NEW TAX LEVYING PLAN.

CONTROLLER GROUT WANTS CITY'S MONEY COLLECTED SO THAT IT WON'T HAVE TO BORROW.

Controller Grout is determined, if possible, to break up the old system of leaving the collection of taxes until October of each year, and borrowing money at 3½ per cent on revenue bonds in order to keep the city going.

"This old system should be done away with as soon as practicable," said the Controller yesterday. "It is expensive and unscientific. It cost us nearly $1,000,000 in interest last year to run our finances by this old system. The bankers do not particularly desire the continuance of the system.

"Of all strange features of irregularities in our system, I suppose that none is more striking than the fact that the city's income from the tax levy does not begin until the first Monday of October in each year. This leaves the city, between the first day of January and the first day of October without resources with which to meet the expenses of the government.

"The result is, and always has been, that during these nine months the city is compelled from time to time to go into the money market and borrow money on short time bonds, known as revenue bonds. These bonds will amount to $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year, and, of course, are growing larger, as the expenses of the city government each year are increasing. For this money the city has to pay a rate which will probably average 3½ to 4 per cent. Then when the taxes begin to come in, in October, November and December, these bonds are cleared off, so that at the beginning of the next year the city starts again with an empty treasury. The city is thus constantly living upon its future income, and is a very large loser thereby; it is needless to say that every loss which falls upon the city in this respect must be obtained by the amount of taxes which are levied.

"Thus, in the present budget for the year 1902 there is an item of $962,500, the estimated amount of this interest on revenue bonds to be paid during this year. This is so much money lost to the city and to the taxpayers, because we collect our taxes late in the current year instead of early. In addition to that, the city loses another sum which it would get by way of interest on its deposits if it had its money on hand during the year. For instance, the tax budget this year amounts to nearly $98,000,000. The new administration, of course, hopes to decrease it somewhat, but it still will remain considerably above $90,000,000. If this sum was collected early in the year instead of during the last three months, the city would have an average balance in the bank during the year which would probably be at least $25,000,000, on which it would get 2 per cent interest at least, so that to the sum of nearly $1,000,000 for interest on revenue bonds which appears in the budget must be added a further loss of $500,000 or $600,000 at least by way of interest which we do not get. Clearly the loss to the city by the present method of collecting taxes cannot be far from $1,500,000 a year, and if this sum should be saved, the tax levy would be reduced by that sum, and the transaction of city business would be very much easier. Besides this, we would have the satisfaction of knowing that we were on a proper businesslike financial basis.

"To reach this change, however, involves a change in the time for paying taxes, and however desirable the change may be, it is a subject which must be considered from the point of view of the taxpayer as well. Of course, if the tax levy could be reduced by the saving of $1,500,000, there is a very evident benefit to the individual taxpayer. I doubt, however, whether this alone would be sufficient to make the change an easy and satisfactory one for the taxpayer, and I have been trying to develop a scheme of proposed amendments to the charter in respect to the levying and collection of taxes, which will make the change from the payments in the latter part of the year to payments in the early part of the year satisfactory to the taxpayers. I do not know whether the plan which we have developed accomplishes that, and I think the best way is to submit it to the people for examination and discussion.

"The plan proposed is to change the date of the levying of the taxes from the first Monday of October to the first Monday of February, and to provide at the same time that the taxes of the year are to be apportioned between buyer and seller the same as rent and interest are now apportioned, unless the parties choose to agree otherwise. In order to make the change easy, to cover a sufficient period of time for that purpose, and to give sufficient inducement to people to pay in the early part of the year, it is then proposed that, having made a change of the date of levying the taxes to the first Monday of February, all taxes paid between February 1 and August 1 of the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 should be subject to a discount of 3 per cent; that the taxes paid between August 1 and October 1 should be paid at the face amount of the bill, and that the penalty for these years shall run on October 1 instead of December 1. It is then proposed, for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, to limit the period up to which the discount can be obtained to June 1; then have the flat period cover the months of June and July, and have the penalty begin August 1, and in the year 1909 and thereafter, to limit the discount to the month of February, let the flat period cover the month of March, and have the penalty begin on April 1."

ARREST STOPS FLIGHT.

BOOKKEEPER SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED PECULATIONS OF $7,000.

James Dunton Corr, twenty-three years old, of No. 239 West Seventeenth-st., was arraigned in the Centre-st. police court, before Magistrate Cornell, yesterday charged with the larceny of $7,000 from Le Boutellier Brothers, of No. 50 West Twenty-third-st., where he has been employed for three years as a bookkeeper. Magistrate Cornell held him in $5,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

Corr came here three years ago from Beverly, N. J. He lived with Jennie Knobloch. She died a year ago. He then began to pay attention to Ida Wall, said to live at No. 44 West Sixty-fourth-st. She had a sister Edith, who was also deeply infatuated with Corr. About a month ago Edith, believing her love for Corr was hopeless on account of his infatuation for her sister, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid while Corr was in the house.

