PART II.
PAGES 13 TO 16.

New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY,
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THE FINANCIAL SCHEME.

ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF THE GREATER NEW-YORK CHARTER.

A RADICAL PLAN FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE CITY DEBT, PROVIDING FOR INTERMINABLE BONDS—DISTINCTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES.

The first four titles of the sixth chapter of the draft of the charter for Greater New-York were forwarded to The Tribune yesterday by Commissioner William C. De Witt. The chapter covers the Department of Finance, and is by far the most extensive of any of the chapters which have yet appeared. Mr. De Witt says, in the letter accompanying his draft, that the chapter is in substance and in its methods of administration largely a reproduction, in codified form, of the charter of the city of New-York, made applicable to the large municipality in mind. He goes on to say:

"Its distinctive administrative features consist in placing a deputy tax collector, auditor and treasurer in the Municipal Building in the borough of Brooklyn for the transaction of the business of their respective departments pertaining to the boroughs of Williamsburg and Brooklyn, now constituting the city of Brooklyn; and, in lesser force, seating officers of the same departments in the borough of Queens and in the borough of Richmond. These provisions are designed for the convenience of the citizens of Greater New-York residing in these respective localities. You will see, for example, that it would be quite inconvenient for the taxpayers of all portions of the city to pay their taxes in one office.

"There is a new and quite radical plan for the conduct of the city debt, briefly and suggestively stated for the consideration of the Commission, in Section 125, to which I deem it my duty to direct your attention. It will be more fully formulated if it shall meet with the approbation of the Commission and the general public.

"It provides for the eventual funding of the city debt in interminable bonds, or bonds for the payment of which, except as to the payment of interest, no definite period is fixed. It would relieve the city, if adopted, of the imperative necessity of raising from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 annually by taxation to swell its sinking funds. It has no model, unless it be in the character of British consols. It is particularly applicable to municipal debts in this State because of the section of the Constitution of the State which renders it impossible for any city to create a debt in amount exceeding 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of its real estate. Under this constitutional provision there can be no sound reason why a city should be compelled to pay off any portion of its debt within fixed periods of time. Liquidation of debt by a city is made use of only for the purpose of creating new and further debt. The taxpayer pays off an outstanding obligation to the end merely that another obligation shall take its place. It may be, therefore, much wiser to permit the city voluntarily to raise annually only so much toward the payment of its debt as may be in keeping with the financial condition of the time or needful to an economical conduct of its finances. Arbitrary sinking funds were, of course, indispensable before the adoption of the constitutional amendment to which I have alluded, since it is quite apparent that when a large volume of bonds are to fall due at a given date, preparation to meet them must be made in annual instalments in anticipation of their maturity; but with interminable bonds, never in whole to exceed 10 per cent of the value of the real estate of the city, there could be no reason why sinking funds should not be voluntarily instead of arbitrarily collected from the taxpayer.

"The longer a bond has to run the higher is the price it would bring, and these bonds will run forever. The city could only redeem them by purchase in the market.

"This is the only new feature in the Chapter of Finance, to which it seems to me your attention should be directed."

OUTLINE OF THE CHAPTER.

The chapter deals solely with the Department of Finance, and comprises in all six titles, covering the following subjects:

The Controller, The Bonds and Obligations of the City, The Chamberlain, Sinking Fund, Appropriations and The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Levying Taxes.

TITLE 1—THE CONTROLLER.

The general duties of the Controller are first enumerated, including the settlement of claims upon the city, and the contracts to which his consent is necessary are defined. He shall have power to appoint, "and, for cause to be stated in writing and published in the City Record," remove, a Deputy Controller. The deputy may be authorized by the Controller, at the latter's pleasure, to fill his place at times for periods limited to three months. Five bureaus for the Department are also named, respectively, for the collection of rent and similar revenues, for the collection of taxes, for the collection of assessments and taxes, rents, etc., in arrears; to audit accounts in which the city is concerned, and to receive payments. A financial statement must be annually published by the Controller. Provisions are also made in this Department to dedicate certain lands for markets.

TITLE 2—THE BONDS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY.

The following subjects are here covered in twenty-five sections: Controller to create a public fund and faith of city pledged for its redemption, the same to be registered or coupon stock; conversion of coupon consolidated county stock; money for prevention of contagious diseases; expense of supplying water meters; denomination of bonds issued in exchange; other bonds may be exempted from taxation; registration of certain town bonds and of city improvement stock; amount of bonds that may be issued, and rate; proposals for future bonds, and other specifications as to bonds and different causes for which the city may borrow money.

TITLE 3—THE CHAMBERLAIN.

