CALL IT BLACKMAIL.

Liquor Dealers' Organ's Strong Arraignment of Tammany Hall.

Political Demands Enforced by Police and Police Justices.

Startling Statements from the Inside on a Gross Outrage.

Under the heading "Political Blackmail" The Wine and Spirit Gazette, an organ of the liquor-dealers, and which circulates largely in this city, comes out this week in a five-column attack upon Tammany Hall. It is of the most bitter order, and among other things purports to show how Tammany holds the liquor-dealers in subjection and when and why political blackmail was substituted for monetary tribute.

For a long time citizens and taxpayers generally have been anxious to get some light upon this very subject. Rumors of all kinds have been circulated with the greatest freedom, but there was little of corroboration outside of the work of Dr. Parkhurst's Society. This attack, coming, as it does, from the "inside," and written apparently by the victims themselves, will be read with interest. The article starts out with a tribute to the new anti-Tammany organization, and says:

"The Independent County Organization, a new departure in local politics, not yet a month in existence, has already scored a most signal success. It has smoked the leader of Tammany Hall out of his hole, compelled him to make a defense against the charges it brings against Tammany, and which constitute the reason for its existence, and withal has given the magnates of the Wigwam such a scare as they have not betrayed in many years."

The article goes on to say that until two years ago over $500,000 a year was levied as blackmail, and the burden became so great that complaints reached the Grand Jury room. The latter, in a presentment, substantiated the charge, and by some mysterious means the evidence given to the Grand Jury found its way into Croker's hands.

"Thereupon," continues the article, "Mr. Croker and Police Commissioner Martin called up the President and some of the officers of the Central Association of liquor-dealers, and after procuring from them a full roster of all the local liquor-dealers' associations in the city, entered into a compact with them by which 'political blackmail' was substituted for 'pecuniary blackmail.'

"Under the terms of this compact, forced upon the liquor dealers under pain of having their business remorsely interfered with, they were, one and all, made vassals of Tammany. Tammany no longer wanted their money in consideration of which it had heretofore permitted them to transgress the law with impunity.

"Now, what? Might they no longer continue their Sunday traffic? Yes, on one, and only one condition. They must give political support to Tammany Hall. Tammany had the names and locations of every one of them, and would keep close watch over them. Whoever might fail to exert all the influence his place of business might command for the Tammany ticket would be marked for summary vengeance. He would be hounded by the police and pulled."

The article continuing says that every saloon-keeper is well acquainted with the facts, and would, if he could, come out boldly and denounce the system. The fact that he would be hounded out of business alone deters them. Speaking of the manner in which the political blackmail is levied the article says:

"This appearance of Commissioner Sheehan upon the field at this early stage of the controversy is more than significant. It is most fortunate for those who are waging political warfare against Tammany. To the liquor interests it is also both timely and important. The old-time money blackmail was collected through the agency of the police. The political blackmail of to-day is enforced through the same agency. In both cases the police force appears as the executive agents of Tammany.

"The interference of Commissioner Sheehan was caused by allegations that the force was being manipulated independently of the proper control of the Superintendent. The haste of the Commissioner to enter a denial of the allegation merely shows that oversensitiveness which guilt always produces."

As to the manner in which the pressure is brought to bear, the Wine and Spirit Gazette cites a supposititious case, and after pointing out that the Police Department is a Tammany machine, says:

"Now then, John Doe is a liquor dealer. He is personally known to the Tammany captain of the election district in which his saloon is located. The Captain discovers that the influences emanating from that saloon are hostile to Tammany. He reports the fact to his district leader.

"The leader at once goes to the Captain of the Police Precinct and reports that John Doe's saloon will bear watching. On the other line the Police Captain has received confidential instructions from the Tammany Commissioners to listen to such suggestions from the district leaders. If he ignores those instructions or he will be disciplined. So he at once gives orders to watch the offending saloon. That means business.

