ICE INQUIRY STAVED OFF.

MAYOR AND COMPANY'S OFFICIALS NOT YET READY TO PROCEED.

HINTS THAT APPEALS WILL BE TAKEN TO TEST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACTION AGAINST THEM.

Mayor Van Wyck and those interested with him in the American Ice Company, succeeded again yesterday in staving off judicial probing into the affairs of the Ice Trust. The Mayor, his brother Augustus, John F. Carroll, Peter F. Meyer, J. Sergeant Cram, Charles W. Murphy and Charles W. Morse and John D. Schoonmaker, the president and vice-president respectively of the American Ice Company, appeared before Judge Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday in answer to subpœnas issued upon charges made by five members of the Council against the Mayor and other officials because of the disclosures of their relations with the trust. The proceedings before Judge Gaynor were brief, but significant for the reason that intimation was made of the line of defence which the Mayor and his colleagues will follow. In the intemperate statement he made to reporters a few days ago the Mayor tacitly promised to explain to the courts just how he became the owner of shares in the American Ice Company, and to prove that his connection with the corporation had been perfectly legitimate in every way. In the face of that statement it was expected that the Mayor when he came before Judge Gaynor yesterday would offer a full and complete refutation of the charges which have been lodged against him. It was felt by many that for the honor of the office which he holds he would endeavor to vindicate himself by frankly explaining how he came to be a stockholder in the ice company and of the circumstances under which he acquired the shares of that corporation which he owns. It is, in fact, admitted that several of his friends advised him to submit himself to examination, instead of placing himself in an invidious light by resorting to legal quibbles and technicalities. But he and his brother stockholders would have none of such advice. Their counsel yesterday in Judge Gaynor's court, succeeded in obtaining a further adjournment by means of urging that stock device of defendants who wish to postpone action as long as possible—unpreparedness to proceed.

PECKHAM READY TO PROCEED.

The move worked and the case was adjourned until next Thursday. But that this move was of an entirely specious character was demonstrated by Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the opposing side, who said that he was exactly in the position of counsel for the ice magnates, in that he had not been able to examine the papers in the case until the night before, but was yet ready to proceed. But delay was what the lawyers on the other side were fighting for, and they won. In the course of the arguments between counsel, William J. Patterson, who appeared for the Mayor, let fall a hint that the constitutionality of the proceedings were to be tested, thereby bearing out the opinion which has been expressed in many quarters that the men behind the trust would endeavor to prevent the fight against them being brought to an issue by carrying the case through the interminable process of appealing to the higher courts on technical points. The keynote to the whole situation is the section of the charter which makes it possible for any body of citizens to force a summary examination of a municipal official whose integrity is assailed. The lawyers for the defence, it is understood, will urge that this action is unconstitutional, for the reason that it is opposed to personal liberty. This contention, it is said, will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and in that case it will probably be many months before the Mayor and other city officials will be compelled to "summarily" answer the question whether or not they are stockholders in the American Ice Company.

Just before 10:30 o'clock the Mayor, accompanied by his brother, entered the court and took a seat inside the rail. Both were palpably nervous, but smiled affably at and shook hands with acquaintances. Before the court opened all of the other recipients of subpœnas, whose names have already been given, were in attendance. With the exception of Peter F. Meyer, each of them had retained counsel. Mr. Meyer distinguished himself by acting as his own counsel, although he frankly admitted that he had heard that a man who was his own lawyer had a fool for a client. The seats set apart for the public were filled within a few minutes after the opening of the doors, and many who afterward sought admission were turned away.

De Lancey Nicoll was the first of the defndants' attorneys to address the Court. "I am here," he said, "to speak for Charles W. Morse, president of the American Ice Company, and I wish to ask that the examination be adjourned until Thursday of next week. I have not had sufficient time to prepare a proper defence, and under those circumstances I do not think my request is unreasonable."

"Is there any opposition to the adjournment as asked for?" inquired Judge Gaynor.

NICOLL PERSISTS AND GETS DELAY.

Thereupon Mr. Peckham objected to an adjournment, saying that he was ready to begin and could see no reason for delay.

Mr. Nicoll persisted in his application. "My time during the last few days," he explained, "has been fully occupied with proceedings before a New-York Police Magistrate and with matters involving the Attorney-General of the State, and I speak accurately when I say I have had no time to prepare for to-day's proceeding. I have glanced at the papers and believe that they contain errors of constitutional law. I want to examine them fully and have opportunity to present these considerations to the court."

Samuel Untermyer, who appeared for John F. Carroll; William J. Rand, on behalf of the stockholders of the American Ice Company, and William J. Patterson, the Mayor's counsel, each joined in the application for an adjournment, contending that they had not had time to prepare a defence.

Mr. Peckham replied that he himself had not had time to examine the papers until the night before, but was ready to proceed. "This is simply an order," he said, "to inquire about certain methods of official action. The counsel for the Mayor and one or two others say they have read over the order and are somewhat prepared to go on. I am anxious to make a beginning. If there is any question to be raised regarding the form of the order or any constitutional question we want to know what it is, so that we can answer. We propose to begin by calling the Mayor first and examining him. He has said that he is ready to tell all he knows about the matter in question, and that's all we want."

Mr. Patterson replied that if there were any constitutional questions involved in the issue he did not want the Mayor to submit to an illegal examination, particularly one which was being sought by his political enemies.

Ultimately Judge Gaynor granted an adjournment until Thursday next.

Magistrate Zeller on Friday held the accused officers and directors of the American Ice Company for the Grand Jury in bonds of $2,000 each, on a charge of conspiracy. It now appears that under Section 1,406 of the charter all misdemeanors must be sent for trial to the Court of Special Sessions. The Court of General Sessions, or the Supreme Court, however, has power to remove such a case from Special Sessions to the Grand Jury. If this be not done, the alleged conspirators will not receive a jury trial.

