three months for attempting to extort money from the ex-Chancellor.

Coming Changes in the German Army Uniform.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

BERLIN, April 7.—Marked changes are about being made in the uniform of the German army.

Conspicuous among them will be the abolition of the famous Prussian military cap and the adoption of one made from an American pattern.

The stand-up collar is also doomed.

These and other innovations are to follow the introduction of smokeless powder, and are intended to add still further to the invisibility of the soldiers in action.

Even the picturesque Red Hussars and other gayly dressed regiments will have to be reclothed.

A Russian Grand Duke Exiled

[BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.]

LONDON, April 7.—The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, second son of the Grand Duke Michael and aide-de-camp of the Emperor, has been ordered to the Caucasus for three years.

This is due to the opposition of the Czar to the projected marriage between his cousin and a daughter of Count Ignatieff.

Wilhelm to Meet Victoria.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

LONDON, April 7.—A Berlin despatch to the *Times* announces that Kaiser Wilhelm and Queen Victoria will meet at Darmstadt, April 20.

JUMPED FROM HIS CARRIAGE.

Junius S. Morgan Probably Fatally Injured at Monte Carlo.

A cablegram to Drexel, Morgan & Co., this morning, announced no change in the condition of Mr. Junius S. Morgan, who is lying very ill at Monte Carlo from the effects of injuries received while out driving Saturday.

Mr. Morgan was in a victoria, going from Beaulieu to Monte Carlo, and when near the village of Eye, where the road and railway run parallel, the horses became frightened at a passing train.

The coachman soon had them under control, but Mr. Morgan jumped from the carriage and struck upon his head, producing concussion of the brain. His left wrist was also broken and he has been unconscious since the accident.

Grave fears are entertained for his recovery as he is seventy-seven years of age. His son, J. Pierpont Morgan, is now upon the ocean, bound for Europe.

TRIED TO KILL HIS SISTER.

William Daniels, a well-dressed man about forty years old, was arraigned in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions this morning on a charge of assault. His sister Mary was the complainant.

Daniels is undoubtedly insane and has a mania for shooting people. He comes from the well-known family of bookbinders of that name.

After trying to shoot somebody on the street, last October, he went to his sister's house on Marcy avenue and fired four shots at her.

One struck her in the forehead, another in the back, and the other two went wide.

He was held for examination as to his mental condition.

THEIR SCHOOLS SUCCEED.

Report of the M. E. Conference's Education Committee.

A Fund Established for Conference Entertainment.

The attendance at to-day's sessions of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, was much larger than the former sessions. Most of the pews were occupied, and a great many ladies occupied seats in the balcony.

Devotional exercises were held as usual at 8.30 o'clock, Rev. Thomas Lamont officiating. The business session was called to order at 9 o'clock, Bishop Goodsell occupied the chair. W. G. Browning offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the presiding elders be requested to furnish adequate information to the Committee on Necessitous Cases not later than the second day of the Conference session concerning the financial condition of all brethren antecipating a change of relation, that their cases may be duly considered; also as to all widows whose husbands have deceased during the past Conference year.

The resolutions were adopted, as were also the following:

Resolved, That the committee to nominate anniversary speakers be requested to designate but one man and an alternate for each anniversary.

By resolution of A. S. Palmer the Conference voted that the money appropriated for mission work in the New York Conference be paid over to the Treasurer of the New York Mission Society.

Fields Hermance read the report of the Committee on Education, which showed that good results were attained at the Wesleyan University and Drew Theological Seminary for Ladies during the past year. Eighty per cent. of the students are professing Christians and many of them are preparing for the ministry.

The University is very much overcrowded at present, the accommodations for students not being as good as desired, but new buildings will soon be erected, which will give the accommodation required.

The Women's College, of Baltimore, now in its second year, has 275 students, who are doing good work.

The report of the Committee on Conference Entertainment was received by most of the delegates, but several objected to the plan and requested that a Conference Entertainment Fund be established and maintained by an annual assessment made to each charge of three-quarters of one per cent. in the apportionments for preacher and presiding elder, not including house rent; this amount to be apportioned to the several charges by the Bureau and to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Bureau not later than February.

Rev. Dr. Day thought the assessment too large. He said that the money for the conferences held in New York can easily be raised, as the churches are wealthier than those of other cities and respond more liberally.

