PLAYERS ALL ARRESTED.

Sixty-two Caught in a Poolroom Raid.

SAID TO BE GREENE'S NEW POLICY.

Inspector Elbert O. Smith, with several detective sergeants and a score of policemen from the stations in Charles-st. and Mercer-st., broke into a poolroom in Sixth-ave., near Third-st., yesterday afternoon, and made many arrests. The raid was made on warrants issued by Justice Wyatt, of the Court of Special Sessions, on affidavits made by Detective Sergeants Maretti and Carberry, of Inspector Smith's staff. Maretti and Carberry said they had made daily visits to the poolroom and had placed bets on horses for a week.

The raid was chiefly remarkable because all of the sixty-two men found in the place were made prisoners. All were charged with aiding and abetting a poolroom. The police have made a practice of locking up only the men for whom they held warrants, allowing the others to go after careful scrutiny. It was hinted by some of the policemen last night that Inspector Smith's action was based on an order issued by Commissioner Greene. Commissioner Greene would not discuss the subject last night.

The first policemen on the scene yesterday were the Charles-st. station men. They got around in the rear and covered avenues of retreat. Then the Mercer-st. men disposed themselves at various points of vantage, and when all was ready, Roundsman Quinn, with Maretti and Carberry, went to the front door and demanded admission. It was refused, so Inspector Smith ordered the arrest of the alleged "lookout," Joseph Thomas. Then Quinn, with a heavy sledgehammer, beat down the door. This disposed of, a second door was found, and was also battered down. A flight of stairs led to another door, made of thick wood heavily covered with sheet iron. It took many trenchant blows of sledgehammer, axe and crowbar before it was disposed of, but at last entrance was gained to a room about 50 by 20 feet, in which were about sixty-five men.

At one end of the room was a partition reaching up to the ceiling. Here and there were apertures through which slips or money could be passed. The police chopped a hole through the partition. A man, who had been sitting at a telephone crawled out of a window. From the fire escape he crawled over a ladder to an adjoining building, and so escaped, although there were policemen above, below and back of him. The police confiscated two telephones, some racing cards and $300, and then loaded the sixty-two men who had been coralled into the patrol wagons.

The police first announced that Joseph Thomas, Joseph Collins, John Reynolds and James Smith were the principals who were under arrest, but later they said that the only real heads of the room they had captured were Thomas, the doorman; James A. Smith, forty years old, of No. 32 Charleton-st., and Thomas Steward, forty years old, of No. 140 Macdougal-st.

A furor was created among the prisoners when it was announced that Inspector Smith so construed the law relating to poolrooms that he was going to have each of the prisoners charged with a felony. Such a charge would make the presence of a police magistrate necessary before the men could be admitted to bail. Soon, however, lawyers who had been summoned by the prisoners began to arrive at the stations. They so overwhelmed the inspector with their protests that he decided that the men should be charged with misdemeanor.

Hanging in the room raided yesterday was a charter made out to the Dominick Social Club, issued May 15, 1896.

CAPTAIN STUCK IN WINDOW IN RAID.

Released by His Men—Says Proprietor is Worthy of Adams's Shoes.

Captain William H. Hodgins, of the Madison-st. station, with several of his detectives, broke into the headquarters of an alleged policy game at No. 17 Hamilton-st. yesterday afternoon, which has been operated, so the captain says, by a man who is worthy to fill "Al" Adams's shoes. The alleged proprietor, who gave his name as Daniel Sweeney, but who the captain says is Herman Fringer, and James McDonald, said to be Fringer's runner, were found there and arrested, the former on the charge of being a common gambler and the latter with aiding and abetting.

Captain Hodgins and his men were investigating the shooting of "Billy" McMahon by "Paddy" Shea, which happened at No. 19 Hamilton-st. several days ago, when he saw McDonald rush up to the door. Becoming suspicious, he kept a watch on the place. Yesterday he decided to act, and when McDonald entered the place the captain and his four detectives followed. The door was closed in their faces, but they smashed it off the hinges and broke down another inside, finding Sweeney and McDonald there together. Captain Hodgins went to the rear of the house when the door was found locked and tried to enter by a window. As he is a heavy man, he stuck fast in the sash and could not release himself until his men appeared.

In the room was a stove with a hot fire therein, and when this was put out charred bits of what the detectives believe are policy slips and drawings were found. Cash amounting to $102 58 was found.

NEW BRIDGE REGULATIONS DISPLEASE

Teamsters Must Turn in from the Right—An Arrest Made.