"In a very short time the saloon-keeper is entrapped into some seeming violation of law and is promptly arrested. Then the tension of the Police Justice is to enforce the correction. If the unhappy saloon-keeper promises a reform of his political methods he is discharged. If he is obdurate and independent the evidence of his violation of law is presented to the Grand Jury. Thus the saloon men stand in mortal terror of the agents of Tammany, whether policemen or civilians, and their political birthright is sacrificed that their business may be continued and they permitted to earn bread for their families."

ATCHISON RECEIVERS' OFFICES.

Suit of Rooms Opened in the Equitable Building.

Offices were opened in suit 62, sixth floor, of the Equitable Building, to-day for the use of the recently appointed receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—President J. W. Reinhart, Col. J. J. McCook and Mr. Wilson. Messrs. Reinhart and McCook held a conference this forenoon in the new headquarters. They ewere seen there by an "Evening World" reporter.

"I understand that Mr. Wilson, the other receiver, is on his way from the West," said President Reinhart, "and when he arrives we will come together in a formal sort of way. But we shall hold no regularly scedulled meeting to-day, nor shall we give out any statement to the public.

"There have been many misstatements made concerning the Company, and the receivership, and a number of interviews have been published, which I know have bristled with errors and radically wrong staements."

Chattel Mortgagee's Sale.

The mortgagees holding claims against the firm of A. H. King & Co. are selling at retail as quickly as possible their entire stock of clothing, consisting of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits, Shoes and Furnishing Goods, for whatever they will bring to satisfy all creditors. The sale is now going on at both stores, 627 and 629 Broadway, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, corner Third avenue, Harlem. Both stores open until 9.30 Saturday evenings. ***

MOTHERS will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP the best remedy for their children. 25c. *,+

WAS PASQUALE KIDNAPPED?

Cataleptic Patient Missing from the Italian Hospital.

His Disease and Cure Are Marvels in Medical Annals.

An alarm was sent from Police Headquarters to-day to look for Pasquale Facolucci, an Italian boy, who has been the object of great interest to the medical fraternity of this city. Pasquale was under treatment for catalepsy at the Italian Hospital, 192 Second avenue. He had so far recovered as to be able to go for a walk yesterday. He failed to return, hence the alarm was sent out.

Pasquale is fourteen years old. Until last September he lived with is parents at Woodbridge, N. J.

One day he disappeared. There was great excitement in the town. Parties started with bloodhounds through the swamps.

After two days he was found, but his health was shattered, he had neither the power of speech nor motion.

After the local doctors had failed to better his condition he was brought to this city and placed under the care of Dr. Bettini Di Moise, in the Italian Hospital. His case was diagnosed as catalepsy.

It was thought at first that he was shamming.

Heroic treatment was adopted to try him. Needles were thrust under his nails in to the quick. Probes were jammed through the lips and hands and muscles. He was left exposed to the sun for twenty minutes. He was placed in difficult and endurance-testing positions. He did not appear to mind these things.

Then the specialists, such as Prof. Fischer, of the University of New York; Dr. Jacoby and Dr. Dana were called in. The patient got no better.

Finally Dr. Di Moise tried cold water baths and strychnine, a treatment condemned by specialists. Under this the boy improved, until two days ago he was pronounced cured. It is one of a very few cases of cure for catalepsy on record.

He was still, however, kept at the hospital, as the case was to be watched for some time. Yesterday he started out for a walk alone. He did not come back. The hospital attendants searched for hours for him. Then they applied to the police.

It is feared that the boy has been kidnapped by some one who desires to study his case.

SAYS HE WILL LEAVE HER.

Sarberkan Accuses His Wife of Wanting to Get Rid of Him.

Eva Sarberkan made a charge of assault against her husband, Max, in the Essex Market Police Court to-day.

The couple keep a saloon at 308 Broome street. Mrs. Sarberkan was the widow of Jacob Ripp, a prominent east-side politician, who died four years ago leaving her a fortune.

Soon after her husband's death the widow had a number of suitors. Serbarken was the lucky man.

Their married life has not been a happy one. Sarberkan says that the trouble is caused by his wife, who constantly tells him that he only married her for her money.

