J. A. DOOLEY CONVICTED.

HE COULD NOT EXPLAIN THE DISAPPEARANCE OF REPUBLICAN VOTES.

OUT OF 271 BALLOTS COUNTED 271 WERE FOR MAYNARD, AND IT TOOK THE JURY FIFTEEN MINUTES TO FIND THE INSPECTOR GUILTY OF MAKING A FALSE CANVASS—OTHER CASES UP.

The trials of the men charged with violating the Election laws on last Election Day were resumed yesterday before Justice Barrett and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Assistant-District Attorney Wellman has secured a conviction in every case up to the present, and is confident he will be as successful in the remaining cases.

Out of the seventy-four original indictments, fifty now remain to be tried. The first case called yesterday was that of Barnard McFarlane, who was charged with unlawful electioneering in the VIIIth Assembly District. By the advice of his counsel, Mr. House, McFarlane withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. House then asked Justice Barrett to show mercy to the defendant. He said he appeared for McFarlane rather as a friend than as a paid advocate. The character of the defendant was of the best up to the present time, and he had recommendations from well-known people.

Mr. House then read a letter from J. D. Kirkcrook, a member of the Grand Jury which had indicted McFarlane, testifying to the good character of the defendant. Justice Barrett, in passing sentence, said there were many reasons why the Court should exercise clemency in this case. "In the first place," said he, "McFarlane, you have by pleading guilty saved the time and expense of the county, and, secondly, you have not attempted to bring witnesses of dubious character to give dubious evidence in support of your case." Justice Barrett then said that the crime of the defendant was, if anything, "over-excessive zeal." He rebuked the defendant for electioneering too near the polls, and said that this practice should be stopped at once.

"As a deterrent to others who would act like you," said Justice Barrett, "I fine you the sum of $250."

The case of Edward Lappier was next called. He is charged with repeating, and did not answer his name when called. Mr. Wellman then said that the defendant's case was called yesterday, and he did not answer. "I will ask," said he, "that Your Honor direct that his $2,500 bail be forfeited." Justice Barrett made the order forfeiting the bail, and a warrant for his arrest was issued.

The next man to be put on trial was James A. Dooley. He is charged with making a false canvass in the Nineteenth Election District of the IId Assembly District. When the jury had been chosen, Mr. Wellman stated the case for the people.

"There were 271 votes cast," said he, "in the district, and the entire number was recorded as being for Maynard, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

"Not one vote is given in the returns for Bartlett, the Republican candidate. Now we will prove by several respectable citizens that several votes were cast for Bartlett."

George W. Boutete, the first witness called for the people, lived at No. 99 Roosevelt-st., and registered, but did not vote.

COUNSEL HAVE AN ARGUMENT.

Edward Gordon, of No. 77 Roosevelt-st., a cigarmaker, deposed he registered at the polling place at No. 262 Pearl-st., and voted a straight Republican ticket.

"What did you vote?" asked Mr. Walsh, Dooley's counsel.

"I believe I voted for Bartlett," answered Gordon.

"Believe what?" queried the lawyer, sarcastically.

Here Mr. Wellman broke in and told Mr. Walsh that he should not insult the witness by such questions. A lively argument followed between the two lawyers, which was stopped by Justice Barrett.

David Twoomey, a laborer, living at 77 Roosevelt-st., testified that he registered and voted a straight Republican ticket.

"Are you sure about that?" asked Mr. Wellman.

"Yes," replied the witness, "I voted the straight Republican ticket, and I took particular notice of Bartlett's name and voted for him."

Daniel F. Ring, of No. 26 Cherry-st., said he was a Republican watcher and voted the Republican ticket. He saw Dooley put the vote in the box. When the votes came to be counted his vote was missing.

"I asked where was my vote for Bartlett," said the witness, "and Dooley replied he could not find it."

"I then asked Dooley to give me my vote, and said it was not fair to disfranchise me. A policeman who was standing by told me I had too much to say, so I shut up, thinking that to be the wisest plan."

"Did you not ask Dooley to give you one vote to square you with your party?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"No, I did not; I only asked for my own vote," answered the witness.

The court at this time took a recess.

Timothy Dougan, a longshoreman, of No. 26 Cherry-st., was the first witness after recess. He testified that he voted the straight Republican ticket with the exception of Senator.

William Smith, of No. 91 Roosevelt-st., also testified he voted a straight Republican ticket last Election Day.

Thomas S. King, No. 362 Pearl-st., said he did not vote for Maynard.

John Henry testified that he voted the Republican ticket at the last election, with the exception of Senator.

James Sullivan, of No. 77 Roosevelt-st., testified that he voted the straight Republican ticket at the last election.

