FEES FOR DOING NOTHING.

A CLERK OF THE SHERIFF ARRESTED ON HIS OWN TESTIMONY.

Admitting that the Police Court Prisoners were Added to the General Sessions Lists in Vouchers for the Sheriff's Bills.

The Assembly committee questioned Sheriff Davidson yesterday about his bills to the county for transporting prisoners. He said that his deputies carried prisoners to and from Sing Sing, the House of Refuge, Blackwell's Island, and the city prisons and police courts.

"But you charge in your bills here on the table $1.75 per prisoner when they are sentenced in Police Courts and are immediately taken in charge by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction?"

"I charge that amount according to the ordinance of the Common Council," Mr. Davidson responded; "and I have a right according to the Constitution to take charge of every person committed and sentenced in the county."

"Well, take Jefferson Market Police Court. Where do you transfer prisoners to?"

"Nowhere. I transfer them to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who kindly do the work for me. I virtually transfer them. I stand ready to transfer them. My employees call there and ascertain the names of the convicted prisoners. No, I don't really give either labor or service, but I have a right to charge for it. I give authority to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to act for me. They could not act if I interfered."

"Then for not interfering you get $1.75 for every person the Commissioners take charge of?"

"You don't understand me. The fee is fixed by law."

"Do you give authority to the Commissioners by writing or orally?"

"In neither way, so far as I know."

"Is the memorandum of prisoners conveyed kept on file?"

"It is destroyed after the bill to the county is made out. The lists are made by my clerk, Mr. Jacob A. Wertheimer and his associate, William Costello, who visit the courts and copy the prison lists. The lists are signed by the Warden and filed by the Comptroller, as a voucher, and kept, I suppose, in the Comptroller's office."

"How do you charge for board in Ludlow street jail?"

"If a prisoner has a ten-day sentence, for instance, he is discharged ten days afterward to the very hour, and not ten days' board is charged."

"How is it, then, that these board bills before us show that you charge full board on the day the prisoner arrives and also on the day he is discharged, making a charge of two days for one day's board?"

The Sheriff insisted that he had instructed his subordinates to omit the first day of sentence and to charge for the last day; but when he looked at the bills he asked that Under Sheriff Stevens might be examined on that matter. Then Mr. Roosevelt said:

Mr. Davidson, did you pay anything to any political organization on account of coming into the Sheriff's office?"

"I object," said Mr. Cockran, Mr. Davidson's lawyer.

"I refuse to answer," said the Sheriff.

The committee retired for a quarter of an hour. On their return Mr. Roosevelt asked these questions:

Did you have any understanding or agreement, express or implied, with any person or body, prior to your election, that if elected you would pay to it or them any sum of money?

Have you since your election paid any sum of money to any person or body because or on account of your election to office?

Did you agree or promise to pay to any person or body any sum of money in consideration of receiving the nomination of Sheriff?

Did you pay any person or body any sum of money for your nomination as such to carry out any agreement or promise?

Did you agree to your election, pay or agree to pay to any political organization any sum by way of contribution to the expenses of the election, and if so, how much?

The Sheriff refused to answer any of the questions. Mr. Peckham said: "The issue raised can't be settled in court. It must be referred to the Speaker of the Assembly. The object of the questions is to see if obtaining the office of Sheriff is a question of profit and of large profit."

Mr. Cockran—Mr. Davidson's private means, obtained by private industry, can be expended as he pleases, and can't be inquired into here.

Mr. Roosevelt—Well, Mr. Davidson, your books will be examined. If you please, Mr. Charles E. Spencer, at salary day. Now, what is your net revenue from the Sheriff's office?

Sheriff Davidson handed the following statement to Mr. Roosevelt:

AMOUNT RECEIVED IN 1883.		
Quarterly bills	$59,349 42	
Jail bills	19,608 34	
Total		$78,957 76
Deduct loss on office business	$12,004 57	
Expenses, salaries, and supplies for jails	29,580 77	
Horse keeping and shoeing	804 00—	43,389 34
		$44,968 42
Deduct amount paid as per vouchers attached to jail bills, net receipts about		3,000 00
Net salary of Sheriff		$41,968 42

"Against this," the Sheriff added, "stand lawsuits for $1,750,000 now pending, and if our five of them were decided against me my profits would be taken away."

Mr. Roosevelt—Well, Mr. Davidson, it seems from your examination that for a year you have been ignorant of the details charged in a bill aggregating several thousand dollars, and that one of the items was charging for services which were never rendered, and which you never had nothing to do. I figure the gross amount in excess is about $5,000 a year; the amount collected for work done by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. And this you did not earn until the other day?

Mr. Davidson—I may have neglected to look into the details, but I have authority by law to charge what I have mentioned, and shall continue to do so until the law decides otherwise. Yet I acknowledge the neglect of that one detail.