The Chamberlain is to be appointed in the same manner as are heads of departments, to hold his office four years, and must give a bond in the sum of $500,000. He is to receive all moneys paid into the city treasury, and his accounts must be examined by the Commissioner of Accounts. The Chamberlain shall exhibit a statement of the balance in the treasury to the Municipal Assembly at its first meeting in the month, after his entrance upon his office. He must also make a report to the Controller, regarding the State tax collections, on the first day of every month. He must provide for the execution of the State inspection laws, by payments to the Commissioners of Emigration, out of duty moneys on alien passengers. His fees are also specified, and his duties in regard to money paid into court are the same as those of the present County Treasurer. A majority vote of the Chamberlain, Controller and Mayor decides upon the banks in which public money is to be deposited.

TITLE 4—SINKING FUND.

The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will consist of the Mayor, Chamberlain, Controller, president of the Council and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. They are to have powers and duties similar to those vested in the present Commissioners. The redemption sinking fund is to be continued. Any alteration of rates affecting the revenues of the sinking fund is prohibited, and the sinking fund cannot be alienated or impaired. The Commissioners are allowed to lease wharf property, to call in bonded debt, and upon the application of the Department of Education to sell at public auction lands reserved for educational purposes. Other provisions in regard to the sinking fund are specified, covering nine sections in all.

The details of Titles 5 and 6 have not been completed.

EDEN REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

The Eden Republican Club, which was recently incorporated under the laws of the State, in the XVth Assembly District, has elected officers as follows: George W. Bleegarde, president; A. Henry Pordy and John Anderson, vice-presidents; John McAllister, secretary; Charles Muton, treasurer, and Frank Peabody, sergeant-at-arms. The club already has 160 active members, among whom are many representative business men and well-known politicians of the West Side. It has leased handsome headquarters at No. 375 West Forty-sixth-st., on the site of what was formerly known as the Eden Farm, from which the organization derived its name. Preparations are being made for a "smoker" and house-warming.

A POLICE RAID ON THE RIVER FRONT.

ARREST OF THIRTY-SEVEN MEN AND BOYS ALONG THE PIERS, SOME OF WHOM ARE SUSPECTED OF THIEVING.

The number of recent robberies of yachts anchored along the river front in South Harlem and the frequent hold-ups of citizens by tramps in the same neighborhood caused Police Captain Westervelt, of the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, to organize a general raid of the river front early yesterday morning. Shortly after midnight the captain set out from the police station with Detectives McHugh, Busley, Gilderman and Perkins, a half dozen patrolmen and the patrol wagon, the lights of which were extinguished.

The party proceeded from East Ninety-eighth-st., searching all the piers, lumber yards, stone yards, trucks and wagons until East One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. was reached, the police succeeding in making in all thirty-seven prisoners. Most of the men were found asleep, but in three cases the police found parties of three or four who were engaged in carousing. The prisoners were of all ages and conditions, from vagrant youths to old tramps. Among them were two mere boys, brothers, who have already made records as criminals. The brothers are Thomas and Daniel O'Hearn, seventeen and fifteen years old, respectively, who live at One-hundred-and-fifth-st. and Second-ave. Both have been inmates of the Protectory. The police think they are the thieves who have been engaged in plundering yachts.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, at the Harlem Court yesterday morning, they were a sorry-looking lot, dirty, ragged and unkempt in most cases. The Magistrate carefully examined each case, and, finding that eight of the prisoners were hard-working and industrious men, he discharged them. Daniel O'Hearn was placed in the custody of Agent Moore, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the other prisoners were fined $2 each on a technical charge of disorderly conduct. None of them had any money, and all were committed. While they have no proof of the fact, the police believe that in the batch of prisoners were a number of the thieves and burglars who have committed various depredations in South Harlem during the last few weeks. Captain Westervelt proposes to keep the river front clear of thieves and tramps in the future.

FIVE YEARS FOR GADEN.

THE YOUNG FORGER SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON BY RECORDER GOFF.

George T. Gaden, jr., who was brought back to this city from Boston by Detective Robert McNaught, jr., a week ago, on a charge of forging the name of V. L. Rice, of No. 117 West Eighty-fourth-st., to a check on the Colonial Bank for $45, pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part I, General Sessions.

Mr. Wilson, Gaden's lawyer, made a strong plea for clemency. He said Gaden was twenty-nine years old and was the black sheep of a most respectable family. He said that his father was a San Francisco broker and the president of the Civic Federation of that city, an organization similar to the Parkhurst society of this city. George had never been obliged to work, and succeeded in getting into trouble at frequent intervals. Each time he appealed to his father to get him out of the scrape. This had been done at the sacrifice of considerable money.

When McLaughlin was Inspector of Police he arrested young Gaden, and turned him over to the Pittsburg authorities on a charge of forgery. He was sentenced to two years in State prison, and was liberated a few months ago. His mother came to this city and took a house here in the hope of reclaiming her son. She did not succeed, for it is alleged that George has forged several checks.