The firm had Corr shadowed for two weeks. On last Wednesday the firm received anonymous letters stating that their bookkeeper was juggling with the funds. An investigation developed a shortage. Dunton was watched by Pinkerton detectives, who discovered that he had booked passage on the steamer Anchoria, of the Anchor Line. His luggage was sent to the Anchor Line pier on last Wednesday afternoon. When Corr went to the pier yesterday he was arrested by detective sergeants on a warrant. He was taken to the District Attorney's office, where, in the presence of Charles Le Boutellier and his lawyer, Alrick Mann, he is alleged to have confessed a shortage of $7,000. He refused to make any statement in court.

At No. 44 West Sixty-fourth-st. it was said that no such woman as Ida Wall was known there.

TO BE KNOWN AS CORN PRODUCTS CO.

ORGANIZATION TO TAKE OVER CONTROLLING INTEREST IN GLUCOSE CONCERNS TO HAVE CAPITALIZATION OF $80,000,000.

The new company which is to take over the controlling interest in the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the National Starch Company, the Charles Pope Glucose Manufacturing Company and the Illinois Sugar Refining Company, as well as a little less than a majority of the stock of the New-York Glucose Company, will be known as the Corn Products Company. It will be incorporated at Trenton within a few weeks, with an authorized capitalization of $50,000,000 common stock and $30,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The underwriting is in charge of Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

DUTY ON MR. YERKES'S PAINTING.

According to a story published yesterday, Charles T. Yerkes recently paid $5,000 duty on a painting by Rubens, purchased by him in Paris thirteen months ago and brought to Chicago about a month later. The painting, which represents Ixion and Juno and is 20 feet wide by 10 high, was declared as having cost $6,000, according to the story; but, it is alleged, the local customs authorities learned that the real cost was about $37,500, and Mr. Yerkes, admitting the correctness of their figures, paid the $5,000 duty just before he sailed for Europe, a few weeks ago.

A representative of Collector Bidwell declined yesterday to make any statement regarding these alleged facts, but finally said that there had been a case something like that. An official of the law division of the Custom House declared that if the case had been as stated the owner would not have been allowed to pay duty on the increased valuation, but his painting must have been seized.

INHERITOR OF FORTUNE IN WANT.

ARRAIGNED FOR DRUNKENNESS, CHARLES MATHEWS TELLS JUDGE HE IS A "BUM."

Charles Mathews was arraigned before Magistrate Poole on a charge of intoxication in the West Side court yesterday.

"I picked him up as a matter of charity," said Policeman Ryerson. "He was lying in a hallway in Eighth-ave., near Thirty-first-st., in a drunken condition shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and I was afraid he would freeze to death."

"I am the son of the late Edward C. Mathews," declared the prisoner. "He was a well known real estate dealer a couple of decades ago. He was a partner of James C. Brady, the lawyer and politician."

"I knew them both well," said Magistrate Poole. "You bear a striking resemblance to your father, who was a very wealthy man. How is it that you are in such dire straights?"

"Booze," laconically answered Mathews. "My father left me several hundred thousand dollars. Then I became a drunkard. Finally I went broke, and my friends shunned me because I became a bum. Here I am, down and out."

Magistrate Poole sent him to prison for ten days.

MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT SET ASIDE.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED BECAUSE A JUROR HAD PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED HIS OPINION.

The Appellate Division in the Fourth Department has set aside the verdict of guilty in the case of the people against Gabriel Bishop, who was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree in unintentionally causing the death of a man by exploding dynamite under a cottage, upon the ground that one of the jurors who served in the case was incompetent to serve in the case and was guilty of misconduct.

It appears that after the jury was drawn the defendant's attorney received several telephone messages and an anonymous letter, stating that one of the jurors, before coming into court, had asserted that he would be on the jury and would teach the defendant not to use any more dynamite. The juror whose integrity was thus impeached had said in his examination concerning his qualification to sit that he had no opinion about the case and had not talked with any one about it; that he had heard it discussed, but had heard no opinion expressed about it.

The next day after the case had been opened by the District Attorney, a conference was held, at which the trial judge, the District Attorney, the defendant's counsel and the juror in question were present. The juror, when informed of the charge against him, earnestly and emphatically denied the same, and stated distinctly that he had no preconceived opinions about the case, and that he did not make the remark imputed to him. On the assurances the juror was permitted to serve, and took part in rendering a verdict of guilty.