Deputy Commissioner Piper, through two of his Central Office men, McCulloch and Burns, extended traffic regulations to the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge last evening with results that were not wholly productive of good feeling among the drivers. Burns and McCulloch, in plain clothes, posted themselves in the street and ordered the vehicles according to instructions. The feature of their plan was an arrangement by which teams coming down Park Row intending to turn in to the left were compelled to go down almost to Frankfort street, and there turn into the line of vehicles going north. The scheme caused a lot of confusion and much profanity, and the trolley cars spoiled it most of the time.

The incident which drew the attention of many in the homegoing crowds to the new regulations was the arrest shortly after 7 o'clock of John McLaughlin, of No. 230 Fourth-ave., Brooklyn, a driver for F. Donovan & Co., of No. 614 Union-st., Brooklyn. McLaughlin is well known as a good teamster to the regular bridge police and transportation officials, and they, as well as other witnesses of the affair, declare that he was innocent of intended violation of the traffic rule. He was driving down Park Row, and attempted, as he had always done before, to cut across the trolley tracks and go directly into the driveway.

Roundsman Burns, whom McLaughlin had never seen before, and who was without any mark showing him to be an officer, shouted to him to stop, and when McLaughlin did not grasp his meaning at once he called Patrolman Sullivan, who was detailed to the bridge entrance yesterday from the Forty-second Precinct, and ordered him to arrest McLaughlin. The teamster was taken to the Oak-st. station, where he was charged with violating a corporation ordinance. His employer appeared later in the evening and gave bail for him.

GREENE REINSTATES O'NEILL.

On Recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Davis—To Release All Claims.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday reinstated as a member of the police force Edward O'Neill, who was dismissed for talking back to Devery in the trial room at Police Headquarters in 1901. Devery was Commissioner Murphy's deputy at that time, and insulted O'Neill, who was tried before him on a citizen's complaint. He was abusing O'Neill, after telling him he would order a fine of thirty days' pay, and as O'Neill was leaving the trial room he retorted that he would not submit to a "shakedown."

At his trial on Devery's charge of insubordination O'Neill tried to show that he had been transferred many times because he would not pay blackmail. After his dismissal he became active in the campaign against Tammany, and for a year or so he has been a county detective in the District Attorney's office. The legislature at its last session passed an act authorizing the Police Commissioner to give a new trial to O'Neill. Recently Deputy Commissioner Davis took testimony in the new trial. Devery appeared as a witness and said he thought O'Neill was a good policeman. He said he would be glad to have O'Neill restored to the police force. General Greene's action yesterday was on the recommendation of Mr. Davis, in part as follows:

In view of the fact that he has already been punished by suspension from the force for a period of two years, I recommend that he be reinstated in the same grade as that from which he was dismissed, that is, patrolman of the first grade, and that he receive a warning that insubordinate conduct on his part, such as that proved against him herein, will not again be tolerated, his reinstatement to take effect upon his filing in the Police Department a release to the City of New-York, duly executed in form to be approved by the Corporation Counsel, of any and all claims for pay or length of service during the time from the date of his dismissal to the date of his reinstatement.

DR. TRUDEAU TO DECIDE

To Say Whether Mr. Harriman Shall Be Operated on This Morning.

NO FEAR OF THE OUTCOME.

There was a consoltation last evening of physicians and surgeons, including Dr. William T. Bull, Dr. Lewis R. Morris and Dr. W. G. L. Lyle, regarding the advisability of removing the appendis of E. H. Harriman to avoid the danger of appendicitis in the future. It was decided that the operation should be performed, subject to the advice, however, of Dr. E. L. Trudeau, who last summer attended Mr. Harriman at Paul Smith's, when he had his first attack of appendicitis. Dr. Trudeau left Saranac Lake last evening and will reach New-York this morning.

Mr. Harriman, it was said last evening, has almost recovered from his second attack and is in splendid condition for an operation. He expressed his utmost confidence in the judgment of the physicians, but said he would like to have them meet and talk with Dr. Trudeau before the operation should take place. He felt that Dr. Trudeau, having had charge of him during his first attack of the disease, knew his constitution and understood the cause of the ailment. He would therefore like to hear his opinion. He felt he could stand an operation well, and if the doctors thought it the best thing to do he was willing.

Dr. Trudeau will meet the surgeons at the Hotel Netherland on his arrival here. Should the operation be performed, as is expected, it will take place between 8 and 10 o'clock in the rooms Mr. Harriman has engaged in the Netherland. Dr. Bull will have charge. The doctors have no fear of the result, it was said last evening, owing to the patient's general condition.

Mr. Harriman was driven to the hotel in a carriage last evening. He walked into the hotel to the elevator and then went to his room. He looked much improved.