DOOLEY'S QUEER TESTIMONY.

Beginning the defence, Dooley testified in his own behalf that he had lived at No. 26 Cherry-st. for seventeen years. He was inspector of election at the last election in the Nineteenth Election District of the IId Assembly District. There was 271 votes cast in the district. All the ballots were for Maynard as Judge of the Court of Appeals and none for Bartlett. He counted the votes three times. He counted them in batches of ten and then passed them to the Republican inspector. He interfered with no ballot but his own. Every legal requirement he fully complied with.

"How do you account for the disappearance of eleven Republican votes in your district?" asked Mr. Wellman.

"I can't explain it," was the reply. "I know the ballots were rightly counted and the result rightly declared. There was not a straight Republican vote cast. There may have been eight Republican votes for Republican State candidates, but there was not a vote for Bartlett."

Michael S. Foy, the Republican inspector in the district, corroborated Doyle's statement as to the number of votes cast, and the fact that all were cast for Maynard.

"Did not some one protest that the result was not rightly given?" asked Mr. Wellman in his cross-examination.

"Ring kicked," he answered, "and I asked him to inspect the votes, and he refused to do so, although he said he voted. I was looking into the future. I thought it remarkable every vote should be given for Maynard."

"By what scheme of legerdemain do you account for the missing Republican votes?"

"If there was any legerdemain it was done very slick."

"You are one of the indicted parties?"

"I am."

Edward O'Donnell, another inspector; Isaac T. Lynch, a poll clerk, and Edward Coffenburgh, another poll clerk, all of them also under indictment, gave similar testimony. This closed the case for the defence.

Little time was occupied by counsel in presenting their arguments to the jury. A brief but clear and impartial charge followed from Judge Barrett, and after an absence of fifteen minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Dooley received the verdict with apparent indifference. Judge Barrett said he would hear argument this morning on a motion for a new trial.

Fay, the Republican inspector, will be placed on trial this morning.

FOR THE PHI BETA KAPPA DINNER.

The dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa men in New-York will take place at the Hotel Waldorf on March 7. Among the speakers will be Bishop Potter, President J. G. Schurman and Joseph H. Choate.

Delightful and Refreshing

Bottled at the Apollinaris Spring Rhenish Prussia.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"The leading dietetic Table Water."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

HONORS TO THE DEAD DRAMATIST.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE BODY OF STEELE MACKAYE HELD IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The body of Steele Mackaye arrived over the Santa Fe road at noon, and was received at the station by a delegation including Roland Reed, Alexander Herrmann, Joseph Holland and James Barton Key. When the Scenatorium was reached there was laid upon the plain, cloth-covered coffin a wreath of bride roses, with the simple inscription: "From Henry Irving," a token presented in accordance with instructions received this morning from the eminent tragedian, who is now in New-York. Beside it rested a wreath of laurel, enveloped in crape, and with a streamer with the inscription in gold: "Good-night, sweet prince."

Just as the body was being borne down the aisle a dispatch was received from Chauncey M. Depew tendering a car on the New-York Central road for the body and another for those accompanying it.

The funeral exercises began at 1 o'clock. The auditorium was packed to suffocation, the large majority of those present having participated in the inauguration of the life's ambition of the dead man only a few weeks ago. The chant "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" was rendered by a quartet, and then, stepping to the front of the footlights, Professor Swing began an eloquent oration, in which he eulogized the life of the man who had passed away, and spoke of his services in the domain of dramatic art.

Next, Roland Reed came from behind the scenes, and, sinking his humorous personality for the time being, made a brief but touching address in praise of the confrère who had passed before. Another selection from the chorus followed, and, after an address by E. A. Barron, in behalf of the press and literary circles of Chicago, the exercises concluded with the singing of the familiar hymn, "Abide With Me," in which the audience joined.

With the pronouncing of the benediction by Professor Swing the exercises came to an end. The lid of the coffin was then removed, and those present had an opportunity of gazing for the last time upon the familiar features of the dead dramatist. Half an hour later the doors were again opened, and the body will lie in state until daybreak of to-morrow morning, when the funeral train will leave the city, arriving in New-York on Thursday. There the body will lie in state until the following day. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Friday.

RIFLES FOR THE COLUMBIAN GUARDS.

ENERGETIC STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT FURTHER FIRES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The partly burned Court of Honor and other parts of Jackson Park were patrolled last night for the first time by Columbian Guards armed with rifles, and supplied with many rounds of ball cartridges for use against firebugs. Machinery Hall was guarded by an extra line inside and out. The sword was formerly the only weapon carried by the guards. After the last fire in the Agricultural Building, Police Inspector Hunt sent a half-dozen detectives into the park to do secret work, and some arrests will probably be made in a few days. The police think the incendiary fires are the work of a crank who wants to boast that he burned down the Fair buildings.