Recorder Goff sentenced young Gaden to five years in State prison.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

PEACHES FROM DELAWARE AND NEW-JERSEY—SEA FOOD AND VEGETABLES.

In the markets now are seen not only Georgia peaches but Delaware and Jersey fruit. Delaware peaches sell by the dozen as yet at 20 cents a dozen; Georgia peaches are worth 75 cents to $1 50 a basket and Jersey peaches cost 30 cents a dozen. Watermelons are still arriving from the South in great numbers and are selling at 30 to 65 cents each. The little Jenny Lind muskmelon cost 10 to 22 cents each; Delaware grapes, 40 cents a basket; Niagara grapes, 30 cents a basket; hothouse grapes, 90 cents a pound; currants, in crates of 32 quarts for preserving, $1 25 to $2 25, and at retail 10 cents a quart; table apples, 35 cents a dozen; grape fruit, 15 cents each; oranges, 40 to 60 cents a dozen; pineapples, 10 to 45 cents each; pears, 35 cents a dozen; mangoes, 50 cents a dozen; California cherries are 50 cents a pound; raspberries, 12 cents a pint; wildgoose plums, 20 cents a dozen; blackberries, 12 cents a quart; huckleberries, 15 cents a quart; lemons, 10 cents a dozen; red bananas, 40 cents a dozen; yellow bananas, 20 cents; green cocoanuts, 10 cents each; fresh figs, 90 cents a pound; Japanese prunes, 30 cents a dozen; Tragedy and Burbank plums, 30 cents a dozen; Malaga grapes, 60 cents a pound; this year's crop of maple sugar, 18 cents a pound, and new dates, 11 cents a pound.

Philadelphia capons sell for 30 cents a pound; Western capons, 25 cents; Philadelphia spring roasting chickens, 25 cents; State roasting chickens, 16 to 18 cents; breakfast broilers, 16 cents; Vermont ducks, frozen, 18 cents; spring ducklings, 18 to 20 cents; Vermont geese, frozen, 16 cents; Boston spring goslings, 24 cents; wild mongrel geese, 40 cents; boiling turkeys, 16 cents; roasting turkeys, 20 cents; wild turkeys, 25 cents; Philadelphia fowl, 15 cents; State fowl, 13 cents; salad fowl, 11 cents, and celery-fed ducklings, 25 cents.

Egyptian quail can be had for $2 a dozen; Philadelphia white squabs, $3 50 a dozen; Philadelphia dark squabs, $2 50 a dozen; tame pigeon, $1 40 a dozen; English snipe, $3 60 a dozen; English partridge, $3 60 a dozen; golden plover, $4 a dozen; grass plover, $3 a dozen; snowbirds, 50 cents a dozen; reedbirds, 95 cents a dozen; German partridge, $1 50 a pair; corn snipe, 50 cents a dozen; woodcock, $1 75 a pair, and blackcocks, $1 50 a pair.

Fresh-laid Long Island eggs sell for 25 cents a dozen, and State eggs for 18 cents. Philadelphia print butter costs 25 cents a pound; Elgin creamery butter, 20 cents, and cooking butter, 18 cents a pound.

In the fish market fresh-caught salmon trout sells for 18 cents a pound; Long Island cultivated brook trout, 50 cents a pound; Canada trout, 30 cents; wild brook trout, 25 cents; Kennebec salmon, 25 cents; striped bass, 16 cents; pan bass, 12 cents; butterfish, 10 cents; weakfish, 8 cents; porgies, 7 cents; whitefish, 14 cents; large, white perch, 16 cents; small, white perch, 12 cents; Southern Spanish mackerel, 20 cents; large sea bass, 10 cents a pound; small sea bass, 7 cents; large live lobsters, 18 cents; small live lobsters, 16 cents; large live cod, 11 cents; small live cod, 8 cents; market cod, 6 cents; cod steaks, 14 cents; large dressed cels, 18 cents; small dressed cels, 14 cents; Long Island kingfish, 35 cents; chicken halibut, 17 to 20 cents; large halibut, 25 cents; haddock, 7 cents, and black bass, 12 cents.