William N. Penney, the District Attorney's private secretary, testified that he had compared the number of prisoners on the printed lists from the Tombs, showing the number taken to the courts day by day in the Sheriff's van, with the vouchers showing how many the Sheriff was paid for carrying last year. There were discrepancies as follows:

Sheriff's Vouchers.	Prisoners taken to Court.		Sheriff's Vouchers.	Prisoners taken to Court.
July 2	42	July 10	5	No court.
July 3	55	July 11	5	No court.
July 5	49	July 25	13	No court.
July 6	28	July 26	12	No court.
July 9	56	July 27	7	No court.
July 16	4	No court July 26	10	No court.
July 17	10	No court July 30	15	No court.
July 18	12	No court		
Totals			332	143

The excess of 189, it is alleged, were prisoners transported to Blackwell's Island by the Commissioners, but charged for by the Sheriff.

Then Warden Finn of the Tombs testified:

No prisoner goes out of the Tombs except by my order. Prison lists made out by the District Attorney and his clerks, and containing the names of the committing magistrates, are sent to me. They are prisoners to be tried next day in the General Sessions or the Court of Oyer and Terminer. To the list other names may afterward be added by clerks, but I never add prisoners to the list. Prisoners are on the list. On the return of the list the names are recorded in my books and I file the list. The Sheriff gets the names of prisoners through Wertheimer and Costello. Wertheimer call from the 5th of each month and get them. They prepare from my records sub-vouchers to go to the Comptroller's office.

Five vouchers were shown to Mr. Finn and he said he had signed three of them. Eight were signed by Clerk Roden and one by ex-Clerk Isaacs.

Q—How come you to sign? A.—Roden said they were correct copies of the court list. In November last Wertheimer presented what he said was a transcript of the prison list and I signed it.

Q—Was any information ever given you that the names on the list were other than those in the prison list which were of prisoners sent from the Tombs to court? A.—No. I had no idea that some of prisoners taken care of by Commissioners were bounded in the lists. I signed as a matter of favor to the Sheriff. I thought sometimes it was a queer sort of proceeding. I did not know that the names were to be used to send to the Comptroller's office to get money on. On the days when there is no court there is no prisoner in jail.

Assistant Clerk H. Roden of the Tombs identified the sub-vouchers he had signed, and said he had signed because Mr. Wertheimer had asked him to do so.

Jacob A. Wertheimer testified he had made up the returns from the Warden's returns and from convictions in police courts of prisoners in the care of the Sheriff. So on the lists opposite each day there appears not only the names of prisoners on the prison lists, but also those who were sent to the Island.

Q.—Then why, in the quarterly bill you have made out, do you say: "Prisoners convicted from the Tombs prison to General Sessions?" A.—The form in which I put it may have been an error, as you might call it.

Q—Then you have made twelve errors a year of this kind? A.—I don't say I committed an error. The prisoners convicted in police courts are sent in a van to the Island in the care of the Sheriff. I visited the police courts to get the number. The vagrants I thought the Commissioners had charge of, and did not put them in my list; but all who were sent to the penitentiary were added to my list.

Q—Then why did you go to the Warden to get him to certify to the correctness of the whole list when he could know of only part of the contents? A.—It is a form so sure of clerical error. Yes, I should have liked to make up the Sheriff's bills, but I didn't intend that the person who was to audit or pass on the bill was to understand that all the prisoners on that bill were conveyed from the Tombs to the General Sessions.

Q—A person acting on information from the paper without your explanation would believe the prisoners were taken from the Tombs to the courts, would he? A—Yes, sir, but I thought I was doing no duty.

Q—Are prisoners conveyed on Sundays? A.—No, sir.

Q—Then how does it happen that on Dec. 2, 1883, you have set down 43 prisoners as conveyed by the Sheriff? A—A clerical error, probably.

Mr. Wertheimer said he had a salary, and no other remuneration for making out the lists. Mr. Costello testified that he was simply assistant to Wertheimer.

The committee adjourned till to-day, and Charles F. Miller, its counsel, applied to District Attorney Olney for the arrest of Wertheimer and Costello. Mr. Miller, with Mr. Penney, went before Justice Duffy at the Tombs and swore out a warrant. Wertheimer was arrested by Inspector Byrnes's detectives and arraigned in the Tombs late yesterday afternoon. The charge was fraudulently diverting $5,000 from the city and county of New York by unlawfully making out bills for the transportation of prisoners not transported by the Sheriff. He denied any guilty intention, and asked to be represented by counsel. Justice Duffy said he would hold him in $10,000 bail. Friends in the Sheriff's office went to look for bail. The examination was set down for this morning at the Tombs. Mr. Miller said that it was not deemed advisable to take Costello into custody.