The wife says her husband is constantly drunk and behaves so badly that the customers leave the saloon. Sarberkan denied this and said he did not strike his wife.

"The trouble is that my wife wants to get rid of me," said he. "Your Honor, I have made up my mind to go. If you release me I'll go home, pack up my clothes and leave her forever. I do not want to stay a moment longer where I am not wanted."

Justice Voorhis remarked that it was pretty evident that the woman wanted to get rid of her husband, and that he would not be a party to it. He dismissed the complaint.

MADE A BLUFF AT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Kelly Drank Carbolic Acid, but Not Enough to Kill Her.

James Kelly, a waiter in the Park Avenue Hotel, and living at 584 Third avenue, came home shortly after 10 o'clock this morning slightly intoxicated. He accused his wife of being drunk and they quarrelled as they had often done before.

"I'm sick and tired of this," said Mrs. Kelly; "I'd rather be dead," and seizing a bottle containing carbolic acid she pressed it to her lips and drank a portion of its contents.

Kelly yelled and awoke his two children. They howled while he dashed into the street looking for a policeman. Mrs. Kelly followed downstairs and calmly seated herself on the front steps. Policeman Rose came by and asked her what she was doing there.

"My husband is looking for you. I scared him by drinking some carbolic acid," she said.

Rose called an ambulance, and the surgeon decided that Mrs. Kelly had swallowed some of the poison, but not enough to kill her. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner.

SAYS HE HASN'T HER BABY.

Agent Christianson Replies to Annie Strehan.

In the habeas corpus proceedings of Annie Strehan, brought through her lawyer, Louis Steckler, to compel Ernest L. A. Christianson, agent of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, at 258 Broadway, to produce her baby in court, Mr. Christianson to-day made return that the baby was not in his custody or control.

Judge Truax postponed further hearing of the case until next Thursday.

Annie Strehan claims that Christianson's son is the father of the baby for the possession of which she is making her legal fight.

Lawyer Steckler proposes to bring habeas corpus proceedings against the Foundling Asylum, and both cases of Mr. Christianson and the asylum will be heard at one time.

FOR STEALING A HAIRPIN.

Miss Helen Deshon, a Corset-Maker, Held for Trial.

Miss Helen Deshon, a tall brunette, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court to-day, charged with stealing a tortoise-shell hairpin. She gave her age as thirty-seven years, and residence at 50 West Twenty-seventh street, and said she was a corset-maker.

Miss Louise Alexander, a female detective in a Broadway store, swore the woman placed the pin in her hair and walked out. The prisoner claimed the saleslady placed the pin in her hair and she was not aware it was there when she left the store. The value of the pin was 50 cents. She was held in $300 bonds for trial.

GOOD REASONS

Why physicians prefer to prescribe Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine.

It is not advertised as a cure-all.

It is made of better materials than any other.

It can be taken by the most delicate when other emulsions of plain Cod Liver Oil are intolerable.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
1121 B'way, 578 5th Ave. and Newport.

ALL BECAUSE HE STUTTERS.

Burke Claims His Wife Wants to Get Rid of Him.

She Is Young and Beautiful and Accuses Him of Cruelty.

Mrs. Alice Burke, who is suing her husband, Michael Burke, for a separation on the grounds of cruelty, through her attorney, L. R. Beckley, to-day made application to Judge Truax in Supreme Court, Chambers, for temporary alimony of $35 a week and $500 counsel fees pending the result of the suit.

In her affidavit Mrs. Burke alleges that she was married to the defendant Jan. 25, 1893; that he is a contractor with the Erie Railroad at the West Twenty-third street dock, from which he derives an income of $300 a month, and that he has $6,000 in bank.

On Feb. 15 she alleges that her husband treated her cruelly, as a result of which she was ill seven weeks. After But she alleges that her husband unjustly and frequently accused her of unfaithfulness, and bought a revolver, telling her that he would shoot the first man he saw talking to her.

She further alleges that her husband left her where they were living, in Twenty-fourth street, and when she went to where he moved, in Twenty-seventh street, he told her she could sleep on the floor.