CLEVELAND TROLLEY DEAL.

Company with Probably $23,500,000 Capital to Operate All Lines.

Cleveland, May 19.—After negotiations carried on for many months with a view to consolidating the two big street railway companies of this city, an agreement was reached to-day at a conference between Senator Hanna, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and President Horace E. Andrews, of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, which will result in the amalgamation of their interests and the placing of all lines under one management. It is understood that the new company will have a capitalization of not less than $23,500,000. Senator Hanna will, it is said, be the chairman of the board of directors, while Mr. Andrews will be president.

The consolidated company will issue universal transfers, it is said, but there will probably be no reduction in fare, as was originally proposed by the promoters of the deal. It is known that Senator Hanna opposed, on behalf of his company, a reduction of fare at this time in order that the streetcar people might have lower fares to offer in return for a renewal of the franchises.

The Cleveland Electric Railway Company has a capital of $13,000,000 and operates 136 miles of track. The Cleveland City Railway Company has an authorized capital of $9,000,000, with eighty-six miles of track. While no official information has been given out relative to the basis of consolidation, it is believed that the new company will take over the stock of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company at 100 and give 130 for Cleveland City Railway shares.

SAYS FLOWER HAD TO PAY $150,000.

Mills Testifies Doctor Was Forced to Do This to Quiet "Kickers."

George Edward Mills, under further examination at his trial before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday, denied that any of the money given Detective Sergeant Brindley in a Park Row restaurant was for Assistant District Attorney Garvan. After telling of what happened at the restaurant, Mills denied emphatically that the Hagaman case was mentioned at the conversation with Brindley, and in reply to a question by ex-Justice Fursman, his counsel, said he knew it would be suicidal to get the indictments in the Flower case, as he had no use for them.

Ernest F. Hoerig, a witness who did not appear on Monday, said he lived in Long Island City and was a stockholder in the Lone Pine Company. He testified that he was present at a meeting of the board of directors, and heard Mills state that Mr. Garvan's father was in financial difficulties, and that Garvan "could be reached." This Mills denied on Monday while on the witness stand.

In the cross-examination Assistant District Attorney Rand endeavored for a long time to get Mills to say how much money had been secured from the stockholders in the Lone Pine Company. Mills, after a number of evasive answers, finally said that he thought between $1,000,000 and $1,250,000 had been secured from the stockholders. He said that after the difficulties Dr. Flower had been forced to pay $150,000 out of his own pocket to quiet some of the "kickers."

The Assistant District Attorney brought out the fact from Mills that he and Meloy had been enemies, and that although affairs had been patched up between them on March 16 there still remained some animosity of feeling between them.

Mr. Rand tried in vain to get Mills to state how far he would trust Meloy. Mills told of meetings with Meloy after March 16, when the Lone Pine Company's troubles were settled. He also told of a meeting of the board of directors when he represented Mrs. Delabarre, and had proxies of 400 persons, amounting to 20,100 shares. He added that Meloy had admitted that he (Meloy) was the cause of Dr. Flower's troubles.

In questioning Mills, Assistant District Attorney Rand tried to bring out that Flower and Meloy were enemies. In a particular conversation Mills said he believed Meloy would help Flower out of his difficulties. Referring to Meloy, Mr. Rand asked Mills:

"You knew Meloy was a dog who bit the hand that caressed him?"

Mr. Fursman jumped up and said: "I object to the oratory of the young District Attorney. I don't know where he got the expression, but I don't think he read it in the law books."

Mr. Rand, walking toward Mr. Fursman, said: "No, Judge. It is entirely original with me."

Ex-Justice Fursman then answered, tartly: "Anything that pertains to dog, in my opinion, is original with you."

SOFT COAL CRUSADE RENEWED.

Police of Sanitary Squad Make Twenty-five Arrests on Both Rivers.

The crusade against the use of soft coal was renewed yesterday when at least twenty-five arrests for violation of the ordinance were made by police of the sanitary squad.

Chief Sanitary Inspector Bramley, Dr. Benson, assistant sanitary superintendent, Roundsman Henry and ten patrolmen of the sanitary squad made a tour of Manhattan Island yesterday in the boat Franklin Edson. They went up the West Side as far as One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and on the East Side to One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st. Wherever they noticed the heavy black smoke pouring out of the high chimneys one of the men was put ashore with instructions to make an arrest. All the patrolmen were especially instructed, according to Health Commissioner Lederle, not to arrest the engineer or fireman, but either to arrest the superintendent or the owner of the premises. Among the places where Dr. Lederle said violations were found are:

The New-York Hygeia Ice Company, Eighty-second-st. and East River; the Ringler Brewing Company; the Thomas Conville Brewing Company, East Forty-sixth-st., and Seidenberg & Co., tobacco dealers, Seventy-third-st. and First-ave. In the case of the Conville Brewing Company, Dr. Lederle said it was a rearrest, as a representative of that firm is now out on $200 bail awaiting trial for a similar offence.