THE BARROWS MURDER TRIAL.

Blaney Confessing and Implicating Mrs. Barrows as an Accessory.

SACO, Me., Feb. 1.—Oscar E. Blaney and Mrs. Barrows were jointly indicted for the murder of Thomas Barrows, husband of the latter, and elected to be tried separately. Mrs. Barrows is now on trial. Blaney took the stand yesterday, and made a complete confession of the crime. He said that he lay in wait for Barrows, and shot him twice as he was going to his barn. He then went home, and Mrs. Barrows soon called at his house and said that her husband had committed suicide. The two went back to the Barrows house and he (Blaney) entered the room where Barrows lay groaning and shot him several times. He then went out to the shed where Mrs. Barrows had remained, and she said: "Have you made sure of him?" They returned to the house, and after being satisfied that Barrows was dead, drove off together to her father's house. Blaney then gave an account of the domestic troubles that led to the murder.

This afternoon Mrs. Barrows testified in her own behalf. She narrated the doings of her husband previous to the murder. She heard shots after he had gone out of the house, but did not hear him call her name. She stopped in the house until he reached the door, when she put on her things and went to Blaney's. She and Blaney returned together, and she remained in the shed while Blaney went into the house. She heard no shots while he was in the house, and saw no pistol nor cartridge. She never told any one that she saw her husband shoot himself. She saw him fall, but could not say who shot him. She never told the detectives she knew who did it. She supposed it was a case of suicide.

The defence will take the ground that Mrs. Barrows's husband committed suicide, basing their case on the first story told by Mrs. Barrows as to the finding of the body. They have introduced a large amount of testimony against Barrows's character, and as to threats made by him against Blaney and his own wife.

THE COOK SAW A BURGLAR.

A Great Early Morning Uproar in the House of the Three Doctors Lozier.

Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, the woman suffrage advocate, Dr. Abraham W. Lozier, her son, Dr. Jane M. Lozier, his wife, and his son and daughter, live at 103 West Forty-eighth street. When the cook came down the basement stairs at 5¾ o'clock on Thursday morning, carrying a lighted candle, a man dashed out of the dining room, sprang through the glass door into the area, and banged the outer iron door. The cook ran up stairs again, screaming.

Dr. A. W. Lozier jumped out of bed in his night clothes, grabbed his revolver, and ran down stairs. His 17-year-old son followed him, armed with a club. His young daughter opened the window and threw herself upon a policeman's shoulder. The dogs of the neighborhood awoke, and windowsills were flung up on all sides.

Dr. A. W. Lozier's pistol was rusty and he could not cock it. When he got to the basement he found in the hall a clock and a pile of plated silver, laid aside by the thieves to be carried away. The clock had stopped at 5:45. One gas jet in the dining room was burning. A half-smoked cigar lay on the table. The door of the closet was open and the small safe in the closet had been hammered with. The handle had been broken, and the thieves could not open the safe. In the areaway more plated silverware was found. Beside it lay a whole plate of glass, which had been cut out of the inner hall door. In a corner were found a blacksmith's tongs and a hammer covered with leather.

The iron basement door opens inward, and shuts against an iron flange riveted to the outer wall. The burglars had pried off the flange. All they got was an overcoat, a ring, and a little silverware. The solid silver had been locked up up stairs.

Subscriptions for Either a Fund or an Annuity for Mrs. John B. Wood.

Previously acknowledged	$870	Mark Maguire	$10
Cash	10	Bernard Peters	10
John Foley	50	Bryan G. Mcswyny	10
Joseph M. Hendrix	25	A. W. Lyman	5
A Friend	25	Stephen Fiske	10
John R. Hasbin	25	W. H. Curtis, Jr.	5
John B. Rosevart	20	Isaac Waldron	5
Jerome Beard	10	J. R. S.	5
James H. Connelly	10	S. S. Carvalho	5
Total			$1,215

Subscriptions will be received by Amos J. Cummings, Sun office.

A LETTER FROM MRS. WOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In my great sorrow I have received much kindness and sympathy. I heartily thank my sisters and brothers of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, my dear husband's brothers of the Press Club, the Rev. Mr. Talmage, and the many other friends who have flocked around me in this, the darkest hour of my life. MRS. JOHN B. WOOD.

Obituary.

