UNPOPULAR SOCIALISTS.

THEY ARE UNDER A CLOUD SINCE THE LATEST BOMB WAS THROWN.

The French Chamber Will Overwhelm Them in To-day's Vote—Vaillant's Letter to Guesde—The New Measures Against Anarchism to Be Vigorously Enforced—Anarchist Posters on Paris Walls—The Man Who Threw the Barcelona Bomb Thought to Be in Custody—A Wire Network for the Safety of Parliament—Caprivi Thinks Existing Laws Will Suffice to Combat Anarchism—Bombs Found in Madrid—A Socialist Manifesto.

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PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Socialist Deputies have chosen the worst possible time to raise the question whether the recent strikes in the coal districts were justifiable. Since the bomb explosion of Saturday, Socialist doctrines, which formerly were listened to patiently, excite now only resentment. M. Basly's motion in the Chamber yesterday was merely for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the strikes. The division to-morrow will show that three-fourths of the Chamber oppose Basly and his group.

The revulsion of feeling against socialism is so intense and widespread that it is likely to become a permanent check to the party. The newspapers abound in articles tracing the intimacy of relations between Socialists and Anarchists. Just before the culmination of Vaillant's plot, the *Petite République* had declared that the Collectivists and Anarchists met on common ground, as both regarded the society of to-day as an ephemeral monster, nurtured by brutality and spoliation. The *Temps* voices general opinion in making this comment upon the protests of the Socialists that they do not espouse the Anarchist cause:

"These protests are insincere. The Collectivists generally do not hamper themselves with scruples as to legality or moderation. They regard these outrages with complaisance if not sympathy."

These criticisms, however, apply rather to the followers of Jules Guesde, the Marxist, than to the more moderate municipal Socialists, who are known as Possibilists and have the strongest and most careful organization of all Socialist groups.

The Guesdists, while repudiating fraternity with the Anarchists, are, in fact, in close sympathy with them, as the *Temps* maintains.

The *Reppel* publishes a letter addressed by Vaillant to Guesde in the election of 1887. The letter begins with "My dear Guesde," promises Guesde the assistance of the Socialist revolutionaries, and closes with the words, "Yours, with a fraternal shake of the hand."

The biographies of several men arrested since Saturday, on suspicion of complicity with Vaillant, show that they were formerly members of Guesdist circles. The Socialist editors are consumed with anger every time a new accusation is made against them, and retort venomously with counter charges. The *Petite République* says:

"The Monarchist and Opportunist press continues its vomitings against socialism, and expectorates its palpable calumnies, yelling all the time 'Collectivism is Anarchism and must be crushed!' The infamous repression of the newspapers will not suffice for them. We must be hunted down—extirpated."

No Collectivist newspaper has come nearer than this to refuting the charge of friendship with the Anarchists. Several Guesdist journals do not deny the bond of sympathy, but boldly defend Vaillant. The *Peuple* in Lyons, the most popular of the Guesdist dailies in the south of France, calls the explosion of Saturday a "mere incident in the social war," and adds: "We have no anathemas for the men who seek supreme revenge as a remedy for the intolerable evils afflicting them."

Premier Casimir-Périer conferred with Ministers Raynal and Dubost this afternoon, and with them decided upon the vigorous enforcement of the new measures against the Anarchists. The new special police will be formed by next Jan. 1, and will be set to work at once in all large towns, searching domiciles, watching railway stations, and frequenting the meetings of the malcontents. This surveillance will be general, secret, and thorough.

The house of Paul Reclus, nephew of Elisée Reclus, the celebrated geographer, was to-day searched by the police and many documents of an anarchic tendency were seized. The police have made many domiciliary visits in Calais, but have found nothing objectionable. In Falaise, Calvados, where the Postmaster was informed by letter that the Post Office would be blown up, they have been equally unsuccessful.

The editor of the *Peuple* in Lyons was called to the Prefecture there and examined, but was not detained. A Spaniard named Pu has been arrested. As he acknowledges that he left Barcelona immediately after the explosion in the Lyceum Opera House he will be expelled from France at once. In Marseilles many houses have been searched, and several arrests have been made.

Albert Cremieux, who has undertaken the defence of Vaillant, thinks that the trial will not be held before February.

The Federated Revolutionary Socialists, a conspicuous Guesdist association in the east of France, will hold a congress in Auxerre, Yonne, on Dec. 24. Their manifesto urges all groups of workingmen in France to send delegates to consider the policy required to meet the reaction inaugurated by the "self-styled Republican Government."

The police have been busy all day stripping from the walls an Anarchist poster beginning with these words:

"Workingmen, you are always duped. Revolt! To arms!"

EUROPE'S GREAT TOPIC.

Anarchist Placards on Paris Hill Boards—Action in Various Capitals.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Gabriel Deville, author of the newspaper article which M. Jonnart quoted in the Chamber yesterday to prove that Socialists advocate the use of dynamite, has come out to-day with a hot denial of Jonnart's charge. He says he never has recommended bomb throwing, and Jonnart made a perfidious application of the article read by him. Deville has sent his seconds to M. Jonnart to demand a retraction in the Chamber or satisfaction outside. The prospect of a duel was the principal topic in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon this afternoon.

Paul Reclus denied this evening that he is now connected in any way with militant anarchism. For several years, he said, he attended meetings and took part in debates, but that was some time ago. Recently he had had nothing to do with the agitation.

The parliamentary committee appointed to examine the anti-Anarchist bills has approved them, after having modified them in a few details.

Le Journal says a question has been raised between France and Germany as to holding an international conference to consider measures for the suppression of Anarchists.

The Prefecture of Police will give a reward to Detective Arron for drawing out a confession from Vaillant. The *Le Gode* declares that Vaillant is a member of a cosmopolitan Anarchist society, and that resources were supplied to him by foreign members of the society.

BARCELONA, Dec. 