While going down the North River, Dr. Benson said, a dredging machine was found, from which the soft coal smoke hung like a pall over the river. An officer was sent on board with instructions to arrest the person in charge. Dr. Benson said that more arrests had been made yesterday than in all the time since January 1 up to yesterday. Before yesterday twenty-three arrests had been made.

Those arrested appeared in court later in the day, and the majority were held for trial later.

FIREMEN LOSE APPEAL.

Eight Hour Law Does Not Apply to Them, Court of Appeals Holds.

Albany, May 19.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower courts in sustaining Fire Commissioner Sturgis, of New-York City, and denied the appeal of Sweeney, a member of the Fire Department. While local in its details, the case affects every paid fireman in the State, and might have involved, with an opposite decision, the establishment of a two-platoon system in every fire department in the State.

Sweeney, who is a driver in the New-York City Fire Department, sought a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Fire Commissioner to limit his (Sweeney's) working day to eight hours. He contended that he was virtually on duty twenty hours out of every twenty-four; that it was within the power of the commissioner to employ as many additional drivers as necessary; that employment for twenty hours a day was cruel, and that such employment was inimical to public safety.

The city administration contended that the eight-hour provision of the Labor law did not apply to firemen, and that they, in spite of their occasional arduous labors, enjoy long periods of rest, special pensions and other privileges.

RUSSIA AND THE U. S.

Oscar S. Straus Calls the "Long Standing Friendship" Superficial.

Oscar S. Straus, who was twice Minister to Turkey, was asked yesterday to give his views regarding the relations between this country and Russia. He said among other things:

Whenever Russian horrors reach American ears we constantly hear about the long standing friendship between Russia and the United States. If we look beneath the surface, which is so necessary when Russia is concerned, we will find that, underlying courtesies to our naval officers and profuse diplomatic professions of friendship, will be found a purpose to accentuate hostility toward England. Let us for a moment see on what basis that friendship rests and in what manner it has been manifested.

Under Catherine II a scheme was formed, in 1779, when we were in the most trying period of our Revolutionary War, for giving George III effective assistance against us, on condition that the English aid Russia in renewed attacks upon the Turks. A part of this programme was that the Island of Minorca was to be ceded by England to Russia as a station for the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and as a rendezvous for the insurgent Greeks. This project was drawn up by Catherine's chief adviser, the licentious Count Potemkin, for presentation to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg; but through the adroitness of Count Panin, Catherine's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who favored the French interest against the English, this scheme fell through, thereby causing the Empress to adopt the anti-British policy—armed neutrality. This fact is referred to by Sir Edward Creasy in his history of the Ottoman Turks, as well as by Eaton, who was an intimate of Potemkin.

The nature of Russia's friendship for us at this period, when we were most in need of the friendly offices of foreign nations, is disclosed by Benjamin Franklin, who was then in Paris as one of our commissioners to negotiate peace with Great Britain. He describes with what friendly satisfaction Russia had learned of the recognition of our independence by the States-General of Holland.

Mr. Francis Dana was at this time our accredited Minister to Russia. He remained there about two years, asking to be recognized by Catherine, but the Empress refused to receive him or recognize the independence of our country—and this, too, although nine months before the preliminaries of peace had been signed. At last Dana, in September, 1783, being unsuccessful in his efforts to induce Catherine to receive him as the accredited representative of a friendly power or to have Russia recognize the independence of our country, obtained permission from Congress to return home.

A cause for gratitude on the part of the United States to Russia is to be found arising out of the following circumstances:

It will be remembered that Russia was the dominant power in the so-called "Holy Alliance," whose purpose was to dominate the American continent and especially to crush the spirit of liberty in South American republics. By reason of this friendly attitude of Russia and her allies toward the republics of South America and the United States, we are indebted for our farseeing continental policy, known as the Monroe Doctrine.

But we hear much of Russia's friendly attitude toward us during the Civil War and of her sending several warships to the Atlantic and to the Pacific with "sealed instructions." Much has been made of this. That it was a benefit to us is quite true. But has any one disclosed what those "sealed instructions" were, and has any one a right to suppose that they were for any other purpose than various offers of England, or, in other words, that her relations toward us, even during the Civil War were anything more than moves made by her upon the chessboard of European diplomacy purely and only as counter moves to England?