STATISTICS OF THE DEPRESSION.

COMMISSIONER DOWLING RECEIVES COMMUNICATIONS FROM 2,011 MANUFACTURERS—THEIR THEORIES OF THE CAUSE OF "HARD TIMES."

Albany, Feb. 27.—Thomas J. Dowling, Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in his annual report submitted to the Legislature makes special reference to the effects of the recent and present hard times on manufacturers and their working force. An investigation of the subject was begun during December, when a circular of inquiry was sent to the owners of the different manufacturing establishments in the State. The commissioner received replies from 2,011 manufacturing concerns in sixty-four general industries to the following questions contained in the letter:

"Did the recent and present hard times cause a suspension in your manufacturing establishment, and if so, has your workshop been closed entirely or partially?" Of the number responding, 470, or 23 per cent, stated that they had not been affected by the business depression and consequently did not cease operations in their workshops, employing their usual working force on full time.

Fifteen hundred and forty-one manufacturers reported that they were affected by the hard times, 199 declaring that their works had been entirely closed. One thousand and eighty-seven establishments were partially closed, while 255 manufactories were closed both partially or entirely; that is, they were totally shut down for a time, then partially opened with reduced labor force or on short working time, or vice versa.

In response to the question: "Was there any reduction in wages on account of the business depression; and if so, what percentage?" 494 establishments reported that they had reduced wages, while 1,460 replied that they had not, and 57 failed to answer. The clothing industry represents the largest percentage in the reduction of wages, which ranges from 4 to 66⅔ per cent.

Under the head of "Remarks," some of the manufacturers attribute the business troubles to uncertainty about the tariff, the prevailing idea being that the question "should be settled one way or the other," as many of them express it, and that when it is so settled manufacturers will know just what to do in order to conform to the conditions imposed by the law, and will arrange their business accordingly. Some assert that the passage of the proposed bill will oblige them to reduce wages, while others hold an entirely different opinion. On the other hand, some declare that, in their opinion, the tariff has little or nothing to do with a business depression that is affecting the civilized countries of the world, and that the chief factor in the trouble is "too many goods in the market," or in other words, over-production.

THE BUFFALO POLICE WHITEWASHED.

MR. SHEEHAN'S COMMISSIONERS FIND THEM GUILTLESS, BUT THE NEW BOARD MAY REOPEN THE CASE.

Buffalo Feb. 27 (Special).—Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan's Police Commissioners are unrepentant to the last. To-day they dismissed the charges against Captain Regan and sixteen other police officers, arising out of the election outrages in the First Ward for which the police and the Sheriff were responsible. The Sheriff's case is now before the Governor. The Commissioners delayed the police hearing as long as possible, and then, after closing the testimony to-day, considered it just ten minutes before bringing in the verdict of whitewash. The Commissioners retire from office on Thursday, and will be succeeded by General Edgar B. Jewett, Charles Rupp and the Mayor, in accordance with the restored city charter. The new board, which is approved by the citizens, irrespective of party, is expected to reopen the case. If it does, the result will not be a whitewash, for General Jewett war one of the strongest witnesses for the prosecution, and Mayor Bishop's feelings on the election outrages are well understood. Mr. Rupp also is an anti-machine Democrat. Mr. Sheehan's Police Superintendent, George Chambers, says he will retire from office when Commissioners Scheu, Illig and Ryan go out on Thursday. There is a strong sentiment in favor of appointing his successor from outside of the Police Department. Colonel Welch, of the 65th Regiment, has been mentioned for the place.

TILLMAN'S RUM LAW.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 27 (Special).—The Dispensary law received another black eye in the courts to-day. Two cases were submitted to the Grand Jury, one against four whiskey constables—Gaillard, Pepper, Swan and McDonald—charged with conspiracy. The jury in this case returned a true bill. These same defendants are now under bond in the United States Circuit Court to answer a suit for $100,000 damages. They entered the residence of A. Cantini, a foreigner here, in search of contraband whiskey, and raised a great disturbance.

The only other dispensary case handed to the Grand Jury was against W. Bettancourt, A. L. Droque and others, who were charged with leading the riot in January which nearly caused the lynching of the whiskey spy, Elliott, who was subsequently convicted of assaulting a woman while searching her premises. The Grand Jury threw out the bill. There are still forty-six cases against alleged "blind tigers" to come before the jury, despite the fact that the constabulary are raiding daily.

There is no trouble in getting all one wants to drink in Charleston without going to the dispensary.

SALT MUST NOT BE PUT ON THE TRACKS.

