READY TO RESIGN, THEY SAY

POLICE COMMISSIONERS ROOSEVELT AND ANDREWS WILLING TO RETIRE.

COMMISSIONER GRANT CHIDED BY THE MAYOR—CORPORATION COUNSEL SCOTT DOES NOT THINK THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT BILL WILL PASS.

Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews yesterday, in speaking of the bill to legislate the present Police Board out of office and put the force of the Greater New-York territory under a bipartisan commission, to be named by the Governor, said that they were ready to resign whenever demand was made for their retirement. Mr. Roosevelt thought the only legislation needed was to give the Mayor power of removal throughout his term.

Mr. Andrews had this to say:

"As far as I am personally concerned, no special legislation of any kind is needed. My resignation—and, I believe, that of Mr. Roosevelt—is now and always has been ready at a moment's notice, whenever desired. If, however, the long-delayed threat of the Republican machine to legislate us out of office and establish 'home rule' via Albany is ever to be carried out, I shall be delighted to have such action taken at this time, and based upon the clear and decisive issue now before the Board.

"In spite of persistent efforts to close the issue, the sole question to be determined is whether the Police Board can discipline the Chief of Police for gross insubordination. If the Republican machine can afford to side with the Chief and the two Commissioners who are defending him in this crisis, I am perfectly content to be legislated out of office because of my determination to enforce discipline."

Colonel Grant, who returned from Washington on Monday evening, did not go to his office at Police Headquarters until late yesterday. It was learned that the Colonel had been doing some work in behalf of the bill which is being drafted to legislate the Police Board out of office. He had a talk with the Mayor, and had a conference with Mr. Lauterbach, who is preparing the bill. Colonel Grant admitted that he was in favor of the proposed bill to oust the Police Commissioners, including himself, and put in a temporary Greater New-York Police Commission.

Colonel Grant called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon, "just to pay an official visit," he said, and in a brief conference with the Mayor he was told in plain old English: "Yes, sir; I am down on you and Parker."

"Well, I'm sorry for that," said Colonel Grant, "but I feel that my actions as Police Commissioner have been right."

The Mayor was in a sorrowful mood, and he looked at the Commissioner with reproach. He sighed heavily, pulled his whiskers nervously, and referred to the charges made against the two Commissioners by the Confederated Good Government Clubs.

Colonel Grant said that he felt that he had done right, was sorry that the charges had been preferred, but still could not recede from his position, as he felt it was the proper one in view of the facts. The Mayor looked reproachfully at his visitor, sighed again and bade him good-day.

"Is it true that you will accept a Federal position, Colonel Grant?" queried a reporter.

"I should like to; possibly would if I got one. I do not expect any, though," he replied tersely.

"Will you resign as Police Commissioner apart from that consideration?"

"I would resign willingly if the whole Board resigned. I cannot afford to run away, though."

Corporation Counsel Scott said yesterday that he did not believe the bill would ever become a law. "Many bills," he said, "are prepared for a purpose, and are not meant to go through. If the Republicans decide that the measure ought to be enacted they can pass it, but in my opinion they do not mean to pass it.

"It would probably raise a storm that might prevent the election of a Republican as Mayor of the Greater New-York. Our people have been consistently opposed to government by commissions appointed at Albany, and if I am not mistaken they will rise up against this bill. As I look at it, the proposition is a direct attack upon the principle of home rule, which the new charter fosters. This makes the Republican position untenable. They are expected to adopt a home-rule charter, and before it goes into effect hand over the territory of the Greater New-York, so far as the police are concerned, to a commission which is to be appointed by the Governor. I can see no excuse for the measure. If the Police Board is incompetent and they want to get rid of it, let it be abolished, and let the Mayor of the city appoint a new Board. I am not informed as to the purposes of the Republican leaders, but I do not believe that they will 'jam' this measure through."

In reference to the new Police Commission bill, Commissioner Parker said last night:

"I am in favor of the Metropolitan police scheme, and as it must come eventually, it would be just as well to come now as later on."

THE EFFECT ON THE POLICE.

FORCE DEMORALIZED AND THIEVES GROWING BOLDER.

DENUNCIATION OF CHAPMAN'S CONDUCT IN THE NEWMARKET RAID—RECENT CASES SHOWING FAILURE TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The criticism of the police on account of the wholesale arrests at the Newmarket, in Sixth-ave., on Friday night has been growing more severe and more emphatic. No person who pretends to have any knowledge of the law has presumed to defend the action of Captain Chapman and his subordinates in arresting every person found in the place. It is admitted that many persons who were arrested were not disorderly, although the warrant called only for the arrest of disorderly persons. Such action of the police has been declared by competent and experienced lawyers to be wholly without excuse, and of a sort to increase and justify the belief that the police have become altogether too much inclined to play the tyrant and disregard the rights of the public.