The Russia of to-day has nothing in common with the United States, and she would, if she could, cavilar our Declaration of Independence out of existence and wipe liberty from the face of the globe. The graphic forecast of her policy by England's greatest diplomatist, Stratford Canning, is verified in our day.

Rome of old extended its sway by conquest, but wherever its eagles flew the arts of civilization followed. The Russian bird of prey has no such commission. It turns indeed toward the sun, but the shadow of its wings is blighting, and moral desolation closes upon its flight.

Let not a false or misguided gratitude check the humane sympathies of America for the despoiled Finns, the persecuted Christian Stundists and the oppressed and massacred Jews.

FRENCH COUNT GUEST OF CORONER.

Former Sees Much Here Which Is an Improvement Over Things in France.

Count A. Rivet, of France, visited Coroner O'Gorman in The Bronx yesterday. He told the Coroner he had been sent here by the French Government to study methods of dealing out law in this country, with the idea of finding out if the way here was any better than that of the French courts.

At the close of an inquest, in which the New-Haven Railroad Company was exonerated from all blame in the death of a brakeman, the Count said he had seen several things while here which were a great improvement on the French methods. Particularly, he said, did he like the way in which to the Magistrates here was not given the power of final judgment in a case. He said he would suggest, on his return to the other side, that the French courts adopt that mode of procedure.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati; Benjamin Smith, dress goods and wash fabrics, No. 56 Worth-st., St. Denis.

Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco; W. B. Bradford, upholstery goods, Manhattan.

E. S. Brown Company, Fall River; C. McFarland, upholstery goods and carpets, Victoria.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; Samuel Carson, fancy goods, vellings, ribbons, etc. No. 115 Worth-st.

H. C. Cohn & Co., Rochester; H. C. Cohn, tie silks, Victoria.

S. Cohen & Co., Baltimore; B. Cohen, woollens, Imperial.

J. N. Euwer's Sons, Youngstown; W. D. Euwer, general buyer, St. Denis.

Ferguson-McKinney Drygoods Company, St. Louis; William Chattin, linens, white goods, corsets and ribbons, No. 43 Leonard-st.

William Filene & Sons, Boston; A. L. Filene, general buyer, Victoria.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester; D. M. Garson, woollens, Victoria.

M. Goodkind, Troy; drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, Herald Square.

B. Gothelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronig, fancy goods, Albert.

B. Gothelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; Louis L. Gothelf, fancy goods, Albert.

L. Griesheimer & Co., Rochester; L. Griesheimer, woollens, Savoy.

William Hengerer Company, Buffalo; C. A. Hengerer, carpets, No. 377 Broadway, Imperial.

Houston & Henderson, Buffalo; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods, Grand.

A. S. & T. Hunter, Utica; F. E. Mowers, white goods, No 55 White-st., Herald Square.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston; F. W. Coombs, silks, No. 8 Greene-st., Hollant.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston; W. W. Willey, domestics, No. 8 Greene-st.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg; M. Kaufmann, representative, No. 648 Broadway, Holland.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg; L. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits and waists, No. 648 Broadway, Herald Square.

Kline, Eppihelmer & Co., Reading; H. Ehl, cloaks, suits, waists, etc., Gilsey.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago; L. Herzog, linens, laces, hosiery, etc., No. 255 Church-st., Imperial.

Mandel Bros., Chicago; J. B. Ertle, silks and velvets, 450 Broome-st.; Grand.

Mandel Bros., Chicago; W. T. Campbell, ribbons, laces and trimmings, 450 Broome-st.; Grand.

Mandel Bros., Chicago; M. S. Waixel, 450 Broome-st.; Grand.

Daniel Miller Company, Baltimore; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woollens; Imperial.

J. Muhlfelder, Pittsfield; millinery and cloaks; Imperial.

Oppenheim, Obendorf & Co., Baltimore; Eli Oppenheim, cotton piece goods; Hoffman.

George B. Peck Drygoods Company, Kansas City; R. S. Burrell, carpets and upholstery goods; 2 Walker-st.

Reed, Jordan & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; J. G. Reed, drygoods, notions, furnishing goods, etc.; 28 East Thirty-second-st.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago; J. Oberdorfer, gloves, ribbons, laces, ladies' neckwear, etc.; 43 Leonard-st.

C. Rubens & Co., Chicago; Charles Rubens, tailors' trimmings, 74 Leonard-st.; Netherland.

Scott Drygoods Company, Cleveland; W. J. Reilly, 260 West Broadway; Navarr e.

Smith-McCord Drygoods Company, Kansas City; W. M. Miller, notions and fancy goods; 72 Leonard-st.; Criterion.