District Attorney Gardiner was asked yesterday what he would do if the case reached his office.

"The District Attorney," he replied, "has not yet received any papers in this case. When he does the papers will receive his immediate and careful consideration."

American Ice common sold down to 28⅛ yesterday on the Stock Exchange, rallied to 30 and closed at 29¾, a decline of 12 points, as compared with the closing price of the preceding Saturday. The preferred, which closed on Saturday, May 19, at 72 bid, 73¼ asked, closed yesterday at 58 bid, 64 asked.

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82 RUE ETIENNE-MARCEL, 32, PARIS.

ICE TRUST SEEMS TO WEAKEN.

REDUCTION IN HARLEM SHOWS THAT LOWER PRICES ARE PROFITABLE.

Drivers of the trust wagons in certain parts of Harlem have informed customers that the price of ice had been reduced from 60 to 40 cents a hundred. The concession would seem to indicate a weakening on the part of the trust, but in any case it shows that the company can sell ice at less than 60 cents a hundred.

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, in an address to be delivered to-morrow night before the Medical Society of the County of New-York, at the Academy of Medicine, upon the subject of "The Effect of Summer Heat Upon the Public Health," will specially dwell upon the effect of the scarcity of ice on the health of the poor.

ENTIRE TOWN CHANGES HANDS IN A DAY.

FRUGALITY, PENN., WITH ITS COAL AND COKE INTERESTS, SOLD FOR $1,000,000.

Philadelphia, May 26.—A million dollar deal has just been consummated in this city, whereby the entire town of Frugality, Cambria County, Penn., with all its coal and coke interests, passes into the hands of a company of capitalists, of which State Senator J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, is president. The purchase was made from Supreme Court Justice Dean, and with it there passes to the new company control of the Frugality Coal and Coke Company.

The new company will be known as the Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Company, and the other officers are: P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia, vice-president; E. M. Ballard, Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer; W. L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia; State Senator C. L. Magee, J. L. Rhodes, Pittsburg, and P. A. B. Widener, directors. P. M. Walls, president of the old company, becomes manager and selling agent of the new company.

Included in the deal are ten thousand acres of coal lands and extensive mining operations in the town of Frugality, where the old company owned every foot of ground, and every building passes bodily into the hands of the new concern. The purchase includes one hundred and fifty houses, a large apartment store, two churches, three schools, a large hotel and a town hall. The new company, it is said, will spend considerable money on enlargements to mining and coke making plants.

This is the first case in Central Pennsylvania where a whole town, including churches and schools, changed ownership in a day. Frugality is on the line of the Cresson and Irvona branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The road was built by Justice Dean in 1886 and operated by him until 1894, when he sold it to the Pennsylvania. The line is twenty-seven miles in length and hauls more coal to the mile than any other branch of the Pennsylvania system.

MEAT TRADE WITH GERMANY.

ONLY AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL PROPORTION OF THE EXPORTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Chicago, May 26.—Concerning Germany's antagonistic legislation against American live stock and meats, M. F. Horine, statistician for the Chicago stock yards, said to-day:

So far as the general live stock markets of the United States are concerned, Germany's action cuts no figure. Her trade in animals and meats from this country is comparatively insignificant, and neither German prices nor German legislation has any appreciable influence on market values here. On the very day when the prohibitive measure was passed by the Reichstag the prices for all kinds of live stock rose on the Chicago market, and neither buyers nor sellers paid any attention to it. The prices of live stock are governed solely by the law of demand and supply, and the demand from Germany has never been a sufficient factor in the market to affect quotations in the least.

In the five years 1894 to 1898 inclusive the exports of meats and meat animals from the United States to Germany have averaged only 2 8-10 per cent of the total exportations of those commodities. The total value of such exports to Germany in the five years named was only $15,700,000, whereas in the same period our exports of meats and meat animals to England amounted to $507,977,000 in value, in comparison with which the German figures appear very small. In 1881 Germany placed an embargo on American pork, ostensibly as a precaution against disease, but in reality as a protectionist measure. This led to a protracted correspondence between the two Governments. But nothing was accomplished until Congress passed a law providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export and conferring on the President power to exclude foreign products from our markets in case the country sending them continued unjust discriminations against any product of the United States. This placed the United States in a position effectively to urge the removal of discriminations against our meats.

The result was that in 1891 Germany raised the embargo against American meats. Denmark, Italy, Austria and France were induced to take similar action. In 1894 Germany prohibited the importation of American beef cattle and fresh beef, some alleged cases of Texas fever having been discovered in certain cargoes of cattle shipped to Hamburg. This led to more correspondence between the two Governments, the United States protesting against the total exclusion of its cattle as unnecessary for sanitary purposes. In 1897 or 1898 action was taken by the German authorities prohibiting the importation of fruits from the United States.