A motion for a new trial was made, based upon five affidavits by apparently disinterested persons, stating that the juror in question had expressed to several persons his desire to serve on that particular jury and his intention to aid in punishing the defendant. The statements in these affidavits were contradicted only by the juror in question, and the trial judge denied the motion for a new trial.

Justice Williams, in his opinion setting aside the verdict, stated that there was not a particle of evidence in the record tending to discredit the five persons who made the affidavits. They were all neighbors of the juror. One was a physician, and all were well known citizens. Their character and reputation were in no way attacked, and no reason could be conceived why they should make the affidavits if they were untrue. The justice added: "The defendant was entitled to be tried by, and to have his case passed upon by, a full jury of twelve fair, honest, impartial men. He was deprived of that right in this case, and his conviction and the judgment thereon must, therefore, be reversed and set aside and a new trial ordered."

MANTELS AND GRATES ARE REAL ESTATE.

JUSTICE M'LENNAN CLASSES THESE WITH GAS PIPES, PLUMBING AND SIMILAR FIXTURES.

In January, 1900, the firm of Andrews & Newell, of Syracuse, sold certain mantels and gas grates to a Mrs. Archibald, with the understanding that she should pay for the same in monthly instalments. They were placed in a house occupied by her in that city, and they were made fast to the freehold by screws and embedded in cement. The house was owned by one Powers, who had no knowledge of the transaction between the firm of Andrews & Newell and Mrs. Archibald. The latter occupied the house by virtue of a contract which she had made with the owner, whereby she was to have a deed for the house when paid for. By the terms of the agreement she made with Andrews & Newell the title to the mantels and grates was to remain in Andrews & Newell until those articles were paid for. Mrs. Archibald failed to keep up her payments to Powers, and also failed to pay Andrews & Newell, and in consequence Powers recovered possession of the premises from her. Andrews & Newell then insisted that inasmuch as Mrs. Archibald had not paid for the mantels and grates according to the terms of her contract with them, they had the legal right to their possession and return. The owner, on the other hand, insisted that the manner in which the articles were attached to the house made them a part of the freehold and constituted them real estate and his property, notwithstanding the agreement between Mrs. Archibald and Andrews & Newell, of which he had no knowledge.

Andrews & Newell brought suit against Powell to test the question in the Municipal Court of the city of Syracuse, and recovered. Powell appealed to the Onandaga County Court and lost. He appealed again to the Appellate Division in the Fourth Department, and that tribunal has unanimously pronounced his contention correct, and has reversed the judgments of the two lower courts.

Justice McLennan, in his opinion, lays down the different tests which may be applied in cases of such character as between vender and vendee; mortgagor and mortgagee and landlord and tenant. He quotes with approval the rule that "Between vender and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee, it has been held that gas fixtures, including a gasometer and apparatus for generating gas, would pass with the house in which they were in use, but not between tenant and landlord, if put in by the tenant. The shelves, drawers and counter tables, fitted in a store, pass with the store as realty, and things which may be fixtures often become so, or otherwise, from the circumstance that they have been actually fitted for and applied to the realty," and "that, independent of any agreement to the contrary, gas piping, partitions, lead pipe, plumbing work, water closets and basins, which are attached to the house in the ordinary way, become part of the realty." Another test, the judge states, while not controlling, is whether or not the removal of the chattel would cause serious injury to the realty.

In closing, Justice McLennan says: "In the case at bar, if the agreement which the plaintiff made with Mrs. Archibald had been made with the knowledge or consent of the defendant-owner, or if the mantels and grates had been placed in the house with his knowledge and consent, and with the intent that they should retain their character as personal property, it is not doubted that such articles would not have become a part of the realty, and the defendant, if he had refused to surrender possession of the same after demand duly made, would be liable to the plaintiff for their value."

JUSTICE KENEFICK SHOWS MERCY.

HE SENTENCES EDMINSTER, CONVICTED OF KILLING HIS COLORED MISTRESS, TO ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

After two adjournments Arthur Edminster, the young man who was tried and convicted of manslaughter in the first degree in stabbing and killing his mulatto mistress, Louisa Jones, at No. 597 Seventh-ave. on August 17 last, was yesterday sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

In passing sentence Justice Kenefick said that the evidence showed that Edminster had been of excellent character until he met the Jones woman.

"Under all the circumstances," said he, "I will not send you to State's prison, where you would have to associate with desperate and depraved characters, but will send you instead to Elmira Reformatory, where, if you behave yourself, you may gain your release in a comparatively short time, and may make a fresh start in life and perhaps become eventually a good citizen."

LAST OF MANNES QUARTET CONCERTS.