In the vegetable market sweet potatoes are selling for 75 cents a peck; new potatoes, 8 cents a quart; peppers, 25 cents a dozen; parsley, 4 cents a bunch; okra, 10 cents a dozen; oyster plant, 7 cents a bunch; mushrooms, 85 cents a pound; mint, 4 cents a bunch; lettuce, 4 cents a head; leeks, 3 cents a bunch; knot celery, 6 cents; eggplant, 12 to 20 cents each; escarole salad, 4 cents a head; dandelion salad, 8 cents a quart; watercress, 4 cents a bunch; chicory, 4 cents a head; chervil, 7 cents a bunch; table celery, 75 cents to $1 50 a bunch; new greencorn, 25 to 60 cents a dozen ears; cauliflower, 25 to 35 cents a head; cucumbers, three for 5 cents; carrots, 20 cents a dozen; red and white cabbage, 8 to 15 cents a head; new beets, 5 cents a bunch; string beans, 7 cents a quart; asparagus, 60 to 95 cents a bunch; wax and butter beans, 8 to 10 cents a quart; French artichokes, 25 cents each; red, white and yellow onions, 10 to 30 cents a quart; Spanish onions, 7 cents each; Long Island tomatoes, 25 cents a quart; Southern tomatoes, 35 cents a quart; turnips, 20 cents a half-peck; spinach, 12 cents a half-peck; rhubarb, 4 cents a bunch; radishes, three bunches for 5 cents; romain salad, 4 cents a head; green peas, 15 cents a half-peck, and squash, 5 cents each.

LEMONS AGAIN ADVANCE.

At yesterday's fruit auction sales 26,000 boxes of Sicily lemons were sold for from $3 37½ to $4 12½ a box, according to the grade and condition of the fruit. These prices average about 50 cents a box more than those obtained at last Tuesday's sale, and are about $1 50 higher than those that ruled three weeks ago. Stocks in store have been largely reduced through increased consumption caused by hot weather, and steadily decreasing receipts. There are now afloat and due to arrive in this country in the first half of this month, from Mediterranean ports, between 140,000 and 150,000 boxes. It is believed that prices will be maintained, but a further advance is deemed to be doubtful, as the market will soon be flooded with the abundant peach crops of Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey, an abundance of which always materially interferes with the sale of other kinds of fruit.

"FAKE" CLUBS TO BE CLOSED.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN IS GOING TO PROSECUTE THEM.

RAINES LAW "HOTELS" ALSO TO RECEIVE SOME ATTENTION—AN IMPORTANT DECISION WITH REFERENCE TO LICENSES.

Albany, July 31.—The hundreds of so-called social clubs which have been incorporated with the Secretary of State since the Raines law has been in force will soon be exposed by an investigation conducted by the State Excise Department. These clubs are formed either to evade paying a liquor tax or to enable saloonkeepers to sell on Sunday. From May 1 to August 1, 1895, there were incorporated 178 clubs, while during the same period this year the number of clubs incorporated aggregated 1,430. Some of these clubs, of course, are bona fide organizations. Seven-eighths of them, however, were established with the sole purpose of getting around the provisions of the Raines law. Nearly all of these clubs are in New-York and Brooklyn, while about seventy-five have been incorporated to operate in Buffalo and a few in the other cities of the State.

Commissioner Lyman has had inspectors looking into the operation of these clubs. They find that many of them are in rooms over saloons, having the saloonkeeper as president of the club, the bartender for secretary and the "lookout" as the third incorporator. These clubs were organized for the sole purpose of enabling the saloonkeeper to sell liquor on Sunday, by removing a portion of his stock of liquors from the saloon to the clubroom above on Saturday night. The clubs do business only on Sunday and during other prohibited hours. The "lookout" at the door is the authority who passes on the eligibility of persons for membership, and only such persons as he thinks are all right are admitted. Of course, he knows the regular patrons of the saloon, and they have no trouble in gaining admittance to the clubrooms.

As soon as all of the special sixty agents are appointed Commissioner Lyman will begin a thorough investigation of these clubs, and he is determined that they shall be weeded out and their promoters punished. The Commissioner has been giving similar attention to men who have established "fake" hotels so that they may sell liquor on Sundays with alleged meals. Such violations, however, are not nearly as numerous as he supposes the clubs to be.

County treasurers have no option but to issue liquor-tax certificates where the applications are made according to law. This is the decision contained in an important opinion received by State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day. It was written by County Judge Longley, of Columbia County, in certiorari proceedings instituted by James Hartigan against Treasurer Macy, of that county. Judge Longley's opinion says:

The question with which I am confronted is this—has the County Treasurer any judicial or discretionary power which authorizes him to refuse to grant a certificate in a case where the preliminary statutory requirements have been complied with? It seems to me that the scheme of the statute discloses no purpose on the part of the Legislature to clothe county treasurers in this matter with other than ministerial powers. I think that the necessary facts to entitle an applicant to receive a tax certificate are to be presented to the County Treasurer by the sworn statement of the applicant, contained in his answers to the statutory questions in the printed form of application; that the County Treasurer is required, before issuing a certificate, to examine the application and see that the statements necessary to make out a case for a certificate to issue are all there and formally and correctly made, and that when he finds the application correct in form, and receives from the applicant a sufficient bond, together with the amount of tax required, he has then no alternative but to obey the explicit command of the statute and at once, without waiting for or receiving further or subsequent information, issue his certificate.