The present legislation of the German Government has as little excuse in reality as had the last named action, and in neither case existed the slightest justification. Both were intended to be prohibitive.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., May 26 (Special).—Brokers report another quiet week in the local print cloth market. The sales hardly reached fifty thousand pieces, and all of them were odds. There were no sales of regulars, and no demand was made for them at any price. The mill men were informed that outside markets were selling the regulars at three cents, but none of the buyers who appeared in this market had secured any of them. The situation continues to occupy the complete attention of the mill men. With other markets selling at prices considerably below the quotations demanded here, the local committee is holding up to the figures established some time ago. No offer has been made to sell at a lower price, and any demand for goods at figures other than the regular ones has not been entertained. Many of the mills are still running on contracts. Most of them expire about June 1, but a few go over until late in July or early in August. The manufacturers are confident that orders for cloth for delivery in the fall will be here shortly. They will not reduce the price unless compelled by conditions to do so, and they anticipate nothing of that kind. They say that they cannot afford to lower prices. Cotton was bought at a high figure, the rate of wages paid is away up, and much of the cloth being delivered at the present time was contracted for when prices were lower than they are now. It is believed to be the better policy to hold out for business at present quotations, even at the risk of getting another surplus. It was rumored this morning that M. C. D. Borden had offered three cents for one million pieces, and it had been refused. An offer of this kind would indicate that printers were ready to take more cloth, and would furnish the committee another reason for holding out. The market is quiet and firm at 3¼ cents for regulars.

RAIN STOPS WORK ON DEWEY ARCH.

Until the rain stopped them a score of workmen were busy making repairs to the Dewey Arch yesterday. Portions of the base of the arch which had been damaged were being repaired with new boards, and the staff work was being filled in and painted white. The colonnade was being whitened. The work probably will be finished in time for the Memorial Day parade, which will pass under the arch.

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE.

GRAND MARSHAL GREENFIELD ISSUES ORDERS.

LINE OF MARCH WILL BE DOWN FIFTH-AVE., AND GOVERNOR WILL REVIEW IT.

Grand Marshal Edwin T. Greenfield announced yesterday the programme for the Memorial Day parade and review of the Grand Army of the Republic. The line will form in Fifth-ave. a few blocks below Fifty-ninth-st., and the route of the parade will be down Fifth-ave. to Washington Square, where it will be dismissed. Governor Roosevelt will review the column at the Worth Monument. The order and formation of the column will be as follows:

Platoon mounted police.
Sergeant James McGlynn commanding.
Escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.
Regular troops.
Lieutenant-Colonel Carle A. Woodruff, 7th Artillery, commanding.
United States Engineers.
Major G. D. Knight commanding.
Staff.
Major W. F. Carter, surgeon U. S. A.
First Lieutenant G. P. Howell, Corps of Engineers, adjutant.
First Lieutenant W. B. Ladue, Corps of Engineers, quartermaster.
Engineers' Band (Willets Point).
Engineer Battalion, U. S. A.
Company B, Captain F. R. Shunk commanding.
Company D, Captain Henry Jervey commanding.
Company E, First Lieutenant Harry Burgess commanding.
West Point Band.
Battery L, 7th Artillery, U. S. A.
Captain John V. White commanding.
First Lieutenant William J. Snow.
Battery K, 7th Artillery, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant H. D. Todd commanding.
Governor's Island Band.
Battalion 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
Captain D. D. Mitchell commanding.
First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant F. E. Banford, adjutant.
Company I, Captain A. R. Paxton commanding.
First Lieutenant J. F. Wilkinson.
Second Lieutenant Kurtz Epple.
Company L, First Lieutenant T. R. Harker commanding.
Second Lieutenant George A. Cooper.
National Guard.
Major-General Roe.
Squadron A, Major Bridgman.
First Brigade, Brigadier-General Butt.
Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel Bartlett.
Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Dyer.
Ninth Regiment, Colonel Morris.
First Battery, Captain Wendel.
Fifth Brigade, Brigadier-General Smith.
Seventh Regiment, Colonel Appleton.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Duffy.
Eighth Regiment, Colonel Jarvis.
Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel Bates.
Second Battery, Captain Wilson.
Naval Militia, First Battalion.
First Mounted Veterans.
Colonel Walton commanding.
Squadron A, Cadet Corps.
Captain Malcolm B. Faile commanding.
Wagner's Band.
Alexander Hamilton Post No. 182.
Thomas T. W. Miner commanding.
Detail of First Mounted New-York Rifles.
In charge of W. H. Armstrong.
G. A. R. Headquarters flag.
Color-bearer, Sergeant Michael Schnepp.
Edwin T. Greenfield, grand marshal.
Frank Powers, bugler.
Abram L. Webber, assistant adjutant-general.
Robert S. Heiferty, adjutant-general and chief of staff.
James Owens, chief aid.