There is a well-grounded belief also that the indefensible acts of the police have been encouraged and fostered by the continual quarrels in the Police Board. While the Commissioners have been bickering and abusing one another their subordinates have become demoralized. The police are failing to regard the rights of citizens and they are failing to protect life and property in a satisfactory manner. Robbers have been becoming bolder and are attacking citizens in the streets with greater frequency. John L. Schultz, the Liederkranz caterer, was attacked by highwaymen in West Fifteenth-st. on Monday evening and robbed of a valuable diamond. Abud Abrahm, an Egyptian merchant, was hit with a sandbag and robbed in Houston-st. on the same evening. A bold thief forced his way into the house of Thomas Thacher, the lawyer, at No. 129 East Thirty-fifth-st., frightened a servant with a pistol and walked away with a coat. In broad daylight the daughter of a former Mayor of the city, Miss Tieman, was robbed of her purse at the point of a revolver in one of the streets on Washington Heights. There have been a number of bold and desperate robbers operating in the city recently, and the police have done little in the way of suppressing them.

Joseph Salvador, one of the men who attacked Mr. Schultz, was yesterday held for trial in Jefferson Market Court.

TO LIMIT THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE DIRECTORS WANT A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

The directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions asking for legislation which shall establish a commission, to be composed of the Superintendent of Buildings, the president of the Fire Commissioners, the president of the Board of Fire Underwriters of this city, together with three reputable and well-known architects and three builders living here, who shall map out the city by squares and blocks, and shall designate the height to which any building may be hereafter erected on any block or square. In designating and limiting the height of buildings, it is recommended that the commission shall be governed by the width of the streets, avenues, public places, squares or parks abutting on each block or square. Besides, it is urged that the commission shall have the power to revise the present building laws. Until the commission shall have accomplished its principal duty, the Legislature is requested to pass an act forbidding the further erection of any buildings, other than public ones and church spires, at an elevation of over fifteen stories above the curb level. These resolutions were adopted after the reading of a report regarding the regulating of the height of buildings presented at the meeting by a committee composed of John F. Doyle, chairman; John C. R. Eckerson and Moses Ottinger. Copies of the report, which was unanimously adopted, will be sent to the Governor and the Legislature.

One of the recommendations made by the committee and not expressed in the resolutions was to the effect that the building laws shall be revised so that the Superintendent of Buildings shall not issue a permit for the erection of any building over ten stories in height until the owner or owners of the land on which the building is to be erected shall enter into a bond with the owner of adjacent or any property likely to be affected by the erection of the building to indemnify them for any loss or damage to their property which may arise from the erection of the building. A revision so as to permit the building of non-fireproof structures having seven or eight stories, for commercial purposes, to a height not exceeding ninety feet above the curb level, was also urged.

EX-CHIEF BYRNES'S OPINIONS

QUALIFIED APPROVAL OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

HE SAYS HE WOULD NOT RETURN TO THE COMMAND OF THE POLICE FORCE—WITH A SEPARATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, HE WOULD FAVOR A SINGLE-HEADED COMMISSION.

Thomas F. Byrnes, ex-Chief of Police of this city, was asked last evening to give his opinion of the proposition to consolidate the police departments of the Greater New-York in advance of the adoption of the charter, as has been proposed in the bill being prepared by Edward Lauterbach and ex-Judge Allison, to be submitted to the Legislature, it is expected, this week.

Ex-Chief Byrnes was first asked if there was any truth in the report that he was to become chief of the new metropolitan police system. To this he replied that in no circumstances would he go back into the police force in any capacity.

When asked his opinion of the bill now in preparation for the reorganization of the Police Department he said:

"The bill, as I have read it, is good and bad, in this way: As I have read it, it proposes to bridge us over until 1898. That part of it is bad, in my judgment. It should be made continuous for a number of years."

Mr. Byrnes was asked for his opinion of the effect which the Police bill of 1857, creating a similar metropolitan system, had upon the department. He replied: "In 1857, just forty years ago, our department had got into a condition, from a variety of reasons, of demoralization. Generally it had been handled absolutely by the Mayor, so that the moral support of the people was taken from it. To a certain extent the same state of facts exists to-day. The moral support of the general public, from a variety of reasons and causes, has been taken away from the Police Department; and no department charged with the enforcement of law can be efficient without the moral support of the community behind it. In 1857, then, just as now, a Republican Legislature and Governor were in power, and they passed the Metropolitan Police bill, giving the Governor power to appoint the Commissioners, eliminating all that district and political strife from the Police Department, and that bill provided for a grand reorganization, for efficiency and discipline; and it so ran along until 1870, when they passed what is called the Tweed charter. The politicians, both here, in Brooklyn and in Staten Island, urged the passage of that charter, so that they might have absolute charge of the Police Departments in the various cities and localities, which theretofore had had little or no say about it."