Afterwards he brought suit against her for absolute divorce. The suit was tried before Judge McAdam, and the husband failing to establish his charges a verdict was found for Mrs. Burke.

Lawyer A. H. Hummel appeared for Michael Burke. He presented an affidavit from Burke denying in toto the charges of cruelty.

Mr. Hummel described the charges of Mrs. Burke as "a lot of glittering generalities without a specific charge."

Mr. Hummel also denied that his client had money in bank, and said his income was nowhere near $300 a month.

"The fact of the matter is," said Mr. Hummel, "my client is afflicted with the stuttering habit. He stutters worse than any man I ever knew. I can hardly understand him. This woman is simply tired of this stuttering husband and wants to be rid of him. My client has frequently offered his wife a home, and she has refused to return to him.

"Instead of being destitute, as she alleges, she has an interest in property that yields a good income."

Mrs. Burke is twenty-three years old and said to be very handsome. Her lawyer said she is related to several prominent families, but declined to give their names or the address of his client.

Judge Truax took the papers and reserved decision.

MORE TROUBLE FOR DE SAMORA.

The "Doctor's" Wife Causes His Arrest for Abandonment.

Jacob M. Butoff, who alleges that he is a doctor, and practises under the names of "De Samora" and "Praethur," in this city and Chicago, was a prisoner in Essex Market Court to-day. His wife, Ernestina Butoff, of 14 Eighth street, made a charge of abandonment against him.

In July, two years ago, the couple were married. The woman owned a house in her own name at the time and had $1,500 to her credit in a savings bank. Shortly after the marriage Butoff, who practised medicine under the name of Dr. de Samora, got into trouble with the County Medical Society for not having a diploma. He used up nearly all of his wife's money, she says, and finally fled to Chicago to avoid trial at Special Sessions.

His bondsmen brought him back to this city and he was sentenced to the island for six months. His term expired April 15 last, and his wife welcomed him home and gave him money to start again in business.

In August last Butoff again left the city and went to Chicago and there practised medicine under the name of Dr. Paethur. The wife said that he left her because her money was all gone.

Last night she found that her husband was visiting friends in Eighty-third street, and Court Officer Quickley arrested him on a warrant for abandonment, which the wife obtained when he deserted her.

The wife was very bitter against her husband in court to-day. She said that he was in the habit of ill-treating her when she refused to give him money.

Mrs. Butoff was a widow when she married him, and is about eight years his senior. He is thirty-two years old. She has three children from her first marriage, and Butoff lays his troubles all at their door.

Justice Voorhis told Butoff that he must support his wife or he would send him to prison. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SAYS SHE WAS DECEIVED.

Mrs. Keyes Now Wants Divorce from Her Convict Husband.

Benjamin Keyes, alias John Duffy, alias John Williams, who is now a prisoner in the Clinton State Prison, Dannemora, under the latter name, was the defendant in a suit brought before Judge McAdam in the Superior Court to-day by his wife, Eliza Keyes, to have their marriage annulled.

Mrs. Keyes brought her suit on the ground that she was induced to marry Keyes on April 17, 1887, by fraudulent and misleading representations.

She alleges that previous to the marriage Keyes had frequently told her that he was a man of good character and position in the business and social world.

On Dec. 17, 1891, Keyes, under the alias of John Williams, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of burglary and given a long sentence. He is still serving his term.

MRS. KIBBEL DID NOT DENY.

Her Husband, Hugo, Granted an Absolute Divorce.

Hugo Kibbel was granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Emma Kibbel, by Judge McAdam, of the Superior Court, to-day.

In his complaint Kibbel swore that he married his wife March 16, 1893; that during August, 1893, in the house of Louisa H. Plusch, Catskill, N. Y., his wife was guilty of improper conduct with John Rothman.

Witnesses from Catskill swore to Mrs. Kibbel having been there with Rothman as his wife.

Mrs. Kibbel made no defense.

FIELD DAY FOR ELOPERS.

Ten Kentucky Couples Married in Indiana's Gretna Green Yesterday.

(By Associated Press.)