W. E. Van Wyck.	John Lake.
P. H. Murphy.	George Blair.
Eugene H. Conklin.	George C. Waterman.
James Bleecker.	Albert C. Vorhis.
R. W. Wilcox, M. D.	Benjamin Foltz.
Benjamin J. Levy.	Thomas Coghlan.
Edmond J. Levy.	James E. Graybill.
Frank J. Schleder.	Jacob C. Stamler.
Meredith S. Jones.	Charles E. Forrest.
Edward Binsse.	H. H. Browne.
Albert E. Scott.	Philip T. Floyd.
Henry D. Hughes.	J. C. Paine.
George W. Robertson.	John Fish.
John W. Wood.	O. F. Middleton.
Harry J. Moore.	Joseph A. Joel.
Thomas Moore.	John Beaver.
Webster Young.	M. Frank Powers.
Martin V. Cook.	Martin Byrne.
John Mullen.	L. A. Dambmann.
Alexander Powell.	John S. Hulin.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, P. H. Scott. New-York Catholic Protectory Band, Noah L. Farnham Post No. 458, George S. Byrnes, commander; Horace B. Claflin Drum Corps; 40th Regiment Veteran Association, Colonel Edward J. Riley, commander, as escort to Horace B. Claflin Post No. 578, William L. Wilson, commander; Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, James Boylan, commander; drum corps; William D. Kennedy Post No. 42, William J. Kent, commander; drum corps; Phil. Kearny Post No. 8, Henry D. Lynch, commander; Naval Post No. 516, Andrew J. Gilman, commander; Farragut Post No. 75, B. F. McGuire, Senior Vice, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, John L. Staats. Aids, Charles B. Staats, James A. Holmes, Frank Holmes, Harry A. Wescott, jr., and W. H. Oliver, jr. Reno Post No. 44, Charles Brickwedel, commander; Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 259, Alonzo D. Mohr, commander; George G. Meade Post No. 38, John Welsh, commander; E. H. Wade Post No. 520, A. D. Knight, commander; General James D. Wadsworth Post, No. 77, Charles E. Innes, commander; Koltes Post, No. 32, Frederick Letzelser, commander.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, Charles J. Golden. Aids, Washington Rees and Thomas T. Lockwood. Steinwehr Post No. 192, Emil Ney, commander; Gilsa Post No. 264, Charles Gunther, commander; Dahlgren Post No. 113, Beekman M. Grannatt, commander; William G. Mitchell Post No. 559, Zeph C. Smith, commander; Joe Hooker Post No. 128, Daniel F. Crowley, commander; John A. Rawlins Post No. 80, James J. Butler, commander; Anderson Zouaves, 62d Regiment Volunteers, Captain Charles E. Morse, commanding; Anderson Cadets No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, Captain Miss M. Gainsberg; Edwin D. Morgan Post No. 307, Charles H. Hermans, commander.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Simpson Hamburger. Aid, L. A. Wyman. John A. Dix Post No. 135, Edward Payson Cone, commander; Lincoln Camp No. 7, Sons of Veterans, escort to J. L. Riker Post No. 62, David H. Hamilton, commander; Colonel Henry A. Weeks Post No. 146, R. B. McCully, commander; John E. Bendix Post No. 402, John J. Humphreys, commander; James C. Rice Post No. 29, Albert Horn, commander; Veteran Zouave Association, New-York City, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick L. Schaefer, commanding, escort to Sumner Post No. 24, James B. Black, commander.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, John Murphy. Aids, Lieutenants David C. Keene and John J. Reilly. General James McQuade Post No. 557, Isidore Isaacs, commander; Sedgwick Post No. 186, Colin A. Martin, commander; Generals Shields-Corcoran Post No. 69, John Murphy, commander; General George B. McClellan Post No. 552, George D. Knight, commander; Hans Powell Post No. 339, Thomas Grimes, commander; Adam Goss Post No. 330, George H. Stewart, commander; John A. Andrews Post No. 234, George E. Bennett, commander.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal, John Lake. Peter Cooper Post No. 313, M. H. Whalen, commander; Cameron Post No. 79, Charles P. Maguire, commander; Frederick Hecker Post No. 408, Herman Schmidt, commander; Veteran Post No. 436, Thomas J. O'Brien, commander; Thaddeus Stevens Post No. 255, William Johnson, commander; Sheridan-Ellsworth Post No. 67, Isaac Eckstein, commander.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Major Charles Vetter, jr. Sons of Veterans Battalion, as escort to Spanish-American War Veterans; Theodore Roosevelt Command No. 1, Captain Thomas S. Moore, commanding; Manhattan Command No. 5, Captain B. Reinald, commanding; Gloucester Command No. 17.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox. First Regiment Irish Volunteers, Colonel Thomas F. Lynch commanding; Battalion Garde Lafayette, Colonel Aug. Gross commanding; Veteran Corps 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Colonel Robert H. Racey commanding; General P. H. Sheridan Command No. 1, U. S. R. Army and Navy Veterans, Joseph H. Baldwin commanding; Veteran Guards, Major John T. Gollahorn commanding; 11th Regiment Veteran Association, Major Frank L. Schleder commanding; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, Louis Fauerbach commanding.

NINTH DIVISION—CADETS.

Marshal, Colonel Charles J. Wright. Aids, Robert C. McCormick and Karl Kopp. Cadet Battlaion of the College of St. Francis Xavier, Colonel James W. Powell, U. S. A., commanding; College of St. Francis Xavier Grammar School Cadet Battalion, Major Arthur J. Wallace commanding; St. Bartholomew Cadet Battalion, Major George McVicker commanding; West End Church Cadet Corps, Captain H. T. Crystal commanding; St. George's Cadet Battalion, Major Fred H. Turner commanding; St. Paul's Cadets, Captain T. J. Crosby commanding; New-York Turner Cadet Corps, with section of artillery, Captain Aug. Kattner commanding.

TENTH DIVISION.

Baptist Boys' Brigade, U. S. A., 1st Brigade New-York City, Brigadier-General George A. Gale commanding; aids, Colonel M. Ott, Major Kanskie, Major Edwards and Major Smith; 1st Regiment, Colonel Barrett commanding; 3d Regiment, Colonel Schwiet commanding; 5th Regiment, Colonel Hamlin commanding; 9th Regiment, Colonel Fred Herring commanding.

The Old Guard will act as escort to Governor Roosevelt. The First and Fifth Brigades of the National Guard will act as escort to the Grand Army veterans. Squadron A will act as escort to the Grand Marshal, and the First Signal Corps will act as escort for the brigade commanders.

MEMORIAL SERVICES THIS EVENING.

Alexander Hamilton Post No. 182, Grand Army of the Republic, will hold its annual memorial service in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave., this evening. The decorations are being planned on an elaborate scale. The ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic will be given by Commander T. T. W. Miner and his associate officers, and the glee club of the post will sing. The church has rehearsed special music for the occasion. The sermon will be delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Willis P. Odell. The Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary of the post will assemble in one of the parlors and enter the church in a body. The post will make practically its first appearance in a new uniform. On Wednesday the post will act as personal escort to the Grand Marshal, who has been selected from this post—Past Commander Greenfield. This afternoon the ritual for the dead will be read at the graves of comrades in Woodlawn.