THE LEXOW INVESTIGATION.

In answer to a question about the effect of the Lexow investigations on the discipline of the force, Mr. Byrnes told a story of how an attempt was made to induce a thief to make a false statement against himself for the sum of $35, but that a newspaper owner exposed the trick and defeated the scheme.

When asked if he believed that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor could manage the Department better than the men appointed by the Mayor, he answered in the affirmative.

As to the present condition of the Police Department of New-York Mr. Byrnes said: "From what I have read in the newspapers and from my own knowledge, which came to me through superior officers and patrolmen in the Department, it is almost in an utter state of demoralization—broken up factionally. When superior officers, according to newspaper reports, put up jobs on their brother officers and go into different precincts for the purpose of trying to obtain complaints against them to subserve some particular interest or feeling, the status of such a force must certainly be bad. The police force as a body, eliminating some of its superior officers, is as grand and as faithful a body of men, properly handled, as ever, in my judgment, was brought together."

As to the efficiency of four-headed or one-headed Commissions, Mr. Byrnes said: "A one-headed Police Commission would, in my judgment, be very much the better. Owing to the ramifications of politics, the consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of a four-headed Commission. So long as the Bureau of Elections is in the Police Department, of course, it can be conducted there under their auspices. It would be very much cheaper to make it a separate bureau, but just so long as that bureau is there, there should be more than one Commissioner. When the Election Bureau is unattached to the Police Department, there should only be one Commissioner."

ON A PROPER FOOTING.

Mr. Byrnes said he did not have intimate relations with Senator Platt. He added, in answer to a question as to the effect of a bill to create immediately a metropolitan police force:

"I believe, if such a bill passed, it would have a tendency in less than ninety days to put the Department on a proper footing. Men should be selected for the position of Police Commissioners who would devote their whole time to that business. If the Commission consists of four, it would be a very easy matter to make the Mayor, whoever he might be, one of the Commissioners, making five. It would always prevent discord. It would make the Mayor thoroughly familiar with the workings of the Police Department. If there were any shortcomings on the part of the Commissioners he would be in a position to know of this truthfully, and not have to receive the information through some other person.

"A Commission of this kind, in my judgment, should be appointed for ten years. The Commissioners should receive a fair salary. Their tenure of office would certainly put them in a position in which they would be entirely free from the influence of local politics, which is a curse to the Police Department. The Commissioners should be removable by the Mayor or any body of citizens. In addition to that, under a metropolitan police of this kind the law should be more uniformly enforced in the cities to which it applies. The same system, in effect, would apply to all the cities of Greater New-York over which there would be jurisdiction."

"Do you believe that the Park Police ought to be consolidated in a city of this kind?"

"Yes. It is the most ridiculous thing on earth to have two Police Departments in a city like ours. Why should such a thing as that exist? It produces continual conflict."

While refusing to serve in an official capacity, Mr. Byrnes said that he would be glad to aid the new Commission with his experience of thirty-three years as a police officer in any way that the Board might suggest.

WALL STREET AND EXCHANGES.

A story came from Washington yesterday that there was to be, as a temporary measure, a horizontal advance in duties somewhere between 15 and 35 per cent. As a consequence there was a rush to the Custom House to take goods out of bond and pay duty on them. The withdrawals, which had averaged 400 lots a day, jumped to 584 lots. It was reported that one importer had arranged with a bank for a loan of $500,000 and another for a loan of $300,000 to take goods out of bond. Goods now in bond in New-York call for the payment of duties at present rates to the amount of $20,000,000.

W. H. Hurley, jr., was recently suspended from the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and fined $1,000 for violating the commission laws. Mr. Hurley is a partner in the firm of Oliver & Hurley, No. 66 Broadway, New-York. William B. Oliver, jr., the head of the firm, was before the Committee on Commissions of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon to explain that Mr. Hurley's offence consisted merely in remitting a disputed interest account of $15. The Committee on Commissions decided not to take cognizance of the matter.