Many ministers compelled to attend a conference held in another city would certainly be under great expense, whereas, by coming to New York their expenses would be met by the large fund that could be raised here.

Dr. Day was liberally applauded in his remarks by his supporters, and aside from this objectionable feature the report was accepted.

WHO CAN EXPLAIN THIS?

Dr. Killilea's Watch Stopped at the Hour of His Brother's Death.

A peculiar coincidence was made public to-day, which has agitated the friends and relatives of Police Capt. Killilea, according to all information obtainable.

James B. Killilea, a nephew of the Captain, died yesterday morning at 6.40 o'clock, at his residence, 342 West Forty-seventh street.

Some time previous to his death he presented his brother, Dr. Thomas Killilea, with a silver watch. The latter, who was watching at his brother's bedside when he died, pulled out the watch to note the time.

By some curious chance it had stopped, as alleged, exactly at the time the young man died.

Dr. Killilea was somewhat taken aback by this remarkable happening, and he hastened to a jeweller, who told him that the watch had stopped from natural causes.

Dr. Killilea was charginel this morning to think that the story had got out and refused to affirm or deny its truth. He admitted, however, that his brother had died at the time mentioned and that the watch had stopped

ARGUING FOR CHOATE'S RELEASE.

Judge Andrews Holds His Decision as to Bail Pending a Review.

Robert Reynaud, of Frederic Coudert's office, appeared before Justice Andrews today in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in behalf of Dilworth Choate, the reporter, who was committed for contempt in having listened from a hiding-place to the deliberations of the jury in the Flack trial.

Mr. Coudert secured a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari for Choate from Justice Andrews, and the affidavits and briefs of the lawyers were submitted to the Court this morning.

Mr. Reynaud asked that Choate be admitted to bail, pending the review of the case, and argued that upon a certificate of reasonable doubt the Court may, in its discretion, admit the prisoner to bail.

Justice Andrews said he should like to admit Choate to bail pending the appeal, but he feared that he had no power. He would take the papers and would render a decision on the question of bail to-morrow, and the writ of habeas corpus will hold till then.

CASTLE GARDEN'S BIGGEST DAY.

Six Shiploads of Future Citizens Arrived This Morning.

Castle Garden this morning resembled a busy bee-hive. A scene of bustling activity, such as has not before been witnessed this season, prevailed within the Garden. The registry clerks were taxed to their utmost power to keep the stream of immigrants from becoming mixed in inextricable confusion.

The cause of this unusual activity was the arrival of six shiploads of immigrants, numbering 3,527. This is the largest number of arrivals for a single day during this season.

The steamers that brought this large number of immigrants from Europe were the Adriatic, La Bretagne, Umbria, Lessing, State of Georgia and Rotterdam.

Among the saloon passengers on La Bretagne was Col. Bonaparte. On the Umbria were Sir Augustus Adderley, C. C. M. G., and Lady Adderley, Mrs. John T. Hoffman, John T. Lord and Count Zborowski.

Local News in Brief.

Edward Berckers, a young drug clerk, living at 5 Charles street, was found overcome by a heavy dose of cocaine on Mercer street this morning and taken to Bellevue.

Charles Setler, of 308 East Eighteenth street, was held for trial in the Harlem Court to-day, for assaulting his wife, Barbara, and her son, Frank Hess, with knives, and the woman with a saucepan.

John Hatton, of 203 East Ninety-ninth street, was committed to-day by Justice Brady for fracturing his wife's skull with a shovel. She is in a critical condition at the Presbyterian Hospital.

The Governor's Island steward in the Tombs Court to-day couldn't swear to the identity of a ten-dollar bill, which he accused Walter Bill Peters of stealing, and Peters was therefore discharged.

"Y. & S." Stick Licorice
stands for the best make of Licorice, Druggists.

BOODLE AGAIN.

Alderman Conkling Tells of Approaches by the City Fathers.

Discovery of More Illegal Fees by Former Sheriffs.

Labor Presents Its Indictment Against the Municipal Police.

There was a large gathering of politicians this morning in Part III. of the Superior Court when Senator Fassett's Investigating Committee from Albany resumed its inquiry into the management of the municipal government by Tammany Hall.

Senator Fassett was one of the first comers, as usual. The other members of the Committee present were Senators McNaughton, Ahearn, Stewart, Hendricks, Birkett and Deane.