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Never in the history of this famous Gretna Green for runaway lovers did so many eloping parties come here as during yesterday. Ten young couples from Kentucky were married here within a few hours.

They seemed to be all well-to-do, and came in great style. One magistrate married eight pairs, and his fees were $50.

MR. GAUL GIVES HER UP.

His Daughter Taken Away in Its Mother's Arms.

Robert J. Gaul was in Supreme Court Chambers to-day with his little daughter, Madge Irene, over whose possession there has been a long legal fight.

In pursuance of Judge Ingraham's order, signed yesterday, he gave the child into the possession of his wife, Alice, and she left the court-room weeping with the child in her arms.

LIKE AN ENORMOUS FURNACE.

Fire Still Blazing in the Ruins of Vahlen's Factory.

Fireman Milner's Body Has Undoubtedly Been Cremated.

The fire in August Vahlen's picture frame factory, 436 Pearl street, which began at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, and in which brave Gus Milner, of Patrol No. 1, lost his life, was still burning fiercely this morning.

The utmost that the firemen declared themselves able to do was to keep the flames from spreading to the neighboring buildings.

INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING.

Those who were nearest to where Milner stood when the ceiling came down upon him say that he was about fifteen feet from the rear wall. That would be 110 feet from the front door. Only forty feet of rubbish have so far been cleared away, leaving seventy feet of masonry, timber and plaster to be taken out before the body can be reached from the Pearl street side.

Somebody had suggested that the work of excavation be carried on from the rear of the big building. This was found to be impracticable, however, as the rear wall is unsupported and ready to fall at any moment.

THE BURNED BUILDING.

Besides, a few feet from the wall in the building is another rampart of rubbish ten feet high. Two chinks, each a foot long by six inches wide, afford a view into the space beyond. Through these can be seen the deep red glare of fire in what seems to be an immense furnace.

If they are correct who say that Milner was struck while standing about fifteen feet from the rear wall, his body must long ago have been consumed in that crematory.

Fire Chief Croker, of the second battalion, said that none of the water poured upon the rubbish had reached that spot. The sub-cellar at 444 Pearl street, in some mysterious way, drains off the water with which it is attempted to flood the wreckage in the burning building.

The only way to play the hose directly upon the fire is through the two chinks in the rampart at the rear of the building.

"Were we to do that," said a fireman stationed there, "the steam suddenly generated would cause an explosion that would bring the wall down upon the tenement-house in the rear, probably completely demolishing it."

The tenement-house referred to is 27 Roosevelt street, and its tenants, mostly Italians, are anxiously watching the result of the fire.

As the rear wall will first have to be taken down piecemeal, and there is enough fuel to feed the flames in the gruesome furnace for a long time, poor Milner's comrades of Patrol No. 1 despair of recovering even his ashes.

August Vahlen, the proprietor of the factory, was at the scene of disaster today.

He said he called yesterday, but the police would not let him pass the lines.

"I don't know what object Mr. Vahlen has by saying that he was here yesterday," said Capt. Sandford, of Patrol No. 1. "I do know positively that he was not here."

Mr. Vahlen declared emphatically that he had only had one fire at 436 Pearl street, and that was fifteen years ago.

"I was only half insured at that," he added.

The Fire Underwriters tell a different story.

"Mr. Vahlen," it was said at their office, 32 Nassau street, "has had five fires since 1872. The first was May 10 of that year; the next was Feb. 25, 1880; the third June 30, 1886; the fourth Sept. 27, 1887, and the present fire is the fifth. He was always well insured."

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Aged Maria Martin Got in the Way of a Brewery Team.

Maria Martin, seventy-six years old, of 119 1-2 Willett street, was run over at 9 A. M. to-day and instantly killed by a team of horses and wagon owned by Joseph Doelger, the brewer, at Second street and Avenue A.

The driver, Frank Dorr, was arrested.

The Gripman Discharged.

Joseph Brennan, the gripman whose car ran into Richard Carroll Raynor last night on Broadway, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court this morning. Carroll refused to appear. He was intoxicated and stood directly in front of the moving car. He was knocked down, but escaped with a few bruises.