Policeman Evans, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrested Michael Ryan, an employe of the Twenty-third-st. surface road, yesterday morning, for placing salt on the car tracks in violation of Chapter 1,813 of the Consolidation act. It is said that the salt produces a temperature several degrees colder than the snow and ice, and rots horses' hoofs. Justice Ryan, in the Jefferson Market Court, held Evans for trial in default of $200 bail.

AN ARMORY DESIGN CHOSEN

PLANS FOR THE NEW HOME OF THE 9TH REGIMENT.

IT IS TO BE BUILT IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST. AND WILL BE A COMPLETE MILITARY BUILDING IN EVERY WAY.

Mayor Gilroy, President Barker, of the Tax Department; General Louis Fitzgerald, and other members of the Armory Board, met yesterday in President Barker's room in the Tax Department and examined nineteen plans submitted by competing architects for the new 9th Regiment Armory, to be built on a plot of ground fronting in Fourteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh aves. The successful design was made by W. A. Cable and E. A. Sargent, associated architects, of No. 68 Broad-st. Mr. Cable is an old National Guardsman, and is at present a lieutenant in Captain Wilson's 24 Battery. The ground on which the armory is to be built covers 46,000 square feet and cost the city $432,000. The cost of the structure, as estimated by the architects, will be $273,860. The extreme limit of expenditure is not to exceed $285,000. President Barker, who drew the specifications for the armory, said, yesterday, that everything necessary had been provided for and no loopholes had been left through which the contractors could introduce costly "extras," a common experience which the city had had in erecting armory buildings.

The architects claim for their design that it is simple, strong, defensible and military. The Fourteenth-st. front will be of rock-faced granite, the window jambs so constructed as to give opportunity for musketry firing and to be protected from attack. The Fifteenth-st. front will be of brick, with stone trimmings. The interior will be finished with oak and ash trimmings, the main hallways laid with mosaic tiling, and the building will be heated by radiators. The system of ventilation will be the most approved, and the entire structure will be wired for electric lights and piped for gas.

The building will be fireproof in all its essential points. The basement will contain ample storage-rooms, magazine, situated so as to be impervious to outside attack, a large machine and repair shop and toilet fixtures. Here will be also the rifle range, and a good ventilating system is provided for firing points.

The first floor will have two entrances in Fourteenth-st., wide and well protected. The principal entrance will be large enough to march in a regiment. The janitor's office, the armorer's repair shop and squad drill rooms for a three-battalion formation will be on this floor. The stairways will be wide and the main drill-room will contain over 2,000 square feet—a larger area than any other armory in the city possesses, with the exception of that of the 7th Regiment. The rear entrance in Fifteenth-st. will be sufficiently large to march in a regiment in column of fours. There will be three staircases from the drill floor to the galleries. The latter will be capable of containing 2,000 people.

In the second floor on the Fourteenth-st. side, the field, staff and company officers' rooms will be placed; also the library and board of officers' rooms, fitted with wardrobes, wash basins and all needed conveniences. The field officers' apartments will have private bath and toilet rooms. There will be here also the company officers' lockers and washrooms, and a general bathroom for the officers.

There will be a gallery on the Fourteenth-st. side, for officers exclusively, connected with the other galleries but shut off by gates. The company rooms will be on the Fifteenth-st. side, also the officers' parlor and double locker rooms separated by partitions, but capable of being thrown into a room 18x36 feet in size.

The gymnasium will be upon the third floor on the Fourteenth-st. side. It will be a large apartment and will include a running track placed in a gallery. Toilet and bath rooms will adjoin the gymnasium. Here also there will be the regimental kitchen and scullery, with closets, storeroom, pantries and the like. Large stoves will be provided for the use of the regimental quartermaster, commissary and hospital steward, and for the company chests. The band and drum corps rooms will be on the third floor.

The janitor's living rooms, bedroom for hospital use, rooms for the armorer, engineer, fireman, etc., will be on the fourth floor. A large tank will be placed in the tower.

If the Sinking Fund Commission concur with the Armory Board in approving this design, working plans will be prepared and bids for the construction of the armory will be advertised for.

NEW 9TH REGIMENT ARMORY.

ELDER WANTED TO RECOVER HIS LAND.

HIS FRIEND JAMISON TRIED TO SUBSTITUTE FORGED PAPERS FOR GENUINE, AND IS NOW IN CUSTODY.

A singularly bold and almost successful attempt to defraud the United States Government out of lands valued at $300,000, has been brought to light by the arrest of William Jamison, of Port Townsend, Wash. In March, 1892, James E. Elder, a wealthy and somewhat eccentric resident of Washington, made a relinquishment of all of his lands in the State of Washington in favor of the United States. Elder is a bachelor, and has few near relatives. His idea was that the Government should divide this land (which was then worth $300,000, but since then has greatly increased in value) in small parcels and give it to deserving emigrants from the East. The papers relinquishing all claims to these lands were duly made out and filed away in the Land Office in Washington, D. C.