The Hon. H. E. Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, died suddenly of internal hemorrhage in Mauch Chunk, Pa., at 2 A. M. yesterday, aged 83 years. Mr. Packer was born in Mauch Chunk in 1801. He was the son of Asaiah Packer, for many years President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the most prominent citizen of that region. He received a collegiate education, and was associated with his father in the supervision of the railroad company for many years. On the death of Asaiah Packer, some five years ago, Mr. Charles Hartshorne succeeded to the Presidency of the company, and he in turn gave way to Harry E. Packer in January, 1882, who, at the meeting of the directors of the company a few weeks ago, was unanimously reelected. Throughout the Lehigh Valley and eastern Pennsylvania Mr. Packer was extremely popular, and beloved by all. Three years ago he was elected Associate Justice of Carbon county and continued to hold the office up to the time of his death. In his death the Lehigh University, with which his father's name has been so prominently identified, loses one of its foremost patrons. It is not yet known who will succeed Mr. Packer in the Presidency of the Lehigh Valley Company, but Vice President Charles Hartshorne will serve as President until a successor shall be chosen. The Board of Directors have power to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of the stockholders. Judge Packer was a prominent politician, and was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He was also a Trustee of the Lehigh University and St. Luke's Hospital, and President of the Schrader Coal Company. In 1872 Judge Packer married a niece of the late Alexander Toensmann of Mauch Chunk. His widow survives him. He was one of the trustees of his father's estate, which amounts to some twelve or fifteen million dollars. The funeral will be held on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

The Hon. William Butterfield died in Concord, N. H., yesterday, aged 67 years. Mr. Butterfield was editor and proprietor of the *Nashua Gazette* at one time, and of the *New Hampshire Patriot* from 1848 to 1873. He was Secretary of State in 1874 and secretary of the state Board of Equalization at the time of his death.

The death of the Swedish Bishop Carl Olof Bjorling is announced. He was born at Westeraas on Oct. 17, 1804. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Gefle and the University of Upsal. He became Doctor of Theology in 1844, took orders, and was attached to the parish of Arboga. He afterward served as rector of the Gymnasium at Gefle. In 1852 he returned to Westeraas as Dean, and became Bishop in 1868. He was Knight of the Swedish Order of Star of the North. Bishop Bjorling was the author of many learned works on theology, philosophy, and history, written in Latin.

Cardinal Luigi Bilio, Bishop of Sabina, is dead. He was born in Piedmont in 1826, and was created a Cardinal Bishop in 1866. It was thought likely that he would be the successor of Pope Leo.

Cassius Shumway, a Rockaway Beach hotel owner and a restaurateur of Williamsburgh, died at his home, 82 Broadway, yesterday.

Michael Ritchie of the firm of J. C. Todd & Co., jute manufacturers in Paterson, died yesterday.

Disputed Rights in Wharf Property.

The Sinking Fund Commission heard arguments yesterday on the proposition to take Piers 12 and 13, East River, for the use of the Dock Department, which purposes to make a wide street along the river front from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street.

The heirs of Moses Taylor, who own the property, had before claimed that they had a right to collect wharfage from those piers forever under a contract made with the city, in accordance with which they had filled in a street twenty feet wide and constructed bulkheads. They were willing to take $230,000 for the piers and bulkheads. They preferred to hold the property, and would give the city $50,000 for the privilege of widening the street in conformity with the department's plan.

Mr. James C. Carter, who appeared for the city, argued that the State had never given the city authority to sell the land on which those piers were built beyond $40 feet from low water mark.

The Commission decided that the Corporation Counsel should confer with the claimants, asking them to say what they owned, and what they would take for the property.

The Commission voted to extend to ninety-nine years the lease of the land occupied by the German Hospital, and given by the city, for fifty years from 1866, for $1 a year. The hospital authorities agreed that there should be not less than 10,000 days of free attendance for charitable patients.

Labor Notes.

The machine moulders of Pittsburgh, who have been notified of a reduction of 25 cents per day in their wages, will meet on Sunday to consider the matter. The men threaten to resist the reduction.

Nine men accused of being members of the Union Moulders' Patrol around the Malleable Iron Works in Troy were arraigned in the Police Court in that city yesterday morning, but their cases were adjourned.

The Penn Iron Works in Lancaster, Pa., resumed operations yesterday to all departments except the puddling mill, where the operatives are on strike against a reduction of wages.

Secretary Davis of the Pennsylvania Miners' Association says that two-thirds of the miners in Pennsylvania are out of employment, but, in view of the fact of the gleasing going to work and the revival of the iron trade, he anticipates increased activity in the near future.

The miners of the Average Shaft in Steubenville, Ohio, have been notified of a reduction of 10 per cent. on the day's work, and it is alleged that the men will probably accept. Several other operations in that section have notified their men of a reduction of 20 cents per ton.

Two experienced physicians of the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga., have located at 159 West 23d st., and will be pleased to see all who are afflicted with blood or skin diseases. Examination and consultation free.—Adv.

RUGG AND THE DETECTIVES.

THE EVIDENCE THAT HE MURDERED MRS. AND MISS MAYBEE.