The last concert by the Mannes String Quartet will be given at 3:30 p. m. on Wednesday, February 5, at the home of Mrs. David S. Cowles, Milton and Apawamis aves., Rye, N. Y. The programme includes numbers from quartets by Haydn and Brahms, the Parsifal paraphrase and the harp quartet of Beethoven. Tickets can be had in advance from Mrs. Percy Morgan, Harrison, N. Y., or at the door on the day of the concert.

GOULD OUT OF DIAMOND MATCH.

According to a special dispatch from Chicago Edwin Gould has disposed of all his holdings in the Diamond Match Company and will not be a candidate for re-election as a director at the annual meeting, which is soon to be held. At Mr. Gould's office it was said yesterday that he was out of town.

TOPICS IN CONNECTICUT.

PLANS FOR TOWN REPRESENTATION—SAFEGUARDING FACTORY EMPLOYES—TO USE VOTING MACHINES.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 1 (Special).—For the first week since its getting together, the Constitutional Convention seems to be approaching a condition for actual work, and a vote is expected next week or the first part of the week after. The general drift of the leading minds of the convention has been for the last few days toward what is known as the Bennett plan, introduced by Charles Hopkins Clark, the delegate from this city. This plan provides for one representative from every town of less than 5,000 inhabitants, of which there are 134; two for every town of at least 5,000 and less than 15,000, of which there are 22; three for every town with 15,000 and less than 25,000, four for every town with 25,000 and less than 50,000, five from every town of 50,000 and less than 100,000, of which there are three, and six from towns having a population in excess of 100,000, of which there is one—New-Haven. This would mean a House of Representatives of 225 members, somewhat smaller than the present house; would still preserve town autonomy and give to the larger towns more power, while not taking materially from the small towns. An enlarged Senate, based on population, is the chief thing to remedy the real condition that has called the convention into being. During the week many of the speeches have been tending in this direction, notably those of John H. Perry, of Fairfield; Lewis Sperry, of South Windsor; D. Ward Northrop, of Middletown, and some others. Ex-Chief Justice Andrews, president of the convention, made an address in committee of the whole Thursday, in which he made an historical analysis of the inherent rights of the towns, and was of the opinion that it would be unwise to change materially the right of towns to be represented in the legislature. He favors a Senate based on population. It is the generally expressed opinion that the vote of the convention will be for the Bennett plan or for some modification of it. No other plan has been seriously favored by so many of the leading men of the body.

H. S. Frye, of the New-England Tobacco Growers' Association, has resigned from its presidency because of its disagreement with the stand he has taken on the Cuban tariff on tobacco. In his letter to Secretary Hardin of the association Mr. Frye says: "I know that every reason demands that the United States should demand control of the market of Cuba, and I know the only way to do so is to open our markets to her sugar and tobacco products at a reasonable rate of duty." He says every dollar he has is tied up and dependent upon the prosperity of the New-England leaf tobacco interest, and that he has consented to drop his contention for one rate of duty only on Havana tobacco, and, in deference to alarm over the possible competition of Cuban tent tobacco, urge retention of two rates on all imported leaf. There is no doubt that in this matter he represents the more energetic and active growers of the valley, who are turning their attention to tent grown Sumatra. Mr. Frye has been a useful man to the tobacco growers of the State, probably none more so, and his resignation will undoubtedly have some effect on efforts made in their behalf in Washington. The fact is that the growers of field tobacco of small capital are jealous of the tent growing schemes that are entering so largely into the life of this region.

George L. McLean, State Factory Inspector, has sent his annual report to the Governor and it has been published. It has to do with the condition of the bakeshops of the State, in regard to their ventilation and sanitary condition, and he finds great improvement under the new law, which prescribes certain areas of space and certain conditions as to basement bakeries. The guarding of employes of factories in the State from dangerous machinery has been more promptly attended to and elevators are better and safer than they were formerly. He reports that insurance companies are working along the lines of elevator protection, greatly to the benefit of the machinery of that kind in the State. The report on the increased use of electricity as a motive power shows that this method of securing power is not only popular in small shops, but is gaining in larger shops. The innovation in power making machines is the installation of a new idea in steam turbine engines by the Hartford Electric Light Company, which has been very successful from all points of view. In Norwich there has been installed a system of generating compressed air from a waterfall which bids fair to be successful commercially.