When the few relatives and intimate friends of Elder learned of this, however, they set upon him and finally persuaded him to change his mind and endeavor to recover the title to his property. A long correspondence was entered into, but the effort to get the land back was not successful. The next step suggested in the matter was to steal the papers in the Land Office and substitute forged ones, after which the cry of forgery was to be raised, and an official investigation of the deeds in the Land Office would reveal the forged deeds. William Jamison undertook this part of the programme. Going to Washington, D. C., he was introduced to a well-known lawyer, and on pretence of investigating another land claim he obtained ready access to the Land Office. Seizing his opportunity one day, he abstracted the Elder papers and took them to New-York to be lithographed, excepting the signature, which he proposed to forge. As he was about to return to Washington with these papers he was arrested by the Secret Service detectives, and was taken before Commissioner Shields. A. R. Dyett, of No. 247 Broadway, appeared as his lawyer, and secured his release on a technicality, and Jamison, on his lawyer's advice, left the town.

A. L. Drummond, ex-chief of the Secret Service, has been on Jamison's track ever since, and, it is said, has induced Elder to make a full confession of the conspiracy. It is upon this confession that Jamison has been arrested and taken to Washington, D. C., where he will be tried in a few days.

COAL WILL NOT BE REDUCED.

PRODUCTION CURTAILED TO PERMIT THE MAINTENANCE OF SCHEDULES—SPRING COMPETITION PROMISES A REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The coal combination is still able to rule the trade with an iron hand. The decision of the sales agents of the anthracite producing companies yesterday to make no change in the schedule prices of March is evidence that no heed is to be paid to the increasing cry of the poor for cheaper fuel. The demand for lower prices is to be met by a restriction of production designed to enable the companies to maintain their schedule of rates. The high rates of dividends paid by some of the producing companies are to be kept up at the expense of the suffering poor. It is fortunate that in the coal trade it is an open secret that the schedule prices are not adhered to, and that a softening of the weather is likely to bring about a cutting of rates that will spread from one concern to another. The spring season is the one that often determines the price of coal for some time, and the making of future contracts is likely to be carried on without regard to the present supposed basis of values.

The meeting yesterday of the sales agents was not attended by entire unanimity. One strong interest advocated coming down to the spring basis, which would involve a reduction. The result of the discussion was a decision to adhere to the present basis of prices and to continue the present rate of production at 50 per cent of the usual output. This will give a total output in March of 2,225,000 tons. At the end of March it is estimated that production will be 2,500,000 tons less than the production up to that time in 1893. If at the end of next month there is an improvement in trade conditions the coal men will talk about an increase in production. The next meeting of the anthracite sales agents will be held on March 29.

SALE OF THE BING COLLECTION RESUMED

The storm of Monday affected the attendance at the sale of the Bing collection of porcelains and Chinese and Japanese art objects at the rooms of the American Art Association, No. 6 East Twenty-third-st., yesterday afternoon, and the aggregate of the 227 pieces offered was only $4,670. The highest price paid for a single piece was $280 for a large bowl of peach-blow souflé. The bowl is 8 inches high and 15 inches wide, and was the last piece offered for the day. It was bought by Durand Ruel. The same buyer paid $140 for a large vase, of a brilliant sang-de-boeuf glaze, of the Lang-Yao period. A large bottle of topaz-yellow glaze, with dark-brown clouding and decoration, sold for $177 50. Of the metal work offered, a superb specimen of Japanese silver, a tripod censer, with inlays of coloisonné enamel and gold, was the prize of the twenty pieces offered, and sold for $200.

The sale continues to-day, at 2:30 p. m., the regular catalogue numbers being offered. The numbers in Monday's list will be sold on Saturday, the sale for that day having been postponed on account of the storm.

MR. TEALL STILL AN APPLICANT.

Oliver Sumner Teall is again an applicant for Street-Cleaning Commissioner. Public sentiment certainly demands a change, for nothing could be worse than the present condition of the streets. Mr. Teall might prove to be an immense improvement over Andrews. His letter to Mayor Gilroy on the subject is as follows:

Sir: About a year ago I wrote, requesting that if there should be a vacancy in the position of Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department you would consider me an applicant for the place, and trust you will remember that my application had the indorsement of 222 presidents of corporations. If at any time in the future it may be deemed desirable to have clean streets, and there be again a vacancy, I beg you will consider me as still an applicant for the position of Commissioner.

THE ARBITRAGE BUSINESS IN STOCKS.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE EXCHANGE GOVERNORS LIKELY TO BE INTERESTING.

The meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange to-day will be attended with considerable interest. It is generally expected that the Governors will decide to throw out of the board room of the Stock Exchange the telephones which now connect with the offices of the brokers who can afford to pay for them. The object is to put an end to the "arbitrage" business which is now conducted between New-York and Philadelphia and Boston in the same way as the cable arbitrage is carried on between New-York and London. The enemies of the local arbitrage business assert that by superior telephone facilities there are several prominent Stock Exchange houses who are able to get business from their out-of-town offices which otherwise would be more equally distributed. The advocates of the arbitrage business say that it tends to increase the general business of the Stock Exchange and supplies orders to brokers who transact business for members of the Exchange at the rate of $2 per 100 shares which otherwise would not be given. It is also contended that the result of robbing the large commission houses of the Exchange of their facilities in transacting business would be a curtailment of the general volume of traffic at the Stock Exchange. Friends of the "telephone boycott" say that in the end there would be a wider distribution of the commission business, enemies of the "boycott" assert that it is a reversion to stage-coach and lamp-light methods.

PARKHURST SOCIETY COMPLAINTS.

THEY ARE SAID TO RELATE TO POLICE CAPTAIN PRICE—WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Four agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime went before the Grand Jury yesterday. It was said that their testimony related to the failure of Captain Price to close the Alhambra Concert Hall in Eighth-ave. Dr. Parkhurst himself was not a witness. The indictment handed in did not relate to the complaints made by the society. More witnesses are to be examined to-day.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE FLAG.

NEW-YORK MAY FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF BROOKLYN IN KEEPING ALL BUT NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL COLORS OFF THE CITY HALL.

The news from Brooklyn that the Board of Aldermen of that city had passed a resolution forbidding the hoisting of any flag on the City Hall except the National, State and municipal colors created a good deal of suppressed excitement at the session of the New-York Aldermen yesterday. The action of their Brooklyn brethren was discussed in stage whispers, some of the members going so far as to commend it, though they were careful not to commit themselves in the presence of any of the reporters. It was rumored that the stately "Soger" Flynn, of the Battery district, intended to offer a resolution providing for similar restrictions as to flags on the New-York City Hall. But the meeting adjourned before Mr. Flynn had got his resolution in shape, it was said. There was a decided sentiment prevalent in the chamber, however, that New-York Aldermen ought not to let Brooklyn get ahead of them on this question.

The petition of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for extending its lines in the upper West Side of the city was introduced yesterday in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Saul. It proposes to build two lines, one branch from One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. up St. Nicholas-ave. and Kingsbridge Road to the city line, and the other down St. Nicholas and Manhattan aves. to One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. This scheme will add eight miles to the Third Avenue company's road.

The cab ordinance was so amended as to make the fare 50 cents a mile, instead of charging by the hour as heretofore, unless a different agreement is made.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers arriving here yesterday on the Cunard steamer Aurania from Liverpool and Queenstown were B. R. Barcalow, F. R. Bremner, W. R. Farquahar, G. H. L. Rolland, Walter L. Linton, R. Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hodges, M. H. Pulaski and J. C. Ryan.

The American Line steamer Berlin, from Southampton and Queenstown, had among her passengers Arthur E. Brown, Captain F. E. Clifton, James Hubert Dangor, Stephen W. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hill, Lieutenant Kennedy, of the British Army; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ludlow, Lieutenant J. Marchant, Dr. W. W. Scarlett, Charles Withers, H. H. Weeks and W. R. Simpson.

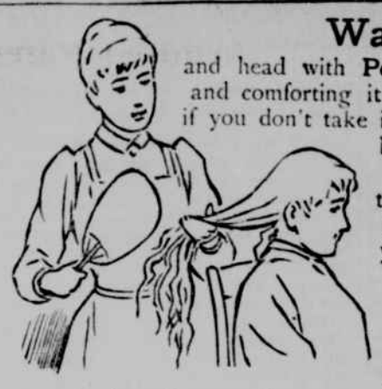
Among the passengers arriving on the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, from Genoa, were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Key, William R. Barr, Delmonico Baldini, G. A. Campazzi, John B. Foster, the Count de Kessler, Antonio Gonzales and T. H. Dickson.

The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, sailing for Bremen, took out among her passengers C. Oscar Baessler, Christoph von Dohlen, W. H. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Hagenbeck, Prince von Isenburg, Dr. Alvin Victor, the Baron von Munchausen, John Hopkins and M. Rothschild.

LOAN COMPANY MANAGERS DISAPPEAR.