BOY FALLS OVER A HIGH CLIFF.

Paterson, N. J., May 26.—Henry Malendan, seven years old, met with a terrible accident while gathering wild flowers on the top of Blue Ridge Mountain this afternoon. He was leaning over the edge when he lost his balance and fell to a cut, known as Devlin's Quarry, one hundred feet below. The boy was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was said he was fatally injured.

WEIRD TALE OF BURGLARS.

YOUNG WOMAN TELLS POLICE ABOUT FRIGHTENING EIGHT MEN ON A FIRE ESCAPE.

A handsome Jewish girl about twenty years old, who said she was Sadie Nier, of No. 153 Orchard-st., and her cousin, Harry Nier, of No. 155 Orchard-st., told a remarkable tale of burglars and thieves in their neighborhood at the Eldridge-st. police station yesterday morning. The girl said that Harry lived on the top floor of No. 155 Orchard-st., with his wife and two children. On the same floor lives Mrs. Gottlieb. Friday morning, while the Nier family was out, Mrs. Gottlieb heard a noise in their flat, and looking through the keyhole saw a man walking about. She pushed open the door and confronted the man, who was visibly disconcerted, and in answer to inquiries said he was looking for Mrs. Cohen. Mrs. Gottlieb did not believe him, and grabbed him by the throat, but he dragged her down a flight of stairs and got away.

Owing to the fright of the Nier family, who do not speak English fluently, Sadie went there to sleep Friday night, and reclined on a lounge in the rear room near the fire escape. She told Sergeant McDermott that at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning she was awakened by a noise of some one cutting glass. She awakened her cousin and his wife, and they went to the window, and saw what they are positive were eight men descending the fire escape. Sadie screamed, and the men then went up the fire escape again and disappeared.

Sergeant McDermott said that the police would investigate the case. He said he thought the girl's story was probably somewhat exaggerated by fright, but he knew that the top apartment in the adjoining house was empty, and the men might have possibly made an entrance there first.

PREACHER MAKES AN ARREST.

HE RELENTS IN COURT TOWARD A BOY WHO HAD ANNOYED HIM.

The Rev. George M. Deyo, attached to Calvary Church, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-first-st., and living at No. 335 East Twenty-second-st., appeared against Frank McKeon, fourteen years old, of No. 343 East Twenty-second-st., at Yorkville Court yesterday. The minister himself arrested the boy on Friday afternoon, and took him to the East Twenty-second-st. police station.

McKeon and a number of other boys had been annoying the minister for the last three months by hooting at him and shouting such remarks as "Father Beefsteak" and "Hello, Chucksteak!" when he appeared.

As he was walking through East Twenty-second-st. on Friday the boys again annoyed Mr. Deyo, and he then determined to make an example of one of them, and took McKeon to the station. The sergeant entertained the minister's complaint of disorderly conduct, and McKeon was taken to the rooms of the Gerry society, where he was released on bonds to appear in court.

Magistrate Hogan gave the boy a sharp lecture, and would have fined him, but at the minister's request discharged McKeon.

POLICEMAN INJURED AT A FIRE.

BURNED WHILE GOING UPSTAIRS TO SAVE A FAMILY.

Fire started early yesterday in the two story frame dwelling house No. 1 Willow Court, Jersey City, occupied by John Poole and his family. The fire started in the pantry, and when Harry Poole, the eldest son, aroused his parents and his two brothers and two sisters the lower hall was ablaze, and they escaped by climbing on the roof of an extension.

Policeman Van Vechten, who heard the family's cry of "Fire!" thought they were imprisoned in the building. He burst in the front door and dashed through the flames to the upper floor, to find the rooms vacant. The officer's mustache and hair were singed, his face and hands were scorched and his uniform was damaged. The firemen arrived promptly and subdued the flames. The damage is estimated at $1,000.

THIRTY YEARS IN PRISON FOR MURDER.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, COLORED, SENTENCED BY JUDGE FORT AT NEWARK.

William Mitchell and Richard Mitchell, colored, convicted at Newark of the murder in the second degree of James W. Allen, colored, on April 21, by shooting, were sentenced by Judge Fort in the courts at Newark yesterday. William, who fired the fatal shot, was sentenced for thirty years, and Richard for ten years, in State prison.

The shooting occurred in a lodging house, No. 222 West Kinney-st. William is twenty-one and Richard eighteen years old. The brothers came from the South six months ago.

EXHIBITION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK.

An exhibition of the work of the Educational Alliance will be held at East Broadway and Jefferson-st. to-day and to-morrow, to which the public will be admitted by card. Some of those who form the Reception Committee are Mrs. Morris W. Benjamin, Mrs. Martin Blumenthal, Mrs. Nathan Bijur, Mrs. Albert Friedlander, Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Henry Herman, Mrs. Albert F. Hochstadter, Mrs. Meyer Hecht, Mrs. N Kauffmann, Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. William Salomon, Mrs. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Mrs. Frederick Spiegelberg, Mrs. Louis Stern, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. Jessie Straus, Mrs. Birdie S. Sternberger, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg.

RECREATION PIERS THROWN OPEN.

The Manhattan recreation piers were thrown open to the public without any ceremony at 9 o'clock yesterday. The only recreation pier in Brooklyn, that at Metropolitan-ave., will be formally opened on Monday night by the Eastern District Brooklyn Board of Trade. There will be speeches, music and fireworks. Ordinarily the Dock Commissioners pay informal visits to the piers on the opening day, but the court proceedings against the American Ice Company, before Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, prevented this yesterday. The piers will be open to the public, with the exception of a small portion each day reserved for the kindergarten classes. There will be music every evening from 8 to 10:30 o'clock. The Manhattan piers are as follows: North River: One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth, Fiftieth and Barrow sts.; East River: One-hundred-and-twelfth, Twenty-fourth and Third sts. The crowds were small, and made up mostly of children. The low temperature had the effect of keeping many persons away.