Smith-McCord Drygoods Company, Kansas City; William Cheek, frunishing goods; 72 Leonard-st.; Criterion.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Drygoods Company, St. Louis; L. Freund, domestics, linens and flannels; 458 Broadway; Winsonia.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Drygoods Company, St. Lou's; E. D. Bartholomy, housefurnishing goods; Navarre.

Syracuse Drygoods Company, Syracuse; W. A. Hunter, domestics and flannels; 51 Leonard-st.; Gregorian.

Syracuse Drygoods Company, Syracuse; J. P. Rule, white goods and linens; 51 Leonard-st.; Gregorian.

JEWELRY TRADE.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem; Mr. Grant, jewelry; 2 Walker-st.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; Sam Carson, jewelry; 115 Worth.

Reed, Jordan & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; J. G. Reed, jewelry; 28 East Thirty-second-st.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Meng & Shafer, Rochester; W. F. Shafer, hats; Victoria.

SAY MERRILL WAS BLACKMAILED.

Attachments in Boston Against New-Mexican Financier's "Trusted Friend."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, May 19.—Attachments for $20,000 and $10,000 have been entered here against John Fottler, jr., in the interests of Moody Merrill, or "Colonel Charles F. Grayson," the New-Mexican financier under arrest in New-York for alleged embezzlement. The attachments are said to be preliminary steps to Supreme Court suits. Fottler is the "trusted friend" to whom Merrill sent large sums of money in the last ten years to pay off claims against Merrill. It is declared by friends of Merrill and financiers that Merrill has been systematically blackmailed for a decade through playing upon his fears of prosecution, etc. The Silver City (N. M.) National Bank, on which checks were drawn by Merrill in payment of many of the Boston claims, has also taken a hand in the fight, and has entered suit against Fottler. Merrill and his backers will now fight the case to the bitter end, and confidently expect to win on all points at issue.

FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, 3 MONTHS.

Jamaica Man's Horses, S. P. C. A. Agent Said, Were Starving to Death.

Jamaica, Long Island, May 19.—Michael Deitz, of South-st., Jamaica, was arraigned to-day on a charge of cruelty to animals. He pleaded not guilty. William Dusing, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said that on April 27 he found three horses belonging to Deitz that were actually starving to death. The animals had to be shot. Deitz was sentenced to three months in jail.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Sheriff yesterday received another attachment against the Industrial Federation of America in favor of Charles S. Mackenzie, for $4,591. The attachment was granted by Justice Dugro, of the Supreme Court, on the ground that the defendant was a New-Jersey corporation. A deputy sheriff served a copy of the attachment on an officer of a local bank.

The Sheriff yesterday received five executions, aggregating $5,806, against the Maxim & Gay Company, turf information bureau, formerly at No. 280 Broadway; three for $3,626 in favor of the Star Company, and two for $2,180, in favor of "The New-York Evening Journal" Publishing Company.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, appointed Stephen A. Ferguson receiver for the Barron & Cook Heating and Power Company, of No. 26 Cortlandt-st., in a suit brought by Kieley & Mueller, judgment creditors. The receiver will file a bond of $500.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday with the clerk of the United States District Court:

LEOPOLD ACK, No. 87 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st.; liabilities, $1,548; assets, $555. The principal creditor is Sadie Ack, No. 87 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., $1,000. The fixtures in petitioner's bakery are estimated worth $400; stock, $75, and accounts, $75.

BARRY RUBIN, No. 101 Clinton-st.; liabilities, $1,500; assets, $125. The principal creditor is J. P. Fields & Co., Macon, Ga., $400.

An involuntary petition was filed against BENJAMIN PRESSLER, of No. 129 West Forty-second-st., by three creditors, Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., $478; W. O. Horn & Co., $71; J. S. Sampson, $190. It is charged that Pressler permitted W. Liederman, a creditor, to obtain a judgment against him for $2,012.

An involuntary petition was filed against ABRAHAM MEYERS and SAMUEL JACOBSON, trading as A. Meyers & Co., produce, at No. 815 Washington-st. The petitioning creditor is Benjamin Epter, who holds the firm's notes for $525. The firm is charged with transferring stock to a creditor upon an alleged antecedent indebtedness to the amount of $1,500.

An involuntary petition was filed against CHARLES COHEN, address not given, by three creditors, Gustav Marder, $317; Joseph S. Klotz, $48, and Morris Behrman, $184. Cohen made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors on May 18, 1903.