This decision is in harmony with the interpretation placed by Commissioner Lyman on the law, but is the first decision made by a court on this point.

A BUNCO KING IN THE TOILS.

HE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE OBTAINED $700 FROM AN ITALIAN BY AN OLD TRICK.

Central Office Detective Petrosino arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, an Italian named John Abruzzi, whose picture is No 2,801 in the Rogues' Gallery, and who is regarded by the police as the king of Italian bunco men. Abruzzi is suspected by the police of having swindled Dominico Noce, a countryman just arrived from California, of $700 by means of the old "flim-flam" trick.

Noce, while staying at the Galli Hotel, an Italian hostlery at No. 93 Greenwich-st., met a man resembling the prisoner and took a walk with him toward Union Square. There the stranger opened a small handbag he carried and remarked:

"You had better put what money you have in here with mine for safe-keeping."

The grip was apparently filled with great bundles of money, and Noce, all hesitation vanishing at the sight, took $700 from his inside pocket and placed it in the bag. Immediately afterward the stranger turned to Noce and, handing him the bag, exclaimed:

"Hold this a moment! Yonder goes an old friend whom I want to see. Wait here for me."

He ran around the corner as Noce took the bag and disappeared. When, after hours of waiting, Noce opened the bag he found that it contained only bundles of green paper. The robbery was reported to the police, who from the description furnished to them, suspected that the swindler was Abruzzi. He was arrested on Thursday. Magistrate Brann, at the request of Detective Petrosino, remanded him to Police Headquarters as a suspicious person in order that his recent movements might be looked into.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS DULL.

REFUSAL OF MANY CAPITALISTS TO LOAN MONEY ON REAL ESTATE BOND AND MORTGAGES—DEALERS ADVISE MORE TALK ABOUT GOLD.

Real estate men declare that, dull as the summer season may be, even in the year of a Presidential election, nothing like the present stagnation has been known since 1880. The lists of transfers are largely made up of nominal conveyances, of the record of sales made weeks or months ago or of transfers by referees. The whole situation has been precipitated by the silver agitation. This condition of affairs is made particularly noticeable by the refusal of capitalists to lend money on real estate bond and mortgages.

Speaking of the present conditions yesterday, Henry C. Swords, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, said: "The situation has changed a great deal in a short time. People have stopped lending money on bond and mortgage. Money bids are now rating at 6 per cent in Wall Street for from four to six months' time any time after the election. Investment securities have declined so much in value that some of those who have been putting money out on mortgages are diverting it to the purchase of first-class securities. Another cause for the small amount of business in bonds and mortgages on real estate is that a large supply of money for investment is trust money, and trustees are timid about investing money when they feel uncertain about the situation. The present scare makes them hesitate. When a trustee is in doubt he stands still, if he is a prudent man, as he is generally. The demand for the gold clause has increased in a certain way. But we discourage it.

"What we want just now is more and louder gold talk. We ought not to leave the field so much to the silver men."

Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said: "This is the dull season. But it is to be said that people are hesitating about losing money on mortgages on real estate. This, of course, interferes with business.

"But if people are ready to lend at all on real estate, they are not afraid of values. The present issues are not affecting real estate values. We are not asking the use of the gold clause in our mortgages. I have not seen any sane man who expects to get $1 for 50 cents. If people get doubtful over a situation they generally go slow, but they do not change their methods of doing business. For this reason I do not think that men who have been accustomed to loaning money on mortgage on real estate are going into investments in securities. The money is simply locked up."

HELL GATE CLUB'S OUTING.

The Hell Gate Republican Club will go on their annual excursion to Forest View Grove, on the Hudson, to-morrow. The steamboat Blackbird, barges A. J. Curry and Chester A. Arthur will leave Thirty-ninth-st., East River, at 10 a. m., and One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st., North River, at 11:30 a. m. Two bands of music have been engaged for the occasion. The Committee of Arrangements has prepared everything for the comfort and enjoyment of its guests. It will be one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

The Committee of Arrangements has John C. Graham, chairman; the Reception Committee, J. B. Slattery, chairman; the Floor Committee, Patrick McDonald, floor manager, and the Police Committee, Lawrence Bengert, captain, in charge.

BUSINESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

THE BRIGHTON DINING-ROOM KEEPS OPEN THOUGH ITS HOME IS BEING TORN DOWN OVER ITS HEAD.

Minehoet Gove, proprietor of the Brighton Dining-Room at No. 94 Walker-st., has been conducting his business of late under most trying circumstances. He has been going though the novel experience of having the building torn down over his very head. Early in the spring the owner of the property was informed that the buildings at Elm and Walker sts. had been condemned by the city authorities, and must either be made safe or torn down. As the repairs were estimated to cost $2,000 or $3,000, it was determined to tear down.