Clarke & Johnson, the New-York managers of the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, apparently realizing that business in this city is at an end for them, have gone away. Their offices at No. 53 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. were closed yesterday. No one knew exactly where they had gone, although it was said several persons were extremely anxious to find them. The firm, it was reported, removed their desks and chairs between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday night, and left no instructions regarding the delivery of their mail at their new address. The investigation into the methods of the Commercial Loan and Trust Company started by Charles M. Preston, Examiner of State Banks, showed plainly that the firm had given up business in this State.

Wash your hair



and head with **Pearline**, and see how refreshing and comforting it is. A **Pearline** shampoo, even if you don't take it very often, will keep the scalp beautifully clean and healthy. Don't use too much. Not that there's any harm in it, but it'll take too long to wash the suds off, and you might grumble about that.

Use your **Pearline** in the bath. You'll feel invigorated after it. It's very much like a Turkish or a Russian bath—except that it costs almost nothing, and that you take it at home, without any trouble or fuss.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 441 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE COURTS.

SHE IS SAID TO BE THREE PERSONS. DID MRS. MILLER LEASE A HOUSE TO HERSELF AS MRS. RODMAN?—ANYWAY, SHE IS IN CONTEMPT.

Mrs. Caroline M. Miller, formerly Mettie Rodman or Mrs. Brink, was the subject of an animated discussion before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in proceedings against her for contempt of court in declining to disclose her true identity. Mrs. Miller was arrested some time ago on a warrant issued by Judge Pryor for an alleged contempt of court in failing to appear before A. D. Andrews, of No. 111 Broadway, who was appointed referee in a suit of foreclosure to determine the ownership of the house No. 6 West Eighty-second-st., in which Mrs. Miller is a tenant, and on which William B. Baldwin had a mortgage of $2,500.

The property is alleged by Lawyer Frank Moss, who represents Baldwin, to be owned by Henry B. Sire, who was sued by Miss Esther Jacobs for breach of promise. Judge Pryor, on January 15, 1894, issued an order commanding Mrs. Rodman to pay her rent to the receiver or to get out of the house. Colonel James contended that Mrs. Rodman had leased the house to Mrs. Miller, and that the latter had paid seven months' rent in advance, and was entitled to remain in the premises.

Mr. Moss contends that Mrs. Rodman is Mrs. Miller, and that Mrs. Miller is Mrs. Brink. Mrs. Miller appeared before the referee to give testimony in her own behalf, but when Mr. Moss put her through her cross-examination she refused to answer fourteen questions touching her past life. These refusals were adjudged so many contempts of court, and Judge Pryor issued an order for her arrest. Subsequently she was released on bail for her appearance in court yesterday.

When the case was called ex-Judge Langbein appeared for the woman. Mr. Moss said that eighteen witnesses had testified that Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Brink and Mrs. Rodman were one and the same person. He alleged that she was the tool of Henry B. Sire. Mr. Langbein said that his client was willing to answer the questions, and Judge Pryor advised the witness to go before the referee, answer the questions and purge herself of the contempt. Mrs. Miller said she would do so.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE PRICE.

A CREDITOR WANTS TO HAVE THE DE LOGEROT PROPERTY SOLD AGAIN.

The New-York Realty Company and Henry Morgenthau must show cause before Judge Patterson in the Supreme Court to-day why the sale to them of the Hotel de Logerot property, at Fifth-ave. and Eighteenth-st., should not be set aside. They bought it for $437,000 in a foreclosure sale. There were mortgages for $410,000, which with interest, etc., made $435,953 28 of claims prior to the mechanics' liens. Thus a number of the creditors would receive nothing. One of them, Timothy Sullivan, a plumber and gasfitter, through Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, obtained the order to show cause. The sum due him is $7,696 37. He declares that the price obtained was inadequate, as the property was worth from $500,000 to $600,000. He presented an affidavit from Meyer Kahn, who offers $450,000 for it. Last October he was willing to give $500,000. Ludwig Baumann, a judgment creditor, before the sale offered $514,000 for the place, which was $5,000 above all the claims. The proposition was not accepted.

It was shown that the northeast corner of Fifth-ave. and Eighteenth-st. recently sold for $615,000, and that the northwest corner of the avenue and Twentieth-st. brought $670,000. Mr. Sullivan asks that the property be resold.

The record shows $265 30 was spent in advertising the sale in the daily papers; $49 35 for legal advertising; $50 for posters and pamphlets, $12 for a sign, and $100 to the auctioneer for extra services. The defendants will insist that the sale was properly advertised and was regular in all respects.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

THE GOULDS AND RUSSELL SAGE FOUND GUILTLESS OF DECEPTION—A DECISION OF INTEREST TO RIVER NAVIGATORS.