On the petition of Jacob B. Greenspan, treasurer of the Bronx Metal Bed Company, Oswald N. Jacoby was appointed temporary receiver of the East Side People's Furniture Store, a New-York corporation owning two stores, one at No. 38 Essex-st. and a second in Grand-st., near Chrystie. The petitioner states that he called at the Essex-st. store on May 17, and that at that time there was a stock in the place worth from $4,000 to $5,000, but that he saw goods sold while there for 5 per cent. of the actual cost price, including goods from his house, which were sold for less than half the price paid for them; that on Sunday, May 18, he called and found fully a third of the goods missing; that on the Monday following, when he returned, half the goods were gone, and he found two policemen in charge. The officers told him they had been informed that all night various persons had been removing the goods through the rear door, out over the fence and through the house in the rear to Norfolk-st. Te petitioner further states that other goods were removed through the roof, and that the police told him that the people in charge went away, leaving the store unlocked and the place uncared for, and that the Grand-st. store was likewise abandoned by the officers of the alleged bankrupt, the East Side People's Furniture Store. The receiver's bond was fixed at $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments of over $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alden, Joseph H—H E Foster	$190
Ahearn, Alexander J—L Schmidt	206
Burdick, Leonard S—J Bulkley	212
Bradley, Alexander O—I Stern and another	219
Cheesman, Frank S B—J G Butterfield	352
Epstein, Rosalind—D McCarthy & Sons	985
Edson, David—L Goldstein	533
Fischman, Joseph—A Marshall and another	487
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland—R E Westcott	18,382
Filbel, Hannah—A M Geraty	1,838
Garmone, Antonio, and Fortuato Lamonti—People of the State of New-York	500
Gregory, Charles J—Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company	198
George, James H—F Ruf	186
Gyves, Margaret A—I Stern and another	292
Guernsey, William G—L G Gadd	233
Higgins, Cecil C—B Newman	119
Halpern, Louis—F Eckenroth and another	1,501
Hollingsworth, Eleanor K G—J W Dunston and another	412
Ivison, Charles H—D B Ivison, individually and as executor, and another	223
Same—E J Seelye	124
Knox, Arthur S—Watkins Brothers Company	111
Kasinowitz, Joseph—M Berman	921
Moniot, Edward J—H H Jackson and another; costs	352
Mitchell, Charles F—L H Jones	1,237
Metropolitan Street Railway Company—H C Wood	3,587
Underwood, Frank L—R F Knoedler	547
Perry, W Talbert—L Sherry	637
Rosenthal, Max—A J Bates and another	152
Shiner, George P—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New-York	154
Slutzsky, Dora, and Oriental Braid and Netting Company—H Kuntz	205
Stremmell, Mathilde B—Ardsley Hall Company	601
Schaffer, Max—D Stone	490
Seaich, William H—M Lahne	102
Weederman, Morris—G Vogel	143
Wilkinson, John A—A Reisenberg and another	107
Tucker, William G—Deane Steam Pump Company	171
Tackebe, Junzo—J Sakabe	1,126
The City of New-York—F V A Dayton	677
The Havenstraw Light and Fuel Gas Company—A Barber's Sons	285
The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—J M Leys and another; costs	144
The Fox & Daxe Contracting Company—J Wesley	139
Weber Wheelock Company—City of New-York	1,183

REAL ESTATE.

Many Transactions in Realty Market Yesterday.

Silas Furman has bought, through J. A. Giffing, No. 422 Hudson-st., a three story store and tenement building, on lot 22x60 feet, 23 feet north of St. Luke's Place.

John P. Kirwan, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., has sold for the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company Nos. 242 and 246 West Fifty-third-st., two three story and basement brick dwelling houses, each on lot 18.9x100.5 feet. Each sold for $13,000, which suggests that the buyer was the same in each case. The buyer's name was withheld. The intervening house, No. 244, was bought at auction recently by Jacob Mattern for $12,900. The site of these houses was originaly intended as part of the site for the power house which is being built on the other side of the street. The middle house could not be obtained. The houses are still occupied by colored families.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Smith Berrian to Valentine Loewl, for improvement, the plot, 50x100 feet, on the north side of One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., 150 feet west of Willis-ave.

Otto C. Dingfelder has sold No. 149 East Fifty-first-st., a four story brownstone dwelling house, on lot 20.6x100.5 feet.

Louis Frankel has resold for Adolf Miller to A. Kaufman, No. 2,069 Second-ave., a four story double flathouse, with store, on lot 25x75 feet. In part payment Mr. Kaufman gives two lots in Astoria, Long Island.