The Brighton Dining-Rooms is an old landmark in the locality, having fed many a hungry customer since the late days of the seventies. It has a paying clientage, and the proprietor was a sad man when he heard the bad news of the fate of the building. He thought the matter over, and finally proposed to the owner that the building might be torn down only to the first floor, so that he could remain in the old stand until the property was sold or built upon. This the proprietor promised to do. The process of tearing down the building has been going on for the last week or so, and during that time the dining-room has kept its door open just the same. Old customers had been kept in ignorance of the condemnation of the building, and they continued to come to get their dinners and suppers at popular prices, even though the bricks and beams were falling with ominous thuds on the outside. Transient trade, however, has suffered largely by reason of the fact that a man in the employ of the contractor has stood outside and warned passersby to look out for danger. Attractive signs and prices of beefsteaks displayed by the dining-room management could not prevail against such an obstacle. By to-night it is expected that the work of demolishment will have been completed, and by yet another day business will have resumed its normal status at the grotesque little restaurant.

Yesterday Mr. Gove was kept busy answering the questions of curious persons. Small groups would form and watch the work of razing the buildings, oftentimes giving audible expression to their wonder at the constancy with which the Brighton Dining-Room kept business going in spite of adverse circumstances. As it is not likely that any building will be put upon the site of the old structure for at least a year, the little dining-room will not have to seek new quarters. It hopes for a boom in trade by reason of the odd appearance of its quarters. Some one has suggested to Mr. Gove that he touch up the ruins in a picturesque style and rechristen his place "Old Vienna."

A NEW DIVISION OF BUSINESS.

RESULT OF A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE STEEL BILLET COMBINATION.

After a long discussion yesterday, the representatives of the steel billet combination, in secret conference at the Holland House, decided on several changes in the management of the business of the pool for the next three months. The meeting last April at the Hotel Waldorf decided that the total production of billets by the combination should not exceed 250,000 tons monthly, and that the amount to be produced by each mill should be allotted according to the output in the previous year. The stagnation in all industries, due to the silver agitation and the waiting attitude of the country, it was represented, depressed the steel business so much that nothing like the amount of orders expected was received, and consequently there was not enough business to go around. A number of the firms in the billet pool announced that their mills were idle, while such orders as were received went to the larger concerns in the combination, on the basis of allotment arranged at the Waldorf. The result of yesterday's meeting was that, instead of continuing an allotment on the basis of a total production of 250,000 tons monthly, the meeting decided upon a division, giving to all members of the pool a proportion of business satisfactory to all concerned.

Major L. S. Bent, president of the Maryland and Pennsylvania steel companies, presided. There were about thirty representatives present, including John G. A. Leishman, president of the Carnegie Steel Company; N. B. Peacock, general sales agent of the Carnegie company, of Pittsburg; Willis L. King, general manager of Jones & McLaughlin's American Iron Works, at Pittsburg; George T. Oliver, president of the Hainsworth Steel Company, Pittsburg; J. W. Gates, president of the Illinois Steel Company; Howell Stackhouse, president of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn.; Tom. L. Johnson, president of the Johnson Steel Company, Cleveland; J. Coolidge, William Chisholm, Walter E. Scranton, W. E. Schiller, T. Godkin, R. Ashurst, H. Fox, E. P. Wheeler, James R. Derby and C. M. Hough. Among those present in the congregation were ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas Whittaker and W. S. Chester.

The coffin was covered with roses. The Rev. Dr. Queir was assisted in the services by the Revs. W. H. Galbraith and Alexander Stein. The services were in accordance with the regular Episcopal burial ritual. The choir was largely augmented for the occasion, and the musical part of the service was impressively rendered. Among the selections given by the organist and choir were the Dead March from "Saul" and "Lord, Let Me Know Mine End." There was a large congregation, the church being more than half-filled with the relatives and friends of the dead man.

The burial took place at Bedford, N. Y., where many of the relatives of Mr. Robinson live, and where he spent many years of his early life. The clergyman who led the services is rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church at Bedford. Many friends who were unable to attend the funeral in New-York were at Bedford Cemetery.

DISHONEST APPLICANTS FOR AID.

Last Monday, at Edgartown, Mass., two men dressed in the blue and gold uniform of steamship officers, called at the country home of Lester W. Clark, the lawyer, of this city, and asked for assistance, representing themselves "as officers and survivors of the steamship Corinthian, wrecked off Cape Hatteras on June 22." One of them gave the name of Charles Higgins, and both showed their arms, which appeared burned or scalded by the explosion of steam.