It is not generally known that the stock of the Keeley Motor Company is listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. It is seldom there is a transaction in it. There was a sale yesterday of 100 shares, the first in many months, at 4½. As the stock is "half stock," or in other words, its par value is $50 a share, the stock that was sold brought $2.25 a share. News from Philadelphia, where the mysterious motor was brought into existence, is that John W. Keeley, the inventor, is now ready to take out patents. Draughtsmen are said to have been at work for some weeks making drawings to accompany the applications for patents.

There is a tremendous rush of applicants for places in the Custom House. There are fifty vacancies and 500 candidates for them. Theodore Babcock, the head of the Custom House Civil Service Bureau, has had to secure five extra clerks to take care of the applications for places. Applications must be filed before March 15 to participate in the examination on April 3.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN SING SING.

The annual charter election for the village officers of Sing Sing took place yesterday. President Brandeth (Dem.) was re-elected by 52 majority. The trustees elected were Ellegood (Dem.), Eldridge (Dem.) and Williams (Rep.). Leonard P. Kipp (Rep.) was elected Treasurer, and J. William Meyers (Dem.) Collector. Isaac Secor (Dem.), for Water Commissioner, was on both tickets. The $5,000 appropriation to equip the Fire Department was defeated by 59 majority.

SUING THE GOVERNMENT FOR $100,000.

Toronto, March 9.—A leading law firm of this city, acting for Sidney Slocum, of Hamilton, Ont., formerly of Peoria, Ill., has entered suit against the United States Government for $100,000 for false arrest and imprisonment. Slocum was arrested at Hamilton about a year ago, and was extradited on a charge of attempted murder at Peoria. He was tried and acquitted, after lingering in jail for several weeks. As he was leaving the courtroom he was re-arrested for sending obscene newspapers through the United States mails. After being incarcerated eighteen days, Slocum was discharged, the judges ruling that he could not be tried on a charge other than the one he was extradited upon.

CARLISLE RESUMES LAW PRACTICE

HE APPEARS BEFORE JUDGE SIMONTON AS COUNSEL FOR THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

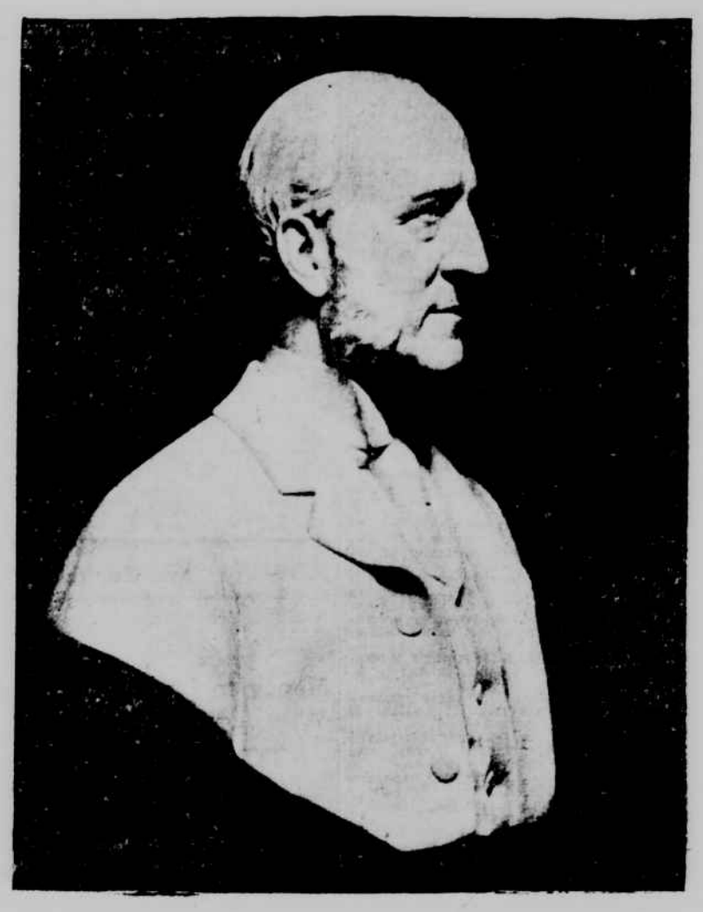
Lynchburg, Va., March 9.—John G. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in the city last night from Washington, and after remaining here for two or three hours, started for Greensboro, N. C. On reaching Lynchburg he was met at the depot and driven up town, accompanied by J. E. McCarthy, train-master of the Southern Railroad. It was learned to-day that Mr. Carlisle's mission here was in connection with the big railroad fight now being waged between the Governor of North Carolina and the Southern Railroad in regard to a lease held by the Southern Railroad. Mr. Carlisle came here as special counsel for the Southern Railroad to see Judge Simonton, of the United States Circuit Court.