BOY MURDERER INDICTED.

An indictment for murder in the first degree was found by the Hudson County Grand Jury at Jersey City on Friday afternoon against John Garrabrandt, the eighteen-year-old murderer of his chum, Henry Maass. He will be arraigned early in the week. The cases of Garrabrandt's mother and Mrs. Julia Coyle, who are charged with being accessories after the fact in attempting to conceal the crime, were not considered by the jury. The defence will be insanity.

OYSTERMEN STILL HOPE TO COMBINE.

One of the persons most actively engaged at the present time in organizing the proposed combination of oyster dealers of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey said yesterday that he thought the plan would take some definite shape this week. The scheme has been moving forward at a sluggish pace, judging from external appearances. This has been due, it is said, to the length of time required by the capitalists who are expected to "finance" the consolidation for their investigation of the plan and the benefits to be derived from combination.

KILLED SEEKING TO SAVE CHILD'S LIFE.

Chicago, May 26.—Mrs. Emil Joseph Pollock threw herself in front of a Northwestern train, running at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, in West Maywood, in an effort to save the life of her two-year-old daughter. Mrs. Pollock was struck and hurled forty feet along the track. She was killed instantly. The child was rescued by Frank Bellrose, the telegraph operator at the Maywood station, who leaped through the window of his office and risked his life to save the little one.

TO EXTEND ITS EXPORT BUSINESS.

It is understood that the recent increase of capital stock of the Pure Oil Company from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000 was for the purpose of extending the export business of the company. The Pure Oil Company, which is selling agent for several of the important oil companies not affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, it is announced, will soon open offices in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Holland, and in Hamburg, Mannheim and Bremerhaven, Germany.

SUCCEEDS FATHER TER WOERT.

Father P. W. Smith has been appointed to the pastorate of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, to succeed the Rev. B. H. Ter Woert, transferred to St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, to succeed the late Dean Senez. Father Smith was formerly curate of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, the parish adjoining St. John's, but recently had been pastor of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Newark.

REVISION OF THE CHARTER.

SOME CHANGES WHICH "THE OUTLOOK" THINKS WOULD BENEFIT THE CITY.

In discussing the New-York City charter revision, the current "Outlook" editorially comments on the principal points before the Commission, as follows:

The Mayor's Office.—What should the term be? Should he have power of removal?

There are reasons for permanent tenure in a purely clerical office, where experience is of the first importance and direct responsibility to the people is of secondary importance or of none at all. Even in the case of such offices, the appointing power should have a power of removal for cause and without presenting and proving charges. But the term of an officer such as the Mayor of a city or the Governor of a State ought not to be long. The American community should rid itself of the idea of rotation in office; if an officer is doing his duty well, he should be regarded as eligible for re-election term after term continuously and indefinitely. But he should be required to give an account of himself from time to time to the people, and they should have the power to declare whether they are satisfied with his administration or not. We do not believe that Mayor Van Wyck would have been so apparently defiant of public sentiment if his term had been two years instead of four. Two years is long enough for a Mayor's term.

He should have power of removal. A superior cannot be held responsible for his subordinates if he has no power to remove them in case their service is not satisfactory. But this power of removal might be qualified by giving the subordinate a right to demand an investigation, and possibly to reinstatement if the charges presented were proved to be groundless.

Legislative Department.—Shall the Municipal Assembly be continued as now constituted?

No. It is now constituted on the assumption that it is a legislative body. It is not really a legislative but an administrative body. The Municipal Assembly should be a small body of well known men, who represent, not each his own ward or election district, but all of them, conjointly, the entire city. A body of a dozen or fifteen men, either elected on one ticket or by boroughs, would afford a far better guarantee of good government than the present irresponsible body.

Municipal Ownership.—The city should own and operate all industries which experience justifies us in believing it can own and operate more effectively and cheaply for the people than it can hire private enterprise to operate for it. It is universal testimony that the transit across the Brooklyn Bridge was better managed for the citizens who crossed when the city administered the Bridge than now that it is administered by a private corporation. Specifically, the city should own and operate its waterworks and its lighting, and should own and control, if not operate, its system of transportation—that is, its railroads, whether underground, on ground, or overhead. Apparently, it should also own and operate its ice plant and ice distribution.

Department of Education.—The cumbrous and unwieldy system which has grown up in Brooklyn from rural days should be abolished. Each Borough should have a small Board of Education, with paid inspectors, and they should all be federated in a united Board which should confine its action to such matters as necessarily concern the entire city system. Where and how the line should be drawn between the Borough and the Federal Board it may be difficult, but it should not be impossible to determine. Teachers grown old in the service should be pensioned; it should be made easy to get rid of incompetent teachers, and Civil Service examinations should be required as a condition, but not as the only condition, of appointment. How to prevent school patronage from being used for party and personal purposes we do not know. The problem demands careful study by men familiar with the ways that are dark.

The Borough System.—The fact that the Borough system has worked well in Paris is an argument, though not a conclusive argument, in its favor; the fact that it has not worked at all in New-York is no argument against it. For in New-York it has been in the hands of Tammany Hall, and Tammany Hall has never meant that it should work. Tammany Hall is an oligarchy, and desires to sit on the box and hold the reins in its hands. It takes a good engineer to make a complicated piece of machinery work well, but any fool can get it out of order. The first essential to good local government is the interest of citizens in the affairs of their locality, and this interest cannot easily be aroused unless the citizen feels that his influence counts. For this reason, the greater the city, the greater the tendency of the mass of the people to assume an attitude of indifference as to how the public affairs are managed. We hope that the Charter Commission will consider, not how they can get rid of the borough, but how they can develop it so as to make New-York City a federation of boroughs so far as administration is concerned.