Mr. Clark had some doubt in the interview, and inquired yesterday at the Maritime Exchange as to the credibility of their statement. He was promptly informed that it was false, as there was no record of the wreck of a vessel of that name. These men have been heard from at various places, and should be arrested and punished for imposing upon charitable people.

LIBERTY CYCLE COMPANY FAILS.

LITIGATION AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS ENDS IN A RECEIVERSHIP.

The Liberty Cycle Company, of No. 4 Warren-st., whose factories are at Rockaway, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., has failed. Yesterday John R. Hardin, of Newark, was appointed receiver by Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, and also by the New-Jersey court, on the application of William F. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, the bond being fixed at $40,000.

The company was incorporated on December 28, 1894, with a capital stock of $130,000, of which $119,500 was issued. The incorporation was under New-Jersey laws, and succeeded the business established five years previously by the Wilson-Myers Company. The troubles of the company, it is said, are chiefly due to dissensions among the stockholders regarding the removal of the factory from Rockaway to Bridgeport. The removal resulted in a long litigation. In the application for the appointment of a receiver it is stated that the company started under excellent auspices and with every reason for believing that it would be successful. Early in 1896, however, it became involved in litigation with some of the stockholders. This became known to the trade and interfered with the company's credit and manufacturing operations. The case did not come to a final hearing until a month ago. The company's financial condition and methods of business then became public property by being made known in court and extensively circulated in trade. The company, therefore, could not obtain further money for its operations or credit for materials and supplies. The litigation also hindered manufacturing and caused contracts to be cancelled. An injunction prevented the company manufacturing at Bridgeport, and it finally led it to close both its factories.

The liabilities are $202,534, and nominal assets $187,800, of which there are accounts receivable of $93,000; machinery, tools and fixtures, $50,000; finished bicycles and parts, $40,000; cash, $2,800, and equity in bills receivable, pledged for loans, $2,000. The value of the company's assets is based on the concern going on, but it will be much less if the business is not continued. The liabilities may be increased through disputed claims and litigation. The plant at Rockaway is valued at $20,000, and at Bridgeport $30,000. The company has many bicycles on sale at agencies in this State, New-Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Thomas A. Hine, of Newark, is president.

THE BANANA TRADE SUFFERING.

DAMAGE AND DELAY IN TRANSPORTING THE FRUIT CAUSED BY THE CLOSING OF CUBAN PORTS.

Much damage to bananas and consequent loss of time and money, through delays in their shipment, has been caused since General Weyler, the Spanish commander-in-chief in Cuba, issued his proclamation closing to steamships engaged in the fruit trade the ports of Sama, Banes and Cavonico on the northeast coast of Cuba. Since the proclamation was issued it has been necessary to lighter bananas to the open port of Gibira, and the steamships have not only been kept waiting indefinitely for their cargoes, but shippers have been subjected to largely increased cost of transportation, and the bananas have deteriorated while being lightered.

Captain Rasmussen, of the Danish steamship Tyr, reported in Boston on Thursday that when he left Gibira there were ten steamships lying there, which had already been delayed several days while waiting for their cargoes, and that the daily expense of each vessel was about $100. Most of the delayed steamships are owned by Hippolito Dumois & Co., of No. 41 South-st., who are extensive importers of bananas. Mr. Dumois has gone to Havana and will endeavor to induce General Weyler either materially to modify his proclamation or to rescind it entirely.

A REVOLVING GRINDSTONE BURSTS.

THE FLYING PIECES STRIKE A WORKMAN, CAUSING PROBABLY FATAL INJURIES.

William Fischer, of No. 603 West Forty-third-st., a wheelwright, thirty-four years old, was probably fatally injured at the works of Conrad Diehl, No. 544 West Thirty-fifth-st., yesterday afternoon by the bursting of a grindstone. Fischer's skull was fractured, and little hope of his recovery was entertained by the physicians of Roosevelt Hospital, to which place the injured man was removed.

The grindstone, which was of medium dimensions, was operated by steam power. Whether the stone burst because of a flaw in it, or whether it was revolving at too great speed, is a matter which will have to be explained later. At any rate, Fischer was employed at the stone, when a loud report was heard. The next instant other employes saw Fischer lying on the floor, several feet from where the stone had been revolving, and pieces of the stone were flying in various directions. The machinery was stopped by some of the workmen, while others went to Fischer's assistance.

A policeman of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station was called in. He sent a hurry call for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Meanwhile an examination was made of the injuries of Fischer. It was discovered that not only had his skull been fractured, but his nose and left wrist had been broken, and his face was terribly bruised and cut. Fischer has a family.

AID FOR THE CRETANS.