The selectmen of the town of Hartford have reported to the Common Council that, in their judgment, the polling districts of the city should be equipped with voting machines, and have recommended the purchase of fifteen of the machines for use at the coming election. It is probable that the Council will order them, and that the next election will be a machine affair. The force favoring these machines is very largely represented by the organized labor interests, which are strongly in favor of them. As the labor organizations have made a positive movement in the direction of presenting candidates for the Council at the next election, there will be much interest in the style of voting they prefer. Speaking of this, the plan seems to be moving along under an organization known as the Economic League, which is holding meetings in sections all over the city, and at least once a week in general session. The leaders of the movement do not say that a candidate for Mayor will be nominated, but are aiming for the control of the Council for the purpose of breaking up ring government. The new City Hall idea is not favored by them, but the completion of the Connecticut River bridge is one of the early things they want to see accomplished. As the building of that bridge is wholly in the control of a commission appointed by authority of the State, it is not to be clearly seen what influence any political party can have upon the matter, except that of pressure. The fact is, the commission is just as anxious to build the bridge as any other body of business men, but it has been a slow matter to get all things in readiness and to decide upon the best feasible plan. The commission reports to the Council in the course of a few weeks, as a matter of form. The city has little to do with the matter, anyway, except that it will be called upon to pay much the greater share of the expense.

The committee on the new City Hall has reported in favor of building one on the present site, and the report is on the table of the Council, waiting for action. This must be presented to the people for a vote before it can be settled that a new City Hall is to be built, and indications are that the present temper of the people is opposed to it, and that it would be heavily defeated at the polls.

THE ARION SOCIETY CARNIVAL.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TO PRESENT A STRIKING PICTURE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Arion Society will hold its annual carnival and masquerade ball in Madison Square Garden on next Friday night. The big Garden will be elaborately decorated. In the centre of the dancing floor will be the fountain of the Sultan. The spray will be illuminated by vari-colored electric bulbs. Garlands of flowers and Arabian lanterns surmount the octagon pillars which encompass the ballroom proper, and the mediæval castle gates allow entrance and exit to the dancing floor.

The corps de ballet will consist of one hundred coryphees in beautiful Arabian Night dress of pink and green, especially imported for the Arion ball. There will be eight solo dances by the prima ballerino in the course of the slow movements of the corps de ballet, and one separate solo, in the form of a new Spanish dance. The danseuse will be Mlle. Bartoletto, of the Metropolitan Opera House.

The procession will be the feature of the night. The first float will be that of the Sultan. Sherban and Schererazade drawn by six fellahs. They are on their way to the Alhambra Palace in Grenada to attend the grand festival. The Sultan is seen seated on a divan, with Scheherazade reading to him the Arabian Nights stories. The second float is preceded by a Persian warrior bearing Aladdin's banner, two Persian beauties and twelve women of the harem, and is drawn by Persian slaves. The third float, drawn by six fakirs, carries Prince Amuluck, with Princess Badial Djamal, daughter of the Spirit King, and the members of his household, followed by a retinue of Bedouins, princesses and amazons. The fourth float pictures Sinbad the Sailor at the helm of his ship, drawn by Moorish sailors and girls. With the Merchant of Bagdad are Ibrahim, captain of the ship; slaves and oarsmen. The fifth float carries the "Arion and Prince Carnival," preceded by a Turkish herald. Surrounding the prince are mermaids and fairies. This float will be drawn by six slaves in rich costumes.

After the procession the ballroom will be thrown open to the public.

MUTUAL LIFE'S BUSINESS IN 1901.

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York is a record of marvellous growth and prosperity. The assets of the company on December 31, 1901, amounted to $352,838,971 67, placing it easily at the head of its class of the world's financial institutions and showing a gain for the year of $27,985,819 16. This company has transacted a larger new business in America than any other institution. It does not issue policies upon impaired or vicious lives, nor does it seek business in unhealthy climates or where good sanitary conditions do not obtain.

ANNUAL BALL OF WEBSTER LODGE.

Daniel Webster Lodge No. 24, I. O. F. S. of L., will give its annual ball on February 19 at the Lexington Opera House (Terrace Garden). The feature of the evening will be the performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "Patience." The production is under the direction of H. Sylvester Krouse, formerly musical director of "San Toy," and will be staged by "Al" Henderson. Between the acts a musical specialty called "Hits" will be performed.

CORN MAY CAUSE BEEF SHORTAGE.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE SAYS LONDON DISPATCH IS AN ERROR.

Mr. Love, the live stock representative of the Atlantic Transport Line, in commenting on the dispatch from London published yesterday regarding the short supply of beeves and the small importation from the United States, said that the statement that not a single bullock had been landed at Deptford Market this week was an error because the Manitou, which had a number of cattle on board, landed there on Wednesday.

"There is no doubt that the supply of beeves in England is short," he said. "The question is not one of a shortage in the supply, but the prices are high in the Chicago market. In the London market there is no responsiveness in proportion, so shippers are holding back the cattle as much as possible. They do not care to lose money. I know of cases where the loss has been as high as $11 a head. Cattle ships are begging for cattle. I believe the shortage in the corn crop is at the bottom of the whole thing."

IT WON'T PROVE A REMEDY.