Taxes and Assessments.—The honest taxation of franchises and the honest taxation of real estate at anything approximating its market value would probably give nearly, if not quite, money enough for all the regular expenses of the city if its business were economically administered, and expenditures for investment which will repay a fair rate of interest on the investment, as for lighting plant, water plant and ice plant, require no taxation.

Police; Its Organization and Powers.—Shall there be a separate Board of Elections?

The police should be under a single head. It should be separated from the Bureau of Elections, which should be composed of men of different parties. It is a fair question, since the city election often controls the State, how far the State should be represented in the Bureau of Elections.

There are two questions not included in this list to which we wish the Commission would give attention—the referendum and the excise.

It ought to be possible to submit certain questions to a vote of the people; either on the demand of a certain specified minority of the Council, or on a petition signed by a certain number of householders, or both. If there had been no such popular vote, the city would not now enjoy the prospect of owning its system of rapid transit. The excise question for the city ought to be referred to the city. The local option now allowed to towns ought to be allowed to wards, and with it local option to allow Sunday sales during certain hours. The rural communities can never enforce over New-York City an excise system which it does not approve; New-York City will never enforce such a system itself, and a non-enforceable system is worse than none, because it corrupts the entire city, officers and citizens alike. We wish that the Charter Commission would unite in asking the Legislature to remit the control of the liquor traffic in the city of New-York to the citizens of the city of New-York.

LICENSE FOR BUILDERS SUGGESTED.

BUILDING COMMISSIONER'S LEGAL ADVISER THINKS THE CHANGE NEEDED.

Eugene Otterbourg, one of the assistants of Corporation Counsel Whalen, has suggested a change in the city charter affecting the building industry of the city. His suggestion is that architects, engineers, builders, building superintendents, or any who assume supervisory control of building operations in this city, shall be required to secure a license before they take responsible charge of any construction enterprise. The idea is an innovation and radical in character, but Mr. Otterbourg, who has been official legal adviser to the Building Commissioner, almost continuously since the organization of the Building Department, argues that the passage of a law requiring such licensing as he advocates would prove in operation a very material aid to the Building Commissioner in safeguarding the public interests under his charge, by giving him additional authority to put a prompt and efficient embargo upon all defective and unsanitary construction of buildings.

SOUTH CAROLINA DISPENSARY FIGHT.

PROHIBITIONISTS WILL SEEK TO ABOLISH THE SYSTEM—TO CONTEST AT DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES—A TILLMAN FACTOR.

Columbia, S. C., May 26 (Special).—Will Senator Tillman be opposed for re-election this summer or will he be permitted to walk over the course by himself? That is the question of greatest State interest next to the one whether the Prohibitionists will win in their fight to capture the State government. Senator Tillman has been keeping away from the State and will probably not participate in the campaign till Congress adjourns. Besides making a canvass in his own interest he has pledged himself to stump the State for the dispensary whenever that institution is in danger, and it will be in greater jeopardy this year than at any previous time since it was established.

The election of Senator will be at the primary at the same time as State and county officers and Congressmen are chosen. This primary will be held late in the summer and the result, so far as the Senatorship is concerned, will be by party law binding on members of the General Assembly. It is not at all improbable that the Senator elected will opposed by the majority of the legislators.

No one has yet been mentioned as likely to oppose Senator Tillman, although the entry of the Prohibitionists into the campaign and their fight against the dispensary and its friends will render the chances of an opponent much brighter than they otherwise would have been. As candidates for Governor are still keeping in the background and as the campaign will not be opened for six weeks there is still opportunity for Senatorial aspirants to declare themselves. It is somewhat significant that in the forty county conventions held, where the men were indorsed for various State offices and for Congress, there was not an utterance bearing on the Senatorial race nor the slightest attempt made to draw old factional lines.

The Prohibitionists will get many votes from those who are not Prohibitionists, but who oppose the dispensary and see no other method of killing it than to prohibit the sale of liquor. The contest will be a lively one. The Prohibitionists are better organized than they were two years ago, when the race for Governor was close. With Senator Tillman leading the fight for his pet institution there will be no lack of spice.

RICH AMERICANS IN BRITISH FICTION.

REMARKABLE MAGAZINE DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW-YORK MILLIONAIRES.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The British nobleman of American light literature may be an 'amoosin' cuss,' as Artemus Ward would say," remarked a man at the news stand last evening, "but I do insist that he can't hold a candle to the American millionaire of current British fiction. Here's the May number of an old and very respectable English magazine, and in one of its short stories the inevitable American millionaire is introduced thusly: 'Mr. Van Doren was seated in the study library of his fine brownstone palace, at the top of Fifth-ave., near Central Park.' Now, that is strictly in accord with tradition," continued the man in the news stand, "for British magazine writers believe firmly that all American millionaires live in brownstone palaces on Fifth-ave., and I accept the statement as a matter of course. But accompanying the tale is a full page illustration, depicting Mr. Van Doren in the aforesaid palace. Observe Van Doren: He is attired, as you see, in a short sack coat, patent leather shoes, white spats and light gray trousers, with two inch black military stripes running down the seams, which, as everybody knows, is the usual afternoon costume of the Fifth-ave. millionaires. Taken altogether, this is a fine example of British realism. But Van Doren doesn't approach another American plutocrat, who figured in a story in one of the leading London weeklies about a fortnight ago. That gentleman was present as a guest at a dinner in an aristocratic English home, and, directly after seating himself, deposited a big six shooter under his chair, much to the alarm of the ladies. 'Don't be skeered,' said the millionaire, genially, 'I never knowed it to go off accidentally but once, and then it didn't hit nobody but a hash-slinger at Delmonico's.' If I was as rich as Rockefeller I would establish a college for the gratuitous tuition of English magazine writers in the manners and customs of the American barbarian. The faculty should be composed entirely of millionaires."