GREEKS RAISING MONEY TO BUY ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Greek colony in this city is deeply interested in the Cretan revolution. Within a few weeks its members have been contributing to a fund which is being raised by Solon J. Vlasto, Editor of the weekly paper "Atlantis," the only Greek newspaper published in this country, for the purpose of helping the Cretans in the purchase of ammunition and arms. The bulk of this colony is composed of pedlers or small dealers in fruits and confectionery. There are only a few merchants of wealth among them.

Mr. Vlasto, speaking of the movement in this city to raise this fund, said: "There is no committee organized here, as has been published, to raise this fund and to secure volunteers to go to Crete to take part in the revolution. The only committee I know of is myself, and I took the matter up in consequence of an appeal in circular form sent me by the National Committee at Athens. 'Atlantis' is the only Greek paper published in the United States, and the publication of the appeal in it has resulted in contributions so far of $1,150. The Greek colony here is not a rich one. These contributions have come mostly from men of moderate means.

"This money, like all of the other funds, is wholly for ammunition and arms. We have plenty of men. We had all the men we wanted in the great revolution of 1868, when the Turks sent 100,000 soldiers to Crete, and they were better off then than now. Consequently it is not true, as published, that we are getting men here to send to Crete. Two volunteers called upon me to-day, but I told them we were looking for money for ammunition and arms and not for men."

Among the contributions to the Cretan fund are $1 and a revolver from Professor Alfred Emerson, of the Greek department of Cornell University. Mr. Vlasto stated that the $1 was for ammunition and the revolver for use. "It was a six-shooter of .42 calibre, the biggest and best Professor Emerson could get," explained the editor.

Speaking of the present uprising, Mr. Vlasto said: "This revolution of the Cretans is to the death. They have been fooled by the Sultan too many times. After the revolution of 1868, the Christian Governor promised them as one of their stipulations for laying down their arms was kept in office only about four years. Then a Turk was sent them. The state of affairs gradually became what it had been before. The Cretans will now have independence or a government under the mere sovereignty of the Sultan, with a Christian Governor and rights guaranteed by the Powers."

Mr. Vlasto published in "Atlantis" last Saturday a translation of a recent editorial article in The Tribune on the Cretan question. Of this he said yesterday: "I have translated and sent copies of the article to the Fraternal Committee, with the statement that this shows the strong sympathy which the best and most cultivated people of the United States have for the Cretans in their struggle against the Turk."

Mr. Vlasto added that from the various Greek colonies fully $300,000 had been raised within a few weeks for arms and ammunition for the Cretans.

GIFT OF A HOLY WATER WELL.

A parishioner of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who desires that his name be withheld, has indicated his intention to erect a holy water well in the first alcove to the right, just within the southwest entrance to the Cathedral. The gift will be elaborate in design and different from any other well in this country.

Some time ago Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen designed the well, and John G. Draddy, a stone builder of this city, has gone to Europe to procure the marble at Carrara, Italy. The architect's plans call for an expenditure of $5,000.

The well will be ten feet in height and octagonal in shape. The marble figure of an angel will surmount the well. Three steps, of American dove-colored marble will lead up to the well.

Information

and

Entertainment

must be skilfully blended in any Sunday newspaper which has any right to the title of modern. If it tires you by reason of bulk it is a failure; if it appeals only to the eye and neglects the intellect it is equally so. Read The

Sunday Tribune

and find all your requirements met in it.

Here are some subjects which will receive treatment in to-morrow's issue:

Marcus Alonzo Hanna.
A PEN PORTRAIT OF THE MAN WHO OCCUPIES SO LARGE A PLACE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST DURING THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN

The Unhappy Treasurer.
SOME OF THE CAUSES THAT MAKE THE MAN WHO SELLS THEATRE TICKETS SIGH FOR A VACATION.

Sham Scions of Noble Houses.
A SERIES OF HISTORIES SHOWING THAT AMERICANS ARE NOT THE ONLY PEOPLE IMPOSED UPON BY FOREIGN ADVENTURERS

The Season of Apricots.
CALIFORNIAN ORCHARDS ARE LOADED WITH AN IMMENSE YIELD OF THE YELLOW FRUIT.

Books That Must Perish.
THE PRINCIPAL REASON BEING THAT THE PAPER FROM WHICH THEY ARE MADE WILL NOT LAST AS LONG AS THEIR BINDINGS.

What Prisoners Read.
SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE CHOICE OF BOOKS BY SING SING CONVICTS.

The Trials of Ill-paid Preachers.
SOME OF THE SHIFTS TO WHICH MANY MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL ARE PUT TO KEEP SOUL AND BODY TOGETHER.

Dog-catchers, New and Old.
BENEFICIAL CHANGES WHICH HAVE ENTERED INTO THE WORK OF DISPOSING OF STRAY CANINES.

The Tribune is the best Sunday Paper.