Her Dress Caught Fire.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Mrs. C. M. McLean impersonated Santa Claus at an entertainment given by the ladies of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension yesterday. A candle on the Christmas tree ignited her dress, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Cool heads prevented a panic. Mrs. McLean was seriously burned about the arms, neck and shoulders. Rev. Dr. Taylor, in endeavoring to subdue the flames, had both hands badly burned.

Fell 100 Feet, but Will Live.

Herman Boehing, the German bricklayer who fell yesterday afternoon from the ninth floor to the cellar of the Hotel Majestic, being erected at Seventy-second street and Eighth avenue, is reported at the Roosevelt Hospital to be out of danger. The patient fell 100 feet, severely hurting his back, breaking his jaw and injuring both his hands. His escape from death was miraculous.

PARKHURST SPEAKS.

His Opinion of Police Commissioner Sheehan's Overtures.

Reasons for Believing the Tammany Official Was Sincere.

To-Day's Meeting of the Board Likely to Be Interesting.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, contributes his chapter this morning to the interesting story begun exclusively in "The Evening World" yesterday, about the overtures made to him by Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan. He puts a widely different contruction upon the subject which is agitating political circles, and while indulging in no harsh language he leaves but one inference to be drawn—that John C. Sheehan was anxious to divulge all he knew, to get in out of the rain, as it were, before the storm broke in all its fury.

In the statement given out by Mr. Sheehan and published in yesterday's "Evening World" the Police Commissioner denied that he had any information to give away and that such a thing as telling tales out of school was never furthest from his thoughts. He only "wanted a little social chat," just to convince Dr. Parkhurst that he was wrong in forming such a bad opinion of the Police Commissioners—that the latter were really angels in disguise who had been very much abused.

He went further in a second statement given out late last night, and denied that Richard Croker had anything to say about his proposed visit to Dr. Parkhurst. He did no more, he said, than every other Police Commisioner was willing to do. Citizens generally, irrespective of party, accept this latter statement with the proverbial grain of salt. Dr. Parkhurst evidently does not believe it at all.

The reverend gentleman was found at his residence, 133 East Thirty-fifth street, by an "Evening World" reporter this morning. He had just finished perusing Mr. Sheehan's latest. After greeting the reporter he said the time had come for him to be a little more outspoken.

"I see," he went on, "that Commissioner Sheehan has said all he had to say on the matter. In fact, he has spoken with such freedom that I consider all obligations, implied or otherwise, upon me to keep silent have been removed. I want to tell just what construction I put upon the whole matter of the proposed conference.

"I was willing to meet Mr. Sheehan, and am still. When I heard that he was anxious to see me I thought nothing whatever about it at first. Then I gave the matter serious consideration. I would not have reached the conclusion I did—to see him—had I thought for a moment that he wanted merely to explain that the Police Commissioners were not responsible for the corruption in the Department, or to convince me of their good character.

"I certainly believed that his visit implied a good deal more than that. I was satisfied that the many things which we wanted to know would have been unfolded, and it was in that spirit that I entered into the affair. It scarcely seems unreasonable to any man that I would have met him for any other purpose.

"Mr. Sheehan says in his statement that he asked him to come to see me that it was a voluntary action on his part, no one being else behind him. That, in itself, is sufficient to sustain the view of the matter which I had formed. If he wanted to see me only for myself, what could have been his purpose? I do not think it was to tell me how good all the other Commissioners were.

"He says he wanted to show me that the Board of Police Commissioners would be only too willing to co-operate with me. Yet he says he came without the advice of anybody else to tell me that, notwithstanding the fact that the same Board treated all our complaints with disdain, ignored us altogether or blocked us with departmental formality.

"The fact, as he says, that he did want to see me, and that without the connivance of others, clearly demonstrated to me that he was a man with something important on his mind, and wanted to get rid of it. If I did not think so I would not have entered into the negotiations at all.