A Bloody Hand-bag Found Yesterday in his House—His Life on Long Island—Mrs. Tappan Keeping Ready a Kettle of Hot Water.

Detectives J. S. Wood and J. W. Smith, who established Rugg's connection with the Maybee murder and the Townsend assault by means of the watches which he had pawned, were in Glen Cove yesterday.

"Rugg has not made any confession," Mr. Wood said, "and we don't want him to make any now. The chain of evidence is complete against him. We were already upon his track when he committed the Sprague assault. Mrs. Rappelyea's story that Mrs. Rugg formerly washed for the Maybees put us on that scent. We learned from Charles Carter that Rugg was seen at Glen Cove with bloody cuffs on the night after the Townsend assault. Our greatest difficulty has been to get an accurate description and the number of the Maybee watch. We learned from Mr. Maybee that he had the watch repaired twelve years ago at Masters & Clawson's, 132 Chatham street, New York. That firm had gone out of existence, and their books were gone. Mr. Masters was found at 106 Church street, Jersey City. From him we learned that it was an open-faced, anchor lever watch, with engine turned case, very similar to the Townsend watch, but peculiarly marked. It was manufactured by M. J. Tobias of Liverpool, and was numbered 3,950. When we found the watch at the pawnbroker's in Bleecker street the back was peculiarly marked. Inside of a little circle, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, was a raised line which had evidently been part of an initial. The remainder of the initials had been carefully scraped off with some tool, but not by a jeweler, for the man's hand had been unsteady and he had cut over into the engine turning. From the description which we already had we knew that the line which remained was a part of the L. of the initials L. H. M. A little of the M. also remained.

"When Rugg was asked how he obtained the Maybee and Townsend watches, he said Ed Tappan came up to him on the night of the Maybee murder and asked him the way to Brookville, and seemed excited. Rugg had an unlighted cigar in his mouth and asked for a light. Tappan, he said, put his hand into his pocket and accidentally pulled out a piece of neck chain. Then he asked Tappan what time it was, and Tappan pulled out a gold watch and said it was 8 o'clock or 8¼. What will you take for that watch?" Rugg says he asked of Tappan. "Five dollars," Tappan answered, and added, "Do you know me?" "I think I have seen you," Rugg replied, and Tappan said, "You take it and go to New York and sell it there and make it right with me." Then he gave Rugg, as Rugg says, two $20 bills and four $5 bills, and told him to go home.

"The absurdity of this story," said Detective Wood, "settles the fact that if Rugg had any accomplices they were not the Tappans."

Rugg told the detectives that he got the Townsend watch from Lauren Conklin the night after the Townsend assault, and that Lauren wanted him to take it to New York and have the face changed, and at the same time gave him four or five $5 bills. The detectives say Lauren Conklin knows nothing about either murder, though he was visited in New York by Rugg after the Maybee murder.

Dr. Burnett, the Long Island City jail physician, said, yesterday, that Rugg was unconscious for two hours on Thursday. The Doctor thinks that the epileptic fits will not occur again. Rugg was still in bed, but much better yesterday. Dr. Jerome Kidder and W. Murphy says a full confession from Rugg is a question of only a short time.

Ten years ago the residence of Miss Halsey, a maiden lady, at Bridgehampton, L. I., was entered and Miss Halsey was shocked and her house robbed of jewelry and money. Suspicion fell on young Rugg, who lived there, and he suddenly left the place. He was suspected of several robberies which were committed in Sag Harbor while he lived there, and on one occasion he was searched and a bloody wristlet was found on him. The detectives say he was released on condition of leaving town.

Rugg was a waiter on a steamboat running between New York and Bridgeport when the Rose Ambler murder was committed, and the detectives hope to say his whereabouts on that night cannot be learned.

Mrs. Edmund S. Tappan visited East Norwich yesterday. She passed the office of Mr. Frost, to whom Tappan made his confession. Mr. Frost ran out.

"Susan," he cried, "I saw your husband yesterday. He is feeling pretty well. He wanted me to tell you that he wanted to see you."

Mrs. Tappan returned only a stony stare and passed on. To a reporter she told the following story:

I suspected Rugg from the first. When Detectives Ayres and McDonald came to our house looking for evidence, I mentioned his name to them. Ayres pooh-poohed the idea. McDonald came to my house to learn my fears. Since he helped to get my husband to tell that story I have kept a kettle of hot water on my stove for the benefit of Mr. McDonald's feet. He slept at my house while my husband was gone. After I heard of the Townsend affair I prayed that it would prove to be Rugg, for I knew that would settle the Maybee matter. The action of the prosecution in not bringing me to the house with Mr. Frost the day he made the confession he talked and acted like a lunatic. One day before I had a man come to my door with a subpœna to go to Oyster Bay. I was gone until almost dark. When I got back I found the detectives had been there all the time working at my husband. My husband is easily frightened and easily persuaded into anything. I never advised him to make the statement, but told him not to. "But John will make one," he said, "and that they will bring me to Oyster Bay." I asked "Is any statement against you?" I said, "because I don't know anything against you." So far from wanting to go to Oyster Bay my husband was frightened at the idea. When Frost said: "If you don't make this statement John will," McDonald didn't offer me a barrel of flour to make a statement, but he came in my house at 2 o'clock in the morning to tell me my husband had been arrested, and he said I shouldn't want for anything, and that he would send a barrel of flour. Mr. Frost said he would give me $20 and a ton of coal if I would hold my tongue and let my husband alone. My husband was in the house shelling corn from 4½ to 6½ o'clock on the night of the Maybee murder. As far as I know Mr. McQueen came in and told us Ed rushed out with the rest.

Detectives Wood and Smith found yesterday in Rugg's house in Glen Cove, hidden away under a lot of rubbish, a light-brown leather hand satchel, with blood stains upon the handle and other parts. The day after the Maybee murder Mrs. William H. Remsen, who lives in Brookville, on the road leading to Glen Head, said she had noticed on the previous evening a colored man walking rapidly up the road toward the road leading past the Maybee house. She could not recognize his features in the dark, but noticed that he carried in his hand a light-brown leather satchel. The one found to-day was shown to Mrs. Remsen, who immediately expressed her belief that it was the same she had seen the man carrying.

When Rugg was arrested in Westbury on a charge of having assaulted Sandy Sprague at East Meadow in June Friday he gave his name as Charles H. Smith. This is the same name he gave when he pawned the Townsend watch, and, with the initials of the Christian names reversed, the same he gave when pawning the Maybee watch.

It has puzzled the detectives to account for the possession by Rugg of the hammer and overalls found near the Townsend house after the outrages of Jan. 7, and which were claimed by John Tappan. Yesterday they discovered evidence leading to the conclusion that they were stolen from the Tappan barn by a negro living near the Townsends and with whom Rugg associated.

Business Troubles.

C. W. Allen, boots, shoes, and stationery, Malone, N. Y., has made an assignment.

J. T. Warren, & Co., foreign fruits, Cincinnati, have made an assignment, and before doing so gave chattel mortgages amounting to about $40,000. The house failed in December 1881, with assets of about $97,000 and liabilities about $250,000, which they compromised at 25 per cent. Since then they have been doing a fair business, and claimed to have for cash.

The Erie Furniture Company, W. H. Luce, proprietor, Erie, Pa., has been closed by the Sheriff.

A. A. Tracy, dress goods, Boston, has made an assignment to Edward H. Davis. Preferences $4,700.

Cox & Bell, general merchandise, of Hillsboro, Tenn., have failed, with liabilities of $55,000; assets, $21,000.

Death of Mgr. Hostlot.

Mr. John B. Hostlot of 205 East Ninety-second street received last evening a cable despatch from Rome announcing that his brother, Mgr. Louis E. Hostlot, President of the American College at Rome, had died at 5½ P. M. of the Roman fever. Mgr. Hostlot had been ill since Jan. 1. He was born at Rodford, L. I., on Nov. 19, 1846, was graduated from St. Francis Xavier College in this city, and studied for Rome in the same year. He was ordained priest in 1872. He was made Vice-President of the American College at Rome in 1874, and President in 1877, succeeding Bishop Chatard. He was a nephew of George Ehret, the brewer. A requiem high mass will be celebrated at the cathedral on Thursday next.

Law-Abiding Liquor Dealers.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Fourteenth ward, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, a committee was appointed whose duty it will be to investigate all complaints made against any member of the association. If the committee find that the member has not lived up to the rules of the association, which provide that it shall be a matter of honor to obey the laws, they will allow him to fight his own battle in the courts. If they find that he has made an effort to comply with the law they will defend him.

Robbed on Leaving the Bail.

William Blair, a United States revenue officer, living at 408 West Eighty-fourth street, left the Prospect hall at the Academy of Music, early yesterday morning, and called a car. As he was getting in, the young man pulled against him and carried off his watch. Sergeant Weising saw the robbery, and arrested John Carson of 118 West Nineteenth street, whom Blair identified.

An Old Boat with a New Name.

The very old ferryboat Martha, of the Tenth Street and Greenpoint line, has just had $8,000 expended on her. Under the name of the Westlock she will appear on Sunday as a new boat.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, &c., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.—Adv.

WAKED UP BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Excise Board Suddenly Abandons Mr. Creamer's Theory About Licenses.