Mrs. Blanche B. Neukirch has sold through Henry S. Hewson No. 221 West Twenty-fifth-st., a three story brick house, on lot 21x98.9 feet.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., have sold to Mrs. Maria S. Simpson, for Henry H. Pentz, No. 455 West Twenty-second-st., a four story brownstone front English basement dwelling house, on lot 16.8x98.9 feet.

Pease & Elliman have sold to a client for Miss Cornelia Rowe No. 33 East Fifty-seventh-st., a four story and basement brownstone front dwelling house, on lot 18x100.5 feet.

Bolton Hall has resold through H. C. Senior & Co., to George J. Humphrys, Nos. 48 and 50 West Sixty-fifth-st., two five story flathouses, on a plot 50x100.5 feet.

Mrs. H. A. La Forest has sold to a client of Gordon S. McCreery & Co., No. 162 West Eighty-eighth-st., a three story and basement dwelling house, on a lot 17x100.8 feet. The buyer will occupy it.

A. E. Cohen has sold No. 320 West Eighty-eighth-st., a four story and basement dwelling house, on a lot 20x100.8½ feet.

Louise Lese has bought from L. Krielsheimer, through Millard Veit, No. 35 West One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st., a five story double flathouse, on a lot 25x100.11 feet.

Frederick T. Barry has sold No. 736 Lexington-ave., a four story building, on a lot 20x75 feet.

B. Freund has bought from a Mr. Smith, through M. Rosenberg, Nos. 158, 160 and 162 East Eighty-fourth-st., three five story and basement brownstone flathouses, on lots 27x102.2 feet.

Mishkin & Feinberg have sold through H. Sokolski & Son, Nos. 206 and 208 East Seventeenth-st., a six story flathouse, on lot 44x92 feet. In exchange they take No. 1,185 Fulton-ave., a three story dwelling house, on plot 69.11x144.5x71.3x135.63 feet.

Adolph Schwartz has bought from H. Phelan No. 697 Union-ave., a two story brick dwelling house, on lot 27x100 feet.

POLICE STATION CONTRACT AWARDED.

Commissioner Greene announced yesterday afternoon that he had awarded the contract for building a new station in the Seventy-fifth Precinct, Long Island City, for $88,800, the lowest bid. The present building is said to be unsanitary. The new building, the Commissioner said, would be a model station. The successful bidders were not announced.

REALTY NOTES.

I. J. Meyer is the buyer of No. 13 West Forty-fifth-st.

A six story brick store and loft building is to be erected for the estate of R. Arnold at No. 14 to 18 West Twenty-fourth-st. The plot is 57.4x78 feet. The site adjoins the store of Arnold, Constable & Co., which occupies No. 8 to 12 West Twenty-fourth-st., running through to No. 29 to 33 West Twenty-third-st. Nos. 14 and 18 were bought in January, the estate having previously bought No. 16. The cost will be about $150,000.

Julius Ballin, a retired merchant, is the purchaser of No. 56 and 58 East Ninety-first-st., recently sold by M. & L. Fess. The house will be built out to cover the entire depth of the lot and altered to an American basement dwelling house. It will be used by the purchaser for his own occupancy. This is the first extensive improvement made in the block.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for the Flower estate, to James J. Coogan, for a term of years, No. 599 Fifth-ave., a four story high stoop, brownstone dwelling house, on lot 27x100 feet.

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

31st-st, No 157 to 161 East, for a one story brick flathouse, 49.6x85.9; J Roth, owner; G F Pelham, architect	$50,000
134th-st, s s, 250 ft e of 8th-ave, for a five story brick and stone tenement house, 50x87.11; J R Simpson, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects	40,000
141st-st, s s, 275 ft w of 7th-ave, for eight five story brick tenement houses, 37.6x87.11; Fleischman Bros, owners; G F Pelham, architect	240,000
East Houston and Eldridge sts, s w corner, for a six story brick flathouse, 50x67.6; M S Silverman, owner; G F Pelham, architect	65,000
103d-st, Nos 206 and 208 East, for a six story brick flathouse, with stores, 50x87.11; Haff & Hirsch, owners; G F Pelham, architect	55,000
24th-st, Nos 14 and 16 West, for a six story brick loft, with store, 57.4x78; estate of R Arnold, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects	150,000
Hester and Mott sts, nw corner, for two six story brick flathouse, 50x56.5x irregular; S Wallerstein, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects	80,000

RECORDED TRANSFERS.

11th-ave, e s, 49.1 ft n of 50th-st runs e 23x s 0.5x e 77x n 51.6x w 100x s 50.10; Sarah M Bush, widow, to Wendell T Bush and another; q c; all title	Nominal
Same property; Wendell T Bush and another to Carrie V Mesick	Nominal