ELEVATED GUARDS INSTRUCTED TO STOP CROWDING AT TRAIN DOORS.

Guards on the elevated roads have been ordered to request passengers to "step lively" and move toward the centres of the cars when there are more passengers than seats at the rush hours. S. D. Smith, the superintendent of transportation in the employ of the Manhattan Railway Company, has warned the guards by notices posted on the company's bulletin boards that unless there is better compliance with the orders discharges from the service will follow. The notices declare that many complaints are made daily about failure to keep passengers from blocking the gates and doors at the ends of the cars.

Some of the trainmen say it is next to impossible to make passengers who are standing in cars keep near the middle of a car instead of creating a jam near the door. The company's officials appear to think that greater vigilance by the trainmen is needed for the comfort of the passengers and to prevent crowding at the platforms.

A PLACE FOR O'NEILL.

POLICEMAN WHO DEFIED DEVERY A COUNTY DETECTIVE ON JEROME'S STAFF.

A place with a salary of $1,000 a year has been provided for Edward O'Neill, who was dismissed from the police force last year because he defied Deputy Commissioner Devery and declared he would not submit to a "shakedown." O'Neill's case was made prominent in the campaign last fall, and the ex-policeman was employed as a speaker for the fusion ticket. He had temporary employment for a time in the office of John McCullagh, the State Superintendent of Elections. An effort was made to have him reinstated on the police force, but Commissioner Partridge decided that O'Neill's record would not permit of such a step. Now, O'Neill has been appointed a county detective on the staff of District Attorney Jerome.

FIRE BRIGADE LOSES ANOTHER MEMBER.

THE RANKS OF THE HARRY HOWARD HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY SAID TO BE DEPLETED.

By the death of M. O. West, a prominent manufacturer, who was buried yesterday in Port Chester, the Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, a popular fire organization of that place, lost its sixth member within three months. All of the firemen who have died were prominent in Port Chester. George E. Moger, who was first to die, was Receiver of Taxes; Samuel Benedict, the next victim, kept a large market. Then followed James E. Leviness, a real estate broker, and A. Francis Clark, a jeweller. The last two victims were John F. Mills, president of the Port Chester Savings Bank and Eagle Iron Foundry, and M. O. West, senior member of the cotton and linen manufacturing firm of West & Simons. The two men were at the head of industries in Port Chester which employ nearly three thousand men and women.

All of the victims have died from natural causes, but their deaths have been entirely unexpected. As a result of the recent deaths the ranks of the company are depleted, and the young men of Port Chester are being invited to join to make up the loss. Some young men refuse to have anything to do with the company because they think it is unlucky, but others say that the members died simply because their times had come, and have sent in their applications. The members will soon hold a memorial meeting for their dead companions, at which the Rev. Charles Edward Brugler, chaplain of the company, who is also rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, will preach a sermon.

NAVAL MILITIA TO ESCORT GOVERNOR.

THE FIRST BATTALION HAS BEEN ACCEPTED TO DO DUTY AT PRINCE HENRY'S RECEPTION.

Colonel N. B. Thurston, Deputy Police Commissioner, and Lieutenant C. E. Gilpin, U. S. N., will be judges at a competitive drill and review of the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, to be held at the armory of the 71st Regiment next Wednesday night. The drill will be between the four divisions comprising the battalion for the honor of carrying the colors for the ensuing year, the second division now being the color division. The drill will include infantry movements, as provided for landing parties of naval men, and a street riot formation.

The battalion will be reviewed by Captain Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of the State, and will be under the command of Commander W. B. Franklin, with Lieutenant R. Raynor as adjutant. Lieutenant Irving Blount will be the officer of the day, and Ensign R. L. Low officer of the guard. The military ceremonies will be followed by a dance. In the course of the review there will be a presentation of long service medals and prizes. Among those to receive medals for long service are Lieutenants R. W. Candler, H. N. Fletcher, W. J. Henderson, D. N. B. Sturgis and L. M. Josephthal; W. T. Zerega, chief boatswain's mate; R. S. Case, boatswain's mate, and W. E. Hannegan, gun captain. Among those who are to receive 100 per cent duty medals are Lieutenants R. Raynor, C. L. Andrews, D. N. B. Sturgis, H. Guion, W. B. Dunning and H. W. York. Ensigns W. L. Tompkins, E. C. de Kay and R. L. Low, T. M. Minton, gun captain, and Chief Quartermaster L. A. Goldstone.