"Now, I want it understood that I never made this matter public or dropped the least clue of it to any one. He has made it public himself, I think, however, that I should be set right before the public. That is all I have to say at present about Mr. Sheehan."

Dr. Parkhurst hopes within a very short time to lay some startling facts before the public about police irregularities and alleged crookedness. A number of men are at work making out a report of the Society's work during the past six months. It will show the number of disorderly houses in certain sections, the reports made upon them and sent to the various police officials, but no action being taken. The report will also contain a mass of other information, and possibly statements under oath.

When Commissioner Sheehan said that "Boss" Richard Croker had not instructed him with reference to his proposed visit to Rev. Dr. Parkhurst several people who knew better smiled broadly.

"Well, what do you want him to say?" said one who was in the secret to an "Evening World" reporter. "Do you think that he can admit it now? But it is true, just the same."

Mr. Sheehan should have a better memory or drop making such statements altogether. Already people are asking if it was not a fact that the real reason for Sheehan's seeking Dr. Parkhurst was to try and convince him that Supt. Byrnes was really the one at fault; that Mr. Croker had been consulted, and that the scheme was part of the plot to oust the Superintendent.

Even though Mr. Sheehan may deny it, such is the fact. Lawyer Moss may have been right after all in thinking there was a plot.

Dr. Parkhurst also said this morning that he would not appear before the present Grand Jury again. All the evidence he felt justified in giving had been submitted. Evidence, however, is accumulating. The latest document he received was an affidavit from a witness who saw money actually paid by the proprietress of a disorderly house to a certain police official.

Mayor Gilroy would not discuss to-day the statement made by Police Commissioner Sheehan yesterday, but he reiterated his declaration of a few days ago, that he would order an investigation of the Police Department or any other city department if charges were made on which an investigation could be based.

The Board of Police Commissioners will, this afternoon, hold a meeting, at which interesting, if not lively developments are looked for.

Supt. Byrnes is expected to make a report on his investigation of the charges against Capt. Slevin, of the Oak street station.

POLICE RECORD OF ARRESTS.

During the Present Year 85,612 People Were Taken Into Custody.

Thomas J. Doran, the statistician of the Police Department made public today a lot of statistics showing the work performed by the police during the year 1893.

The total number of arrests made from all causes was 85,612. Of this number 18,622 were females. According to the record the police have harbored 127,530 people under the name of lodgers, of whom 66,786 were males and 60,744 females. This is an increase over last year.

Following is the list showing the charges upon which the arrests were made, classified as to sex:

Burglary, males 706, females 5; felonious assault, males 626, females 48; homicide, males 112, females 9; grand larceny, males 1,750, females 258; petty larceny, males 2,931, females 388; violation of the Excise law, males 3,759, females 79; violation of the sanitary code, males 1,052, females 159; disorderly conduct, males 11,673, females 5,812; intoxication, males 14,200, females 6,400; drunk and disorderly, males 5,837, females 2,137; disorderly houses raided, males 95, females 400.

The calling of those arrested is here given:

Laborers, 16,224; clerks, 3,072; merchants, 175; lawyers, 160; musicians, 113.

The record shows the nationality of persons arrested as follows:

United States, males, 20,140; females, 8,023. Ireland, males, 11,179; females, 6,519. Germany, females, 1,115; males, 7,452. England, males, 1,678; females, 648. Italy, males, 4,230; females, 136. Greece, males, 2,071; females, 3. Russia, males, 4,020; females, 335. France, males, 346; females, 275.

THOUGHT HE WAS BRIBED.

A Coroner's Jury Refused to Believe Edward Hanlon.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Coroner's jury last night brought in a verdict that Edward Shannon, of Schuylkill Falls, came to his death by being thrown off a New Jersey Central Railroad train by a brakeman. Shannon had made a deathbed statement to this effect in the Elizabeth Hospital. He was stealing a ride on the fast freight between Philadelphia and New York.

Edward Hanlon, of Philadelphia, who was in Shannon's company, appeared at the inquest and stated that Shannon fell in trying to jump off the train.

The Coroner's jury refused to believe him, preferring to accept Shannon's dying statement. The jury held that Hanlon has been bribed by the Railroad Company.