After hearing Mr. Carlisle's argument, Judge Simonton granted the necessary papers for a rule against the directors of the North Carolina Railroad to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against any attempt to break the lease made of that road to the Southern. The rule was made returnable on April 6 at Greensboro, N. C. Judge Simonton also issued the usual order of restriction forbidding any change in the status of the North Carolina road.

A BUST OF MR. DEPEW.

BY BRUCE-JOY, AND NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

Albert Bruce-Joy's admirable bust of Chauncey M. Depew is now on exhibition at the Lotos Club



as a part of the Barbizon collection. This bust is one of the best ever done by the English sculptor.

Three years ago when Mr. Depew was in England Mr. Joy wrote and asked him to sit for a bust. Mr. Depew complied and gave three sittings. This bust, together with those of Gladstone and Salisbury, both famous works by Mr. Joy, was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year, and was favorably commented upon. It has been much admired by those who have seen it.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered a ten-minute address before the Social Reform Club at its rooms, No. 28 East Fourth-st., last evening on the subject, "Sunday Rest for Wage-Earners." The club had under discussion a plan of prohibiting work by bakers on Sunday, or, by so changing around employes, to secure one day's rest each week for bakeshop employes. Dr. Abbott said that Sunday rest was desirable, not only from a church-going point of view, but on sociological grounds. Legislative aid was thought to be a slow and not altogether satisfactory way of securing this Sounday rest. Moses Oppenheimer, a prominent member of the club, said that constitutional objections might be raised, because there was a clause in the United States Constitution which safeguarded the right of contract, and no law could be passed prohibiting a man from working more than a certain number of hours a week. Public opinion would be a much more satisfactory force to appeal to. Public opinion forced a Saturday half-holiday in summer, he said.

The annual meeting of the Linnaean Society was held last night at the American Museum of Natural History. The various reports presented showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. Dr. Joel A. Allen, who has been president of the organization for seven years, announced his inability to serve a further term, and Frederick M. Chapman, assistant curator of the Museum, was elected in his place. Other officers elected were Dr. Jonathan Dwight, vice-president; Walter W. Granger, secretary, and L. S. Foster, treasurer. After the routine business G. B. O'Reilly gave an exceedingly interesting address upon "Snake Hunting in the Orinoco Delta." He graphically described the primitive conditions under which the natives of the Orinoco Delta live, and he went on to speak of the numerous kinds of snakes to be found there, illustrating his description with exhibitions of live specimens. Mr. O'Reilly's address was enlivened by the recital of many amusing incidents that befell him while on the expedition.

A "Silver Coin Entertainment" was given last evening at Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at which some excellent solos, recitations and tableaus were presented. The entertainment received its name from the manner of admittance. The members of the congregation to whom tickets were sent did not pay for them, but deposited in a silver tray, on entering the church, a piece of silver money intended for the church charity fund. The entertainment was arranged by Mrs. J. C. Stratton, who secured the assistance of friends as performers. Miss Ida K. Hinds gave recitations, Mme. C. de Rigaud, George Stansfield and Miss Henrietta Edica sang, others who assisted in making the entertainment a success being Miss Althea Sanford Rudd, Miss Louise Fay and Joseph Franklin Kitchen. The tableaus comprised a series of eleven pieces. The church was well filled, and the entertainment was greatly enjoyed.

Garrett P. Serviss, the well-known lecturer, entertained an audience of about 1,000 people in Cooper Union last night, his subject being "The Telescope and the Spectroscope." The lecture was the second of a series. It was made doubly interesting by the aid of stereopticon views. On March 16 Mr. Serviss will take "The Sun" as his subject; on March 23, "The Moon and the Planets," and on March 30, "Other Suns and Systems." No admission is charged, and the doors will be open from 7:15 to 8 o'clock, after which no one will be admitted.

The last of a series of three lectures will be given at the Architectural League Exhibition this evening at 8:15 o'clock by Frederic Crowninshield. The subject will be "Mural Decorations," and many architects and artists will be present. The admission is free. The League exhibition has proved unusually successful. It will be closed on Saturday evening. With the exception of Thursday there will be no admission fee, either afternoon or evening.

The citizens' committee in charge of the arrangements for the mass-meeting which will be held at Cooper Union to-morrow evening, to urge the prompt ratification of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, announces that short addresses in favor of the treaty will be delivered by Bishop Potter, President Seth Low of Columbia University, H. E. Howland, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, Samuel Gompers, Frederic R. Coudert and Charles S. Fairchild.

THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CHARITIES CONFERENCE.