The Second Division will be presented with the Duncan Cup for Creedmoor shooting, and also with the secondary battery prize, won on practice on the United States steamer Alleen last summer. The battalion has been accepted as escort to Governor Odell during the ceremonies incident to the reception to Prince Henry.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 1 (Special).—The week ending to-day was a satisfactory one in the local print cloth market, and the closing found the market in a most desirable condition. Brokers report sales aggregating from 150,000 to 200,000 pieces, and the total was limited only by the refusal of manufacturers to part with much of the limited supply at the prevailing figure. In consequence there was a jump of a sixteenth on Thursday. It came close after the increase in Providence, and was due to the fact that converters were short, and could not induce manufacturers to sell at 3 cents. When the regular goods went up, 28 inch 64x60s, which style follows regulars closely, went to 3 cents. The sales of regulars were confined to a few thousand pieces, the rest being made up mostly of narrow odds. The stock on hand is small, and contracts at 3 1-16 cents are for a short time only, as mill men are not eager to engage too far ahead, with every prospect of another advance. The sales made are only in small lots. The market has never been in a more sold up condition. With the outpost for foreign trade increasing, some local mills are reducing the grade of the fine prints for Oriental trade. The contracts now on hand take care of the production until well into June, so that the market is very firm. Prices for wide goods continue on the 4 cent basis for 38½ inch 64x68s, and 4¼ cents for 39 inch 68x72s. Regulars are quoted at 3 1-16 cents and fairly active.

$640,000 LENT ON PROPERTY.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has lent to Maria A. Herter $640,000 on the property on the north side of Fifty-eighth-st., 100 feet west of Park-ave., 150 by 100.5; Park-ave., west side, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-eighth-st., 50 by 100, and Fifty-ninth-st., south side, 175 feet east of Madison-ave., 25 by 100.5.

GROUT SAYS EXPRESS CARS ARE LEGAL.

Controller Grout said yesterday that he was certain the surface railroad companies were not violating any law when they operated express cars over their lines. William N. Amory, formerly connected with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said yesterday that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was running express cars over its line in violation of the charter.

"The whole thing was thrashed out in the case of De Grauw agt. the Long Island Electric Railroad," said the Controller. "Justice Hatch wrote the opinion for the Appellate Division, which was sustained by the highest court, and he held that the companies, with the permission of the city, could operate express cars. If the traffic of the surface lines should become so congested that the running of express cars interfered with the regular passenger traffic, then doubtless the city could step in and insist that the express business be done away with."

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From Friday, February 7th, until the Morning of the 14th, inclusive.

And the sale will be held at MENDELSSOHN HALL, Fortieth Street, East of Broadway,

On Friday Evening, February 14th, 1902.

A *Catalogue de Luxe*, limited to one hundred and fifty copies, the majority of which have already been disposed of, will be furnished to applicants at cost of production, $10.00 each. It is illustrated with twenty-seven fine photogravure reproductions by Messrs. Elson & Co., Boston, with the Biographical Notes and Appreciations on French Japan paper. Binding of red cloth, with gilt top.

For further information and catalogues address

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

TITUS RECOVERS STOLEN SILVER.

HE EXPECTS TO BAG THE BURGLARS WHO ROBBED MERIDEN-BRITANNIA COMPANY.

Captain Titus of the Detective Bureau announced yesterday that all of the property stolen from the Meriden-Britannia Company, silversmiths, of Nos. 1,128 and 1,130 Broadway and No. 208 Fifth-ave., on Wednesday night was recovered yesterday by Detective Sergeants Walsh, Oppenheim, Frazee and O'Rourke. Captain Titus would not say where the stolen property was found, or if the police knew who the burglars were, although he hoped to arrest them yesterday.

ANNUAL REUNION OF BROWN ALUMNI.

The annual reunion and dinner of the alumni of Brown University in this city will take place at the University Club, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-fourth-st., on next Friday at 7 p. m. A business meeting of the club will be held at 6:45 p. m. All who have at any time been connected with Brown University, either as students or instructors, are invited to attend. It is possible that the addresses of some of the alumni now living in New-York are not known to the secretary, or that there have been changes in the addresses of members of which the secretary is not aware, and, consequently, invitations have not been received. For this reason those who have not been informed of the dinner should immediately communicate with Everett Colby, the secretary, No. 40 Wall-st., giving their names and addresses and stating their intention to be present. Tickets may be obtained from the secretary on application.

James W. Perry, '74, president of the club, will preside, and President Faunce of the university will address the alumni. The following have also agreed to speak: Professor George P. Fisher, '47, of Yale University; F. B. Hazard, '81; Professor F. L. Gamage, '82; Professor H. B. Gardner, '84; Professor W. C. Bronson, '87; Gardner Colby, '87, and the Rev. George H. Ferris, '89. It is hoped that the alumni of Brown in this city will show their loyalty to the college by attending in large numbers.

SEVENTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The seventh annual entertainment and reception of the Republican Club of the XXXIVth Assembly District, of which William H. Ten Eyck is the leader, is to be held at the New Harlem Casino, One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. and Seventh-ave., on the evening of February 12. The committee of arrangements for the entertainment consists of Philip W. Reinhard, jr., chairman; Henry J. Cushen, Stephen Kent, George A. Haupt, H. R. McAllister and Charles S. Wurtz.

TROPHIES FOR REGIMENT COMPANIES.

At the review of the 71st Regiment by Adjutant General Henry to-morrow night there will be several presentations of trophies. Company B (Captain Beekman) will receive the General Greene Trophy and the Veterans' Trophy, both for recruiting. Company D (Captain Flack) will receive the Bank's Trophy for armory rifle shooting for teams of twenty-five men. The library will be changed from the veterans' room to the board of officers room, which is a much larger apartment and more suitable. Billiard tables are also to be added. The old library room will be used for the board room. Lieutenant Wilson, recently elected in Company G, has received his commission.

TO ELECT MAJORS IN NINTH REGIMENT.

An election for two majors will be held in the 9th Regiment to-morrow night. These offices have been vacant for some time, and there has been considerable ill feeling developed over filling them. It is expected that Captain J. D. Walton of Company D and Captain J. J. Byrne of Company K will be elected, although it is rumored that there may be some opposition. Lieutenant Colonel Japha, recently elected, has been commissioned. First Sergeant Walter Taylor, of Company E, has, after twenty years' service, taken his discharge, and Sergeant Fred Kramer will succeed him. There will be a regimental drill on Tuesday.

VANDERBILT TO COMMAND HONOR GUARD.

New duties will be delegated to Lieutenant Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the 12th Regiment, at the review of the regiment by Brigadier General George Moore Smith, which is to be held at the armory on February 13, having been chosen as an officer of the guard on that occasion. This guard will consist of fifty enlisted men, and will first be formed at a guard mount preceding the review, early in the evening. The guard will render honors to General Smith as he enters the armory. Lieutenant Reginald Foster, of Company G, is organizing a bicycle squad, which will perform a number of evolutions at the military tournament of the company to be held in April next. An interesting match race on bicycles is to take place at the armory on February 6 between Private O. Ludwig, of Company D, champion one mile rider of the guard, and Private George Cameron, of the 8th Regiment. Colonel Dyer is pleased at the active recruiting in the regiment; no less than thirty-seven new men were enlisted in the last week.

THE APOLLO PIANO PLAYER.

A call at the salesrooms of the Apollo Company, No. 101 Fifth-ave., will give one the opportunity to hear almost any piece of piano music he may desire played by the Apollo piano player with the skill and finish years of training could not give to most persons' fingers. The Apollo, like other automatic piano players, is worked by pneumatic pressure, with foot pumping; but it has many points of superiority over other machines. For one thing, the action on the keys is not a leverage blow, but a direct blow over the key, like the human finger motion. Then the tempo is entirely independent of the foot pumps, being regulated by a key controlled by the right hand. Still another point of superiority is the fact that the key can be changed at will. This is not only an advantage in playing accompaniments to other instruments, but makes it possible at once to obviate the frequent trouble arising from shrinkage or expansion of the paper rolls, causing double notes to be struck. With other machines, such trouble can only be remedied by shifting the roll itself, stopping for a time the progress of the tune. The Apollo rewinds the roll without numbing; it is a handsome machine and easily manipulated, even by children. The children can play for their own dances, and any one can play his favorite pieces, though he does not know a note of music and his fingers are stiff and quite untrained.

FRENCH CULINARY EXPOSITION.

Next Tuesday, at Madison Square Garden, an interesting exposition of the culinary art will be held by the Société Culinaire Philanthropique, the benevolent organization of the French chefs of the leading clubs, hotels, restaurants and families of this and other cities. It will be followed by the annual French Cooks' Ball. The exhibition and ball are conducted for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund of the society. The vast Madison Square Garden will be transformed into a golden ballroom in a frame of the tricolor, a golden canopy entirely hiding the roof, divided into symmetrical segments by rippling valances. Two dozen mammoth gonfalons 18 feet long in the French and American colors will be suspended from the canopy. In the centre of the amphitheatre will be an immense French flag, with an area of six hundred square feet, flanked on either side by an American flag of the same dimensions. The upper tiers will be draped with the tricolor of France in the form of mammoth portieres, with lambrequins formed of American flags. Large spaces on the sides of the Garden will be covered with escutcheons, with the national colors of the United States, with French and American flags festooned at the sides and reaching their points to the upper tier. The exhibition will be open from 2 to 6 in the afternoon and after 8 p. m.

The world-famous Remnant Sale must be a worthy one. All are this season's remnants. We