Financial.

The Financial World.

The Street was never more surprised than it was last Monday morning when the market became suddenly and unaccountably weak, whereas every indication at its close on Saturday pointed to an advance. The pressure to sell stocks seemed to develop over night, while there was nothing in the news of the day, or in surface conditions, to account for it. Hence the feeling of surprise it occasioned. The mystery was cleared when the failure of Price, McCormick & Co. was announced. The same announcement also gave the clue to some erratic movements in particular stocks, which occurred between Monday morning and Thursday noon, when announcement of the failure was made. The failure was more in the cotton market than in stocks, yet the commitments of the firm in the stock market ran very high. Stock loans, it is said, run up to $10,000,000. Their operations in stocks, however, would not have embarrassed them,—so far as appears now; hence there was comparatively little disturbance in the closing of their accounts "under the rule." Accounts closed under the rule are accounts with members of the Exchange. They are not the accounts which the firm had with banks and trust companies. The liquidation of their loans with these has had a depressing effect on the market since.

Of course the effect of such an event was to produce a partial paralysis of the market. The average trader stands off, waiting to see what the after effects are to be. There was some little stiffening of prices on Friday, after the shock had passed; but in the afternoon of that day, the market turned weak again on rumors that there were "weak accounts" in other directions.

This was a very natural sequence; for just as surely as a settlement of a trouble like the gas war, strengthens the speculative situation by relieving some group of capitalists of burdens they had been carrying; so surely does a great failure weaken it, since the distrust it engenders uncovers weak spots in other directions by making it more difficult for hard pressed borrowers to get accommodation. Thus it happens that not only may smaller concerns go over through direct connection with the bankrupt firm; but other houses which may have commitments too large to be easily taken care of, find themselves forced to liquidate. The full effects, therefore, of a failure as large as that referred to, are never over in a day or two. This is so well understood, that after such an occurrence the market almost invariably becomes heavy and exceedingly dull, traders generally being afraid to do anything. Just at present, if the transactions of the room traders chasing eighths and quarters were eliminated, business on the Exchange would be quite nominal. It was nearly so yesterday.

It is noticeable that the foreign markets have sunk into a state of dullness similar to our own. "Nothing doing" is the cabled report, and prices shading off. At the same time, discount rates are reduced by the foreign banks, and money here is—just about what you choose to pay for it. There is no getting away from the logic of this. It means that general trade is slacking down, equally in Europe as here. Put it down to summer dullness, or any other cause which may suit one's theories, the fact remains the same.

That this slacking down is preliminary to a general readjustment of commodity prices is a certainty. The various markets, as of iron, steel and other metals; of textile fabrics, building materials, and other leading staples, are for the time being disturbed and uncertain. They are trying to find their new level; and as each is closely dependent on the other, it will take some time before they all find a secure basis. When it is finally found, and the readjustment process is completed, business will revive. Meanwhile the stock market, which is the mirror of all industries, will continue dull; its dullness only sympathetically disturbed by movements in particular stocks, which have special reasons for activity. It is rather blind guessing to put a date at which the market should take on new life and vigor; but if a guess had to be made, it might be put about the time when the output of the winter wheat crop is ascertained. This should be nearly the middle of July. By that time, the outlook for the spring wheat and corn crops will also be tolerably clear; and for a special cause, it may be added, the political conventions will have been held, and the drift of public opinion on the respective platforms of the two parties will have manifested itself.

If the crop outlook is bad, look out for trouble. One certain effect of it would be to cloud the political horizon; for the party in opposition is seeking capital in the direction of misfortunes to the country. But if we have no crop failure this year—and the prospects now are all for good crops—there will never be a day in the campaign when the chances for Bryan's election against McKinley will appear any better than those of Aguinaldo or Kruger.

Generally, the list closed lower yesterday than the week before. Exceptions were Sugar and the Tobacco stocks, which recovered somewhat from previous breaks. The railroad stocks are down from one to two per cent—the latter the grangers. The Pacific stocks have stood up a little better. Northern Pacific has stuck very closely around 60, although it is still doubtful whether the dividend will be raised. Atchison preferred is lower, and it is understood that the failed firm had a good deal of it, which has been, or is still being sold. Meanwhile the earnings of the road keep up, the increase in gross and net for April approximating half a million. Trade and traffic reports show that the Pacific coast is relatively the most active part of the country industrially at this time. This comes largely from our Oriental trade. Ice stock enjoyed a prominence which must have been interesting but not satisfactory to its holders. It was recently above 40, and yesterday below 30. If the stock is not a purchase at present prices the company must be unsound. The political agitation against it—provoked by the injudicious action of its officers—does not diminish the sales of ice. It is amusing to note that a corporation against which proceedings have been taken on the ground of illegality, has five New York judges among its stockholders.

What can be forecast of the market for the coming week, is not specially encouraging. It looks as if business would continue very limited, and that prices will certainly not be higher. A temporary stirring up may occur from a jump in Sugar, or some other easily manipulated stock; but for the general list the outlook is dull. For those who have money to buy, the old time railroad stocks are a purchase for a turn whenever they are jammed down.

CUTHBERT MILLS.