Counsellor William M. Ivins, called as the first witness Henry M. Tate, of Brooklyn, the public accountant employed by the committee to investigate the Sheriff's accounts, to verify the report of profits of the Sheriff's office presented at the last hearing.

Mr. Tate testified that he had been able to bring the figures down to January 1, 1889, and then read them to the committee. They were as follows:

For executions and poundage	$65,648.03	
Less salaries of clerks	10,204.45	
Balance		$55,443.91
Calendar fees		13,563.00
Collecting criminal statistics	$40,187.45	
Less salaries of clerks	5,040.00	
Balance		35,147.45
Conveyance of prisoners	$42,381.63	
Less wages of drivers, &c.	18,060.00	
Balance		24,323.63
Summoning jurors	$25,016.30	
Less salaries of clerks	11,250.00	
Balance		14,666.30
Attendance on criminal executions		1,400.00
Total		144,174.29
Deductions—salaries of Under Sheriff, Cashier, Messenger, &c.		26,370.00
Total profits of Sheriff for three years		$118,174.29

This is equivalent to an annual revenue to the Sheriff of $39,391.73 from public sources, out of which he would have to pay his deputies for their services. The completed report was put in evidence.

Deputy Comptroller Richard S. Storrs was then recalled to the witness stand and was asked by Mr. Ivins to tell the Committee by what authority of law the Board of Estimate and Apportionment fixed the fee to be paid to the Sheriff for performing various duties at different rates in different years.

Mr. Ivins called attention to the fact that the fee allowed for reporting criminal statistics was 50 cents in 1886, 30 cents under Sheriff Grant's first year, and 35 cents for the last two two years, and under Sheriff Flack.

Mr. Storrs cited several laws which he claimed gave the Board the authority to change the rates whenever they desired, and also furnished Mr. Ivins with copies of opinions by Corporation Counsel Lacombe upon this point, where there had been any doubt as to the propriety of making a change.

Mr. Storrs also testified that on several occasions it had been found that the Sheriff had made overcharges in his bills, and that it had been found necessary to cut them down.

The next witness was Police Justice James E. Kilbreth, who, in answer to questions by Mr. Boardman, described the principal duties of police justices and the general workings of the police courts.

There were certain cases, he said, in which Police Justices had final jurisdiction. These included all cases known as special proceedings of a criminal nature, vagrancy, intoxication and the like.

"What do you think of the collection of criminal statistics by the Sheriff?"

"I regard it as an unnecessary work and not required by law."

Judge Kilbreth went on to say that since the Consolidation act the police justices have been required by section 1,550 to make an annual report of all convictions in the police courts. This covered the same ground as the reports collected by the Sheriff for the Secretary of State and a good deal in addition.

This report contained all that the Secretary of State would require and the filing of a copy of this report at Albany, would be a great saving to the county by doing away with the fees collected by the Sheriff.

"The Police Courts," said the witness, "are in no way to be regarded as Courts of Special Sessions, and the Sheriff is not authorized to collect any statistics from them. Paying him for doing this is an unnecessary and unauthorized expense."

Mr. Cockran asked the witness why, in mentioning the different criminal courts of the county, he had forgotten the principal one?

"I didn't know that I had," replied Judge Kilbreth.

"Did you not know that the Supreme Court had criminal jurisdiction?"

"I thought I mentioned Oyer and Terminer."

"I said the Supreme Court," persisted Mr. Cockran. "Don't you know that that Court has criminal jurisdiction?"

Judge Kilbreth pondered the question for some time, and then cautiously said that he would rather not go into the subject, as he had only come there to testify in regard to courts with which he was tolerably familiar.

He seemed to think that the "friend of the Committee" was laying some sort of deep pitfall for him.

He finally admitted that he would not think of sending Mr. Ivins to the island unless he had done something that he regarded such a commitment as a criminal conviction in the legal sense of the term.

Judge Kilbreth said in addition that the police courts in other parts of the State outside of New York were constituted in the same way as the Court of Special Sessions of New York.

Hence, the law requiring the Sheriff of the County to collect the criminal statistics would apply to all these Courts when it would not apply to Police Justices' Courts in the city.

This finished up the Sheriff's office part of the investigation, and Mr. Cockran, after cordially shaking hands with the members of the Committee and with Mr. Ivins and Mr. Boardman, took his departure.

Capt. Francis J. Twomey, the venerable Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was then called by Mr. Ivins.