The Excise Board detailed a clerk yesterday to examine and report the records of conviction since Jan. 1, 1883, for violations of the Excise law, and called on the Police Commissioners to direct the Captains to forward a report to the Excise Board hereafter within twenty-four hours after the conviction of any person who claims to have a license. The Board will then notify all such persons that their licenses have been revoked.

The Excise Commissioners have heretofore refused to regard a conviction of violation of the Liquor law as involving a forfeiture of license, and their present action is a new departure. They say that they were led into error by Mr. Creamer, their counsel, who misinterpreted the law, and they predict that no other Grand Jury will find an opportunity to make a presentment against them.

Commissioner Morris was especially emphatic yesterday in announcing that he and his colleagues were in earnest. The resolution calling on the police to furnish a record of convictions was made, he said, in the interests of economy, as the Excise Board would otherwise be put to expense in getting it.

Superintendent Walling complained of so much responsibility being put upon the police, and said that the record should be obtained from the clerks of the different police courts.

Frederick Hahn, a bartender at 7 Second avenue, was convicted in the Special Sessions yesterday of selling liquor on Sunday, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50.

CIGARMAKERS PROTESTING.

They Berate Lawyers who Can't Frame Laws that will Hold Water.

More than three thousand working men and women attended a meeting called by the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to protest against the decision of the Judges of the Court of Appeals declaring the Tenement House Cigar bill unconstitutional. Vincent W. Woytisek, who presided, said the cigarmakers had long endeavored to obtain the passage of a law against cigarmaking in tenement houses. The law was finally passed by a Legislature composed mostly of lawyers. Their work was now nullified by the Court of Appeals. If lawyers could not make laws that would hold, it was time that level-headed workingmen were sent to legislate for workingmen.

Henry Walter of New Haven advised workingmen to abandon the politicians and unite to secure their own interests. P. J. McGuire said it took the Court of Appeals only four weeks to discover that the Tenement House bill was unconstitutional, though it took the Court two years to reach decisions on other matters. J. E. Scherschlinski, who had no words strong enough to express his contempt for the action of the Court. Resolutions were adopted urging laboring men to join in an independent movement to secure their interests.

Robbing a Post Office Lock Box.

The proprietors of the *Hotel Gazette* recently complained to the Post Office authorities that letters in their box at the Post Office had been opened, and many containing money had been stolen. The work was done so carefully that in many cases it was impossible to discover that the letters had been opened. For a week past the corridors have been watched night and day by Inspector Newcomb and Detective George W. Blank. Last night they caught the thief. He entered the corridor about 8 o'clock, walked to the lock box, removed the two letters it contained, and hurried to his place three letters which he had taken out the night before. At that moment, observing Detective Blank coming toward him, he turned and fled toward the door, pursued by the detective, who finally caught him. He threw away the key and letters in his flight, and they were afterward picked up.

He proved to be John Bunyan, 17 years old, of 144 Mulberry street, where his mother keeps a boarding house. He was employed formerly in the office of the *Hotel Gazette*, and was discharged a year ago. He confessed last night that after his discharge he surreptitiously obtained possession of the Post Office key, and had been robbing the mail ever since. He usually came to the Post Office about 9 P. M., took the mail away with him and mail in the box. He only kept the letters which contained money, sealing up again and returning those which contained checks or money orders. On Saturday last he found seven letters, and he returned six. Commissioner Shields held him in $2,500 to answer.

The Row at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—A cadet who was an eye-witness to the whole affair at the Naval Academy on Saturday last says: "The quarrel was a private one between a first-class man and a fourth-class man. The first-class man reached out to take hold of the fourth-class man, whereupon the latter struck him twice with a skate, afterward running into a dark room and striking at everybody that approached him. The skates were taken from him, and he was led into the corridor to have it out, but he darted down the stairs and ran away. The fourth-class man was not seen until supper. On leaving the mess hall a first-class man stopped him and told him he supposed he was ready to go to one of the upper floors, as was from the office charge, and he was satisfied to the man he so cowardly struck. He refused, and began to strike out at the men around who took hold of him to carry him to the first floor to fight out the quarrel. The scuffle attracted the attention of the officer in charge, and all present dispersed. Cadet Craig was assured that he should have always fair play and only one to one, and that the man he had struck was a boxer, who is ten pounds lighter than he. The statement that any one else was hurt except the party struck with the skates is entirely incorrect. There was no hazing whatever."

Church Officials Censured.

ASBURY PARK, Feb. 1.—The Second Reformed Church of Long Branch was recently reorganized as a Presbyterian church. The Classis of Monmouth has passed resolutions in which the members of the consistory of the church are accused of having betrayed the trust committed to them, as the society was under the direction of the classis at the time it went over to the Presbyterian fold. The resolutions charge the committee from the presbytery which reorganized the church with having committed a breach of Christian courtesy and violated the articles of comity and mutual understanding existing between the Presbyterian and Reformed churches. The closing resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the commission of the Presbytery of Monmouth precludes all official recognizance with the presbytery on the part of this classis, and that self-respect obliges us to submit those facts for the judgment of the Christian community.