HEAD MASTERS IN SESSION.

Papers Read and New Members Elected To-Day.

The closing session of the Head Masters' Association was held this morning in Columbia College. Papers were read by Charles E. Fish, M. Grant Daniell and Herman M. King, while the question of secondary schools was discussed by two members of the committee of ten of the National Education Association.

Charles H. Leuerime, of the Adelphi Academy; ruman J. Backus, of the Packer Institute, and David H. Cochran, of the Polytechnic Institute, all of Brooklyn, were among those elected members. The next meeting will be in Boston during the holidays of '94.

Mrs. Gaul Gets Her Child.

The two-year-old child Madge Gaul was given to the mother by the father, Robert J. Gaul, before Justice Truax, of the Supreme Court, to-day. This was in accordance with the decision of Justice Ingraham, giving the child to the mother.

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HAD MISS SMITH DISCHARGED.

Corby Arrested for Writing Letters to Her Employers.

Frank Corby, of 611 East Eleventh street, was held for examination this morning, by Justice Hogan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on complaint of Annie Smith, a very pretty young woman, who charges him with writing indecent letters to her and her employers. Corby had been very attentive to the young woman, but of late she thought he showed signs of being mentally unbalanced, and she forbade his calling upon her.

This incensed Corby and she then began to receive the letters. She paid no heed to them, so he turned his attention to her employers, Heidelberg, Frank & Co., of 45 Greene street, and sent them several letters reflecting on Miss Smith's character.

While the firm did not believe the accusations, they were so much annoyed that they discharged the girl. Then she secured the summons for Corby's arrest.

In court to-day, Corby acted in a very erratic manner.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR TO-DAY.

Sun rises....7.23 | Sun sets....4.42 | Moon rises...12.01

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12.17	12.42
Governor's Island	12.49	1.04
Hell Gate	2.42	2.57

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy Hook	6.30	6.54
Governor's Island	7.11	7.33
Hell Gate	8.29	9.06

To find Eastern Standard Time, subtract four minutes.

PORT OF NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Suram, Flushing Dec. 8.
Steamer Hildebrand, Liverpool Dec. 9.
Steamer Veendam, Rotterdam Dec. 16.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

SAILED TO-DAY.

Olympia, Porto Rico.
Delcomyn, Montevideo.
City of Augusta, Savannah.
Iroquois, Charleston.
Rio Grande, Brunswick.

TO SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails close.	Vessels sail.
La Bretagne, Havre	8.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	7.30 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
Werra, Genoa	8.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
Panama, Havana	1.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	11.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	—	—
Sirius, Pernambuco	7.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
Turkish Prince, Jamaica	12.00 M.	2.00 P. M.
Creole Prince, Grenada	12.00 M.	2.00 P. M.
Alsace, Kingston	10.00 A. M.	12.00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	—	3.00 P. M.
C. of Augusta, Savannah	—	3.00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	—	3.00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	—	3.00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMERS.

DUE TO-DAY.

Gevenum, Lisbon Nov. 26.
Italia, Gibraltar Dec. 7.
Hermann, Antwerp Dec. 3.
Egyptian Monarch, London Dec. 9.
America, Bremen Dec. 14.
Rugia, Havre Dec. 15.
Rhynland, Antwerp Dec. 16.
Ems, Bremen Dec. 19.
Virginian, Liverpool Dec. 16.
Peruvian, Glasgow Dec. 16.
Chicago City, Swansea Dec. 14.
Germanic, Liverpool Dec. 20.
Schiedam, Amsterdam Dec. 16.
Darmstadt, Bremen Dec. 16.

DUE TO-MORROW.

New York, Southampton Dec. 23.
Columbia, Genoa Dec. 19.
Venetia, Christiansand Dec. 16.
Niagara, Nassau Dec. 26.
Veendam, Rotterdam Dec. 16.
P. Caland, Rotterdam Dec. 16.
Muriel, St. Kitt's Dec. 23.
Amalfi, Hamburg Dec. 14.

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