Albany, Feb. 27.—The case of Eugene Kelly, appellant, against Jay Gould, George J. Gould, Russell Sage, J. Henry Work, Grenville M. Dodge, the Mexican Oriental Interoceanic and International Railroad Company, the International Railway Improvement Company, the Oriental Construction Company and the Mexican Southern Railway Company was decided unanimously by the Court of Appeals to-day in favor of the defendants. The Court affirms the judgment entered upon a decision of the General Term of the First Department, affirming as to all the defendants except J. Henry Work, an order dismissing the complaint and directing the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at General Term. The action was for damages for fraud and deceit practised by the defendants on the appellant's assignor, the Milmo National Bank, by inducing it to cash certain drafts drawn on J. Henry Work as secretary of the Southwest Construction Company, an alleged worthless company, by B. S. Wathen, their chief engineer, to pay for the work of construction of a railroad in which defendants were largely interested and which they were actively engaged in promoting. The fraud was alleged to consist in the misrepresentations of defendants, through which they caused a contract to be entered into by said company with the contractors Hunter, Sampsel & Wells, to settle a valid existing obligation for the previous railroad construction of $88,354 11 and to undertake the work of construction of over 200 additional miles of railroad. The opinion written by Judge Finch decides that Mr. Gould was not a party to any deceit.

The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of the people against Thomas A. Welch, appellant. This case is of much interest to navigators in and about New-York Harbor. It was an appeal by the defendant from a judgment in General Term, First Department, affirming a judgment upon a verdict of a jury finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the second degree as responsible for the killing of Francis Jenkins, on June 15, 1891. The defendant was a steamboat pilot on the steamer F. W. Devoe when it collided with the sloop yacht Amelia on the Hudson River. The yacht sank, and Welch was convicted of wilful misconduct, which caused the collision and the drowning of Jenkins.

The Court finds that the Hudson River is within the legislative jurisdiction of the State and that the criminal laws of the State apply to offences committed on its waters. This is the only question which was presented by the case, but it is regarded as so important that the opinion is elaborate and cites many authorities in support of the position taken.

The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the order of the lower courts with costs in the matter of the application of John P. Adams, as Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn, to open Fifty-first-st., between Third and Fourth aves., deciding the case in favor of Commissioner Adams.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 236, 238, 239, 234, 240, 241, 247 and 253.

"JUDGE" SMITH'S ESTATE IN LITIGATION

A controversy is pending in the Surrogate's Court over the estate of "Judge" William H. Smith, whose roadhouse in years gone by was frequented by many prominent men. The dispute now is between the children of Mr. Smith and their stepmother, Sarah A. Smith. Mr. Smith died in 1887. He left personal property of the value of about $10,000, and as the children say, real estate worth $60,000. The real estate was in the name of his wife. His children, Charles C. Smith and Mrs. Louisa Fancher, insist that this property really belonged to their father, and for personal reasons he had it recorded in the name of his wife, to be held in trust for him and his children. The widow, however, who is seventy-four years old, denies this. William H. Vanderbilt held a mortgage for $18,000 on the real estate some sixteen years ago. The mortgage was never recorded, and Mr. Smith's children declare that it was never to be paid, but after the death of Mr. Smith the widow was informed by counsel that it was the wish of the representatives of the Vanderbilt estate that the mortgage be paid.

The widow was the administrator. The children recently, through their counsel, ex-Judge Angel, applied to the Surrogate to compel the widow to file an accounting of the estate. The matter was sent to J. B. Butler as referee, who made a report, charging her with over $3,000. It was claimed that she had sold the roadhouse for a price much less than its real value.

The case came before Surrogate Arnold to-day upon the exceptions to the report of the referee, and after hearing argument the Court reserved its decision.

SHE MUST REMAIN FRIED'S WIFE.

Judge Bischoff in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the complaint in the action brought by Estelle Pettit against Isidor Fried for an annulment of their marriage, alleging that it was accomplished by the administration of a drug. Judge Bischoff says:

Entirely apart from any consideration that plaintiff's narrative of the circumstances under which she claims to have participated in the ceremony of her midnight marriage to defendant appears to involve a physiological absurdity, I am of the opinion that the defendant is entitled to judgment upon the merits of the complaint.

The plaintiff had regarded the defendant with more than ordinary friendliness; she pretended, at least, to have an attachment for him. The subject of matrimony had been discussed by them, and an engagement was entered into. These facts corroborated defendant's positive averments that the marriage was the outcome of the engagement. The plaintiff's marriage may have been imprudent, and she may not have reflected sufficiently upon the consequences of the step, so that now it has brought her repentance instead of felicity, but these circumstances are insufficient to entitle her to the desired relief, lest marriage itself be considered a mutable status from which either party thereto may emerge at will.

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