"How long have you been Clerk of the Board?"

"Since 1875, with the exception of ten months in 1879."

Mr. Ivins took up the annual appropriations for the Common Council, which, by the last estimates, amounted to $76,800.

Please explain the first item of $1,500 for per contingencies."

"That is to provide for anything that may arise during the year. One year it went to pay the Bartholdi reception."

Other small items were taken up and explained by Capt. Twomey until finally Mr. Ivins got to the item of $30,000 for paying the salaries of the twenty-five Aldermen.

"Do you think that the city is properly districted at present to bring out all the local interests involved?"

"It is as good as the Assembly districting.

"Don't you think that it could be improved by a redistribution?"

"Yes, I think that the old ward boundaries were better than the present subdivisions. They would represent local interests and numerical majorities better."

The witness said he thought that a redistricting of the city by the Legislature would be a good thing if it were done fairly and honestly.

"Do the Committees have any special meeting days?"

"No, I do not think so."

"Has the Dock Committee had a meeting this year?"

"Not that I recollect."

"Or the Committees on Ferries and Franchises?"

"I do not think so."

The examination of Clerk Twomey was interrupted here to enable James P. Archibald, the labor advocate, to present an application to the Committee in behalf of the Central Labor Union to have the Police Department investigated.

Mr. Archibald said he represented one hundred and twenty labor and trade organizations, comprising about 180,000 members, and made the application in their behalf, and in the interests of good government. "I will pledge the support of the Central Labor Union," said Mr. Archibald.

"Can you give us any specific charges against the Police Department?" asked Senator Fassett.

"I don't care to mention any definite acts, but we claim that our people have been ill-treated and interferred with in the assertion of their rights."

"How have you been interfered with?"

"Well, in several strikes our people were arrested. One case occurred at Progress Hall on Sixty-fifth street. I simply want to find out if the Committee is going to investigate the Police Department, and if it is we will make specifications."

Senator Fassett assured Mr. Archibald that if he would prefere specific charges, and furnish a list of witnesses who would prove the facts alleged, the Committee would investigate them fully.

This was apparently satisfactory to Mr. Archibald, and he promised to make the specifications.

Continuing with the examination of Mr. Twomey, the witness said that the Railroad Committee had held three or four meetings this year, but that the Street-Cleaning Committee had held none.

"Who is your deputy?"

"Mr. F. Blake."

"Who appoints him?"

"I do, nominally."

"What do you mean?"

"I have the appointment subject to the rules of the Board."

"You mean subject to the political majority of the Board?"

"Well, not exactly."

"You have the appointment of all of your subordinates in this same way, I suppose?"

"Yes, I make my selections from the list that is furnished."

"Did you ever discharge a clerk because you did not want him?"

"Yes, but I usually spoke to the person who wanted him first."

"Have you any men there now you don't want?"

"Two or three."

Mr. Ivins said that he proposed to show the Committee that these clerkships in the Board of Aldermen were the greatest frauds in the City Government.

"You had a clerk named Killilea, a nephew of Capt. Killilea, who was a minor?"

"Yes."

"What did he do?"

"I don't remember. He used to work around the office."

Then Mr. Ivins took up the appropriation for nine engrossing clerks and asked what they engrossed.

Capt. Twomey explained that they engrossed the proceedings of the board, and that in addition to that he was making a new copy of the ancient records of the city, going back to 1653. Five clerks had been employed on this for three years.

"What is the use of engrossing the present proceedings of the Board when they are printed in the *City Record*?"

"I don't suppose it is of any use, but the rules provide for it."

"Isn't it true that these clerkships are a means of enabling the Aldermen to secure a better political patronage?"

"I don't know. I simply get my list of names from the Board and make my appointments."

On one occasion Capt. Twomey said he had a man on his force whose portrait was in the Rogue's Gallery. He did not know it, however, until after he had left his employ.

"How many general ordinances does the Board usually pass each year?"

"About twenty-five or thirty, and certain franchises in addition."

"And the Board has nothing else to do except to pass special ordinances?"

"That's about all."

"Is not all the departments of the city are independent of the Board?"

"Yes, practically."

"Don't you think it might be well to reorganize the Board in such a way, either by making it small or more representative, or putting in it the heads of departments, it could be made more efficient?"

"It might be, but I don't see how it could be made any more representative than at present."