AMOUNT OF DESTITUTION AT THIS TIME GREATER THAN IN CORRESPONDING PERIODS IN '95 AND '96, BUT NOT SO GREAT AS IN '94—SUGGESTIONS FOR RELIEF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the last meeting of the Conference of Charities of the City of New-York, composed of active members of many of the leading philanthropic agencies of the city, there was a comparison of experiences as to the amount of destitution in this city during the present winter as compared with former years. Representatives of six societies, not all of them relief-giving but all of them having special facilities for knowing the conditions of life among the poor, prepared in advance a brief statement of their experiences in this and in former years. It was discovered that there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion as to the main features of the present situation, and at the close of the meeting the conference, believing that the matter under discussion was of interest to every New-Yorker, asked the speakers to unite in a communication to the press. The points upon which there was unanimity were:

First—The amount of destitution during the present winter has been somewhat greater than at the corresponding period of 1896 or 1895, but not so great as in 1894. Neither the number of applicants for relief nor the amounts distributed by relief-giving agencies shows any material increase over that of either of the two preceding winters.

Second—Among the applicants for relief there is a larger proportion of families who have been heretofore self-supporting than at any previous time for many years. Families that had savings-bank accounts which, with some earnings, carried them through two or three years of hard times are now resourceless. These people need, most of all, work, and, if work cannot be provided, adequate relief. The indiscriminate and public distribution of food does not relieve this, the only class whose needs are now emergent, and the extension of free shelters only attracts the chronic and floating vagrants to receive what is intended for those who have struggled bravely to support themselves.

Third—Existing agencies and their methods for the distribution of relief to poor people at their homes are, if properly supported, adequate to meet the need, so far as it can be met by the distribution of relief.

Fourth—The problem of providing or securing work for worthy, able-bodied heads of families on any adequate scale is as yet unsolved. Every citizen who desires to contribute to the relief of existing distress can do so at no more effective way than by providing employment, even though it be temporary, for heads of families.

Fifth—The provisions for the care of convalescents and of of respectable aged persons whose children are unable to provide for them are inadequate.

Sixth—Much future distress may be prevented by protecting the poor from the exorbitant charges made by many insurance and instalment-payment companies, by the thorough enforcement of sanitary regulations, by the protection of food supplies and by a thoroughly impartial and efficient enforcement of all the laws, ordinances and regulations that have been passed for the protection and benefit of those who are least able to protect and help themselves.

The undersigned speak as individuals, but in the light of their experience in the societies with which they are connected.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman of the Conference.
HOMER FOLKS,
Secretary of the Conference.
THOMAS M. MULRY,
of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
N. S. ROSENAU,
of the United Hebrew Charities.
EDWARD T. DEVINE,
of the Charity Organization Society.
W. H. TOLMAN,
of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
of the University Settlement Society.
A. F. SCHAUFFLER,
of the City Mission and Tract Society.

New-York, March 9, 1897.

MAY BE "THE MAN IN GRAY."

Detectives Pepperted and Perkins, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, yesterday arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court a man whom they believed to be the mysterious "man in gray" who has been terrorizing citizens in Morrisania. The man says he is Henry Spellman. When arraigned he wore a light-blue overcoat and derby hat, mentioned in one of the descriptions given. The police also know that at times he wears a long gray ulster and cap. Spellman was arrested on Monday night on suspicion of being one of three men that broke into Abraham Blumenthal's shoe store, at No. 513 Tenth-ave., on Saturday night. Entrance was effected through a rear window, and $200 worth of shoes were taken.

Mrs. Phalen and her daughter, who live at No. 502 West Thirty-ninth-st., on Saturday night last saw a man in a long gray ulster and cap standing on a shed in the rear yard of the shoe store. While they were looking some one passed him a large bundle from the rear of the shoe store, which he dropped in the adjoining yard. Mrs. Phalen then ran around to the front of the house, where she met the man in gray with the bundle. The plucky woman grappled with the thief, but when he threatened to cut her heart out if she detained him she allowed him to go. He disappeared with the bundle.

Mrs. Phalen called at the West Thirty-seventh-st. station yesterday morning, and, despite his change in attire, promptly picked Spellman out from a line of eight men. She says she is positive that he is the man she saw in the long gray ulster.

Magistrate Cornell remanded Spellman until to-day to allow the officers to make a thorough investigation in the case.

FINED FOR SPITTING IN A CAR.

Thomas Evans, an engineer, of No. 2,740 Madison-ave., was fined $5 in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Mott upon complaint of John J. Murphy, conductor of car No. 135 of the Union Trolley Company, who charged him with spitting upon the floor of the car, in violation of the Health Board's ordinance.