Senator Dawes's Defence of Barrett.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1.—Senator Dawes made a very strong plea to-day for James Barrett, charged with manslaughter in shooting Richard Savage. Senator Dawes said that, under the circumstances of Savage's assault upon Barrett and his wife and home, Barrett was justified in shooting, and that he ought to be kicked out of decent society if he had not manfully responded to the call of his wife against a brutal, vindictive, and cowardly assailant. Savage had declared the intention of killing Barrett, and his threats were loud and public. Barrett believed his life was in peril when he shot Savage.

District Attorney Waterman closed the case for the Commonwealth, arguing that Barrett was not in such an emergency as justified him in killing Savage.

The Judge's charge, in part, was that Judge Bacon favorable to the defence. Reports are that the first ballot was 8 to 4 in favor of acquittal; later, 9 to 3, and at last, 11 to 1 for a verdict of not guilty.

The Broad Ripple Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The Coroner this afternoon began an inquest on the bodies recovered from the wreck yesterday on the Air Line Railway at Broad Ripple. Three witnesses were examined. The testimony shows that the bridge was built of good material and properly constructed. Workmen were repairing the bridge and had removed the temporary supports, leaving out their places with temporary rods, which were claimed to be strong enough to hold the structure. It is generally believed that the accident was caused by the removal of the rods. The bodies recovered were taken to their late residences to-day for burial. The bridge tender, William Graham, has not been recovered. Seamans and Clarke, the men seriously injured, are still alive, but the latter's chance for recovery is very slender.

In Default of Interest on the Baby Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The State, to-day, defaulted in the payment of interest due on the 3 per cent. bonds, known as the "baby" bonds. It would require about $18,000 to pay the coupons due to-day on the bonds, most of which are held here. The fiscal agent explains that owing to the late decision of the Supreme Court, making the bonds not only receivable for property sold for back taxes, but also for costs, penalties, and interest, the income of the State has been reduced to that fund. While the settlements of the tax collectors with the Auditor and Treasurer during the present week have amounted to over $200,000, only $72 was received for interest on the "baby" bonds. Therefore, the State National Bank, the fiscal agency, which holds over $60,000 in unredeemed coupons of the "baby" bonds, did not feel justified in cashing any more of them.

Fatal Explosion of Fire Damp.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 1.—A terrific explosion of fire damp occurred in the Dorrance shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's mines this morning, doing considerable damage to the brattice work in the mines. Cornelius McGill was so seriously burned that he cannot recover. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of the gas from the naked lamp on McGill's hat.

A Rat-killing Match Prevented.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 1.—A rat pit and rats were brought here to-day from New York by Dick Toner, agent for Harry Jennings, and a crowd of about sixty men, including Yale students, gathered in a hall in Lanman block to see a rat-killing match. At the last moment the match was prohibited by the police upon a protest by the Humane Society, and the crowd dispersed. The managers declare that the match will yet take place.

A Judge's Son Kills a Town Marshal.

OPELIKA, Ala., Feb. 1.—James Abercrombie, a son of Judge J. J. Abercrombie, stabbed and killed Henry Hart, the Marshal of this town, this morning. Abercrombie was interfering with the train hands at the depot, and the Marshal got a blow to step to one side. Without a word Abercrombie stabbed Hart in the neck, and he died an hour and a half afterward.

A $2,000,000 Land Suit Decided.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The great land suit of Emeric against the heirs of ex-Gov. Alvarado has been decided by the supreme Court in favor of the defendants. The case has occupied the courts for seventeen years and involves 16,000 acres of land in Contra Costa county, including the village of San Pablo, the whole being valued at $2,000,000.

A Stage Robber Hanged.

NEVADA CITY, Cal., Feb. 1.—John C. P. Collins, who robbed the Moore's Flat stage on Sept. 1, 1879, and killed W. F. Cummings, a banker, while robbing him of two bars of gold worth $7,000, was hanged this morning. The hanging, which took place during a violent rain storm, was witnessed by a large crowd.

Simon Bonner Hanged.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 1.—Simon Bonner, colored, was hanged at Port Gibson, Miss., this afternoon, for the murder of James R. Light, white, in November last. Bonner, who made a full confession of the crime last week, showed considerable firmness on the scaffold. The fall was eight feet. Bonner died without a struggle.

THE LAND OF STEADY HABITS

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT OPENING THE EYES OF PEOPLE.

**Picayune Pilferings of the Republican Legislature—How Taxes