Ex-Alderman Alfred R. Conkling was the next witness.

"Did you ever have a clerk?"

"No, sir. I was never invited into the caucus. I understand that in the caucus there were never enough clerkships to go around. So the names were put in a hat and shaken up, and the first drawn were appointed."

"What was the calibre of the Board of 1887 with regard to intelligence?"

Mr. Conkling said that one-half were retail liquor dealers, four educated men, and the remainder ward politicians.

Mr. Conkling described the fight in the Board of Aldermen in 1887 over the electric light franchises, when a combine was formed to oppose the giving of franchises to the six companies competing for the contract.

The deal, he claimed, was defeated by the minority standing out for the principle of competition and thousands of dollars were saved to the city.

The next year there was a fight over the electric motors on Fourth avenue. Although the Committee made a favorable report, the franchise was withheld because one member of the Board brought up the objection that one of the wires from the battery might come in contact with the iron nail in his boot heel and cause an explosion.

The franchise was granted about a year afterwards, and it was openly stated that money was paid for it.

Corporation Counsel Clark asked Mr. Conkling to give a specific instance of corruption of Aldermen.

The latter said he had been informed by Gen. Stone, of the East River Electric Light Company, and Mr. Kerns, of Coney Island Point Ferry Company, had told him they had been approached by Alderman Dowling, who said that "four men must be seen" before any franchises would be obtained.

In both cases the franchises sought had been refused.

The Committee adjourned the further investigation of the Aldermen until Saturday.

KNIFE WOUNDS FOR FOUR.

Bloody Stabbing Affray in a Cherry Street Tenement.

Two typical young toughs were arraigned before Justice McMahon in the Tombs Police Court this morning on a charge of felonious assault, which may at any time be changed to one of murder.

They were John and Cornelius Curtain, living on Cherry Hill, who are charged with having stabbed four people in a drunken row yesterday at 32 Cherry street, in which John Sloane was nearly disemboweled and James Lawton frightfully stabbed in the head, neck and body, there being no less than nine wounds altogether. Two women also received slight wounds.

According to the story told by Annie Lawton this morning the row resulted from an attempt of the two toughs to collect beer money from the occupants of the Cherry street tenement.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were remanded to await the result of Sloane's injuries. They deny the ownership of the knife, and say they acted in self-defence. John Curtain is twenty years old, "Hop" nineteen and Sloane fifty-seven years.

M'MAHON'S RACERS SOLD.

Snapper Garrison's Eolian Brings $3,400 and Kempland $3,200.

The sale of William McMahon and Co.'s entire stock of race horses took place this morning at the Boulevard Riding Academy. The horses sold were as follows:

Eolian, by Lodo, dam Goloch; Wm. Easton & Co., auctioneers, $3,400.

Spendthrift, chestnut mare, by Spendthrift, dam Kopunda; Pd. Garrison, $2,500.

Falcon, blk. h., by Falsetto, dam Molly Mood; Mr. O. Farrell, Brooklyn, $2,450.

Prince Edward, by Spendthrift, dam out of imp. Precedity; W. P. Clemens, $1,200.

Kempland, b. h., by Milner, out of Glorianne; Matty Cotsett, $3,200.

John Atwood, by imp. Revon D'Or, out of Viola; James Sheehan, $1,025.

Vera, ch. f., by Mortemer—Bizzie Lucas; W. P. Clemens, $1,500.

Garrison, br. c., by Attila—The Squaw; W. P. Clemens, $2,000.

Cousin Dina, b. c., by Hyder Ali, out of Vanoni; Tom Costello, $225.

Emma J., ch. f., by Stratford—Roulette; J. H. McCormack, $900.

WARM, BALMY WEATHER.

Sergt. Dunn, of the Weather Bureau, says New Yorkers are to have a period of warm, balmy weather, with occasional Spring showers, to mark the temper of a genuine April.

"Rain is falling this morning," the Sergeant said. "In the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and also in the Lake regions. The storm is central over Northern New York, and is moving eastward. Warmer weather prevails in nearly all parts of the country.

The temperature here this morning was 51 degrees; at Boston, 46; Philadelphia, 48; Washington, 50; Chicago, 36; St. Louis, 64, and New Orleans, 64. The warmest place was at Jupiter, Fla., where the thermometer registered 74, and the coldest was Duluth, Minn., where the mercury only reached 32 degrees.

IS THIS A MURD