A FALSE REPORT ABOUT MR. EVARTS.

A report was received from Washington last night, which was current there, that ex-Senator William M. Evarts was dead. A Tribune reporter learned at Mr. Evarts's home, No. 231 Second-ave., last night that the ex-Senator was sleeping peacefully. The person who answered the bell said that Mr. Evarts was not ill nor had he been indisposed for some time.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

Boston, March 9.—Mrs. Robert Treat Paine died to-day from pneumonia. She was a daughter of George Williams Lyman, son of Theodore Lyman, a Boston merchant and prominent at the beginning of the century. Mrs. Paine was interested with her husband in various philanthropic and charitable enterprises. She inherited a considerable fortune, and with Mr. Paine in 1890 she created and endowed a trust fund of $200,000, called the Robert Treat Paine Association. The fund is held under trust deeds to be carried on forever by the founders and their children. Mrs. Paine was also deeply interested in the work of the Wells Memorial Institute, of which her husband was the founder, and devoted her time and money freely to promoting other worthy charities. She was an attendant at Trinity Church, and was interested in church work.

MRS. A. OAKEY HALL.

Short Hills, N. J., March 9 (Special).—Mrs. Katherine Louisa Hall, the wife of A. Oakey Hall, formerly Mayor of New-York, died at her home here to-day. She was a daughter of the late Joseph N. Barnes. The funeral will be held at St. James's Church, at Seventy-first-st. and Madison-ave., New-York, on Thursday at noon. The burial will be in Trinity Cemetery.

ISRAEL B. KURSHEEDT.

The death of Israel B. Kursheedt occurred Monday in Denver from consumption. He went there for his health a year ago. Mr Kursheedt was born in this city in 1852. For a number of years he was secretary of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, No. 356 West Broadway. He was never married, but leaves his mother and seven brothers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKBROKERS RELEASED ON WRITS.

On writs of habeas corpus and certiorari Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday discharged from custody Wayland Trask and Alfred N. Rankin, stockbrokers, who several days ago were held by Magistrate Cornell in $2,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Andrew J. Willetts, of Brooklyn. It was argued on behalf of the brokers that there was nothing in the stockbroking transaction from which the alleged fraud arose to show that there was any criminal intent on the part of the defendants, and Assistant District-Attorney Lloyd, who appeared for the People, agreed that there was nothing to show that false pretences had been made to obtain money.

THE SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

Washington, March 9.—In the Supreme Court of the United States the call to-morrow will be Nos. 205 (599 and 195), 629, 206, 189 (and 190), 209, 211, 12, 563, 539 and 177.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, March 9.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 48, 50, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58 and 61.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Before Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, O'Brien, Parker and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 p. m. Nos. 34, 17, 23, 57, 32, 63.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Ex parte matters.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Beekman, J.—Divorces: Nos. 4512, 3789, 4509, 4508, 4499, 4501, 3252, 3576, 4438, 4497, 4337, 3214, 4498, 4496, 4502, 4503, 4504, 4344, 4140, 4149. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part IV—Before Russell, J.—Law and fact: Nos. 4286, 3920, 3895, 4404, 4427, 4463, 4468, 4426, 3134, 4328, 2508, 4468, 4478, 4523, 4529. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part V—Before Pryor, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VI—Before Truax, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VII—Before Smyth, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Freedman, J.—Preferred causes: Nos. 10,843, 11,214, 11,300, 8390, 11,109, 11,584, 7121, 11,562, 11,547, 11,258. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Nos. 4992, 4499, 5308, 3152, 6472, 6014, 1610, 1680, 6623, 3084, 5500, 4502, 4740, 2172, 3295, 5045, 4084, 6355, 2347, 1817, 5555, 4218, 6558, 6870, 4201, 4487. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Woodward, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part V—Before Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VI—Before Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VII—Before Dugro, J.—Nos. 4401, 6848, 3593, 3067, 2462, 5562, 6706, 4910, 4293, 4564, 5733, 3678, 4363, 5062, 3383, 3825, 5508, 4750, 4356, 4219, 5271, 5375, 5017, 5017½, 6165, 4524. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VIII—Before Davy, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IX—Adjourned until Monday, March 15.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part X—Before McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part XI—Before MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part XII—Before Werner, J.—Causes to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case undisposed.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—No. 1244, will of Alexander Buchanan, at 10:30 a. m. Wills for probate: Peter Haustein, Mariam Kramer, Willard H. Jones, Mary O'Connor, John Wendel, Michael Healey, Hannah M. Gedney, at 10:30 a. m.; Jacob Friedlander, Douw D. Williamson, at 2 p. m.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Fitzgerald, S.—No. 1214, will of Hermann Ebel, at 10:45 a. m.; No. 1261, will of John D. Townsend, at 10:45 a. m.; No. 1257, will of Alexander Walker, at 10:45 a. m.

City Court—Special Term—Before McCarthy, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. m.

City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Conlan, J.—Nos. 1407, 418, 1768, 1657, 1498, 1544, 1587, 1822, 1834, 1516, 1585, 1469, 1536, 1722, 4139, 1523, 1733. Clear.

City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Nos. 1927, 1845, 1929, 1980, 1943, 624, 1783, 1977, 1903, 4366, 1376, 1166, 1919, 2056, 1895, 1912, 1928, 1941, 1967, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063. Clear.

City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Schuchman, J.—Nos. 971, 1738, 2041, 2021, 2051, 1987, 912, 1754, 2016, 1934, 1749, 1756, 1757, 1903, 71, 2004, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2069, 2070, 2070½, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079. Clear.

City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Van Wyck, C. J.—Short causes: Nos. 3960, 4093, 4159, 4282, 4097, 4711, 4092, 4503, 4667, 4496, 4288, 4558, 4085, 4772, 4378, 3243, 4460, 4292, 4628, 4586, 4454, 4548, 4715, 4785, 4432, 4429, 4434, 4700, 4284. Clear.

REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

*By Lawrence, J.

Bryan agt. Rae—Charles W. Gould.

King agt. Brooklyn Glass Manufacturing Co.—George G. De Witt.

Trustees of Peabody Education Fund agt. Cornwall (four cases)—George W. Ellis.

Albany City Savings Institution agt. Andrews—Thomas F. Donnelly.

By Beach, J.

Calhoun agt. Calhoun—Philip M. Leakin.

Dean agt. Lawrence—Jared G. Baldwin, jr.

General Synod of the Reformed Church of America agt. Brooks—Francis P. Lowrey.

By Beekman, J.

Tobias agt. Smith (two cases)—John B. Pine.

McGuire agt. Healy—Sylvester H. Ward.

Matter of Hirsch—Samuel J. Goldsmith.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Lawrence, J.

Mary A. Hackett agt. Edward M. Hackett—Leonard J. Wyeth.

Adolph Schwab agt. "Superior Weekly Ladies' Journal" Co.—Marx G. Helstein.

By Beach, J.

Solomon Ladinski agt. Max Rubinger—David E. Grossman.

William K. Hammond agt. Ulrich Maurer—Paul M. Herzog.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, March 9.—The barometer has fallen over the districts east of the Mississippi and risen to the westward. It is lowest over Lake Huron and highest north of Montana. The temperature has risen generally over districts east of the Mississippi, but it is colder from Texas northward to Minnesota and the Dakotas. The temperature has fallen rapidly during the day in Illinois and Missouri. Rain has prevailed in the Northern States east of the Mississippi and in Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina. The weather has been generally fair in the Northwest and Southwest and at Rocky Mountain stations. Showers are likely to continue from New-England westward over the lower lake region. The weather will clear during the day in the Ohio Valley, with colder northerly winds.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

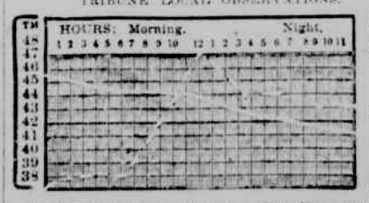
For New-England and Eastern New-York, light local rains, probably followed by clearing weather; warmer southwesterly winds, followed by colder northwesterly winds by Thursday morning.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, local showers in the morning, probably fair during the afternoon; winds shifting to northwesterly; colder Wednesday night.

For Western Pennsylvania, local showers in the morning, followed by fair and colder weather; winds shifting to northwesterly.

For Western New-York, local showers, followed by clearing weather; westerly winds; colder by night.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, March 10, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cloudy, with light showers, and mild. The temperature ranged between 38 and 48 degrees, the average (43⅝ degrees) being 7⅝ degrees higher than that of Monday and 6 higher than that of the corresponding day of last year.

Light showers are probable to-day, followed by clearing weather.

The most serious symptoms of Lung and Throat affections can be relieved, and in the great majority of cases the disease can be cured with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. 25c.

MARRIED.

FULLERTON—DICKERSON—In St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, on March 8, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, George Stuart Fullerton to Julia Winslow Dickerson.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BEECHER—On Monday, March 8, 1897, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Samuel Scoville, Stamford, Conn., Eunice White Bullard, wife of the late Henry Ward Beecher, in her 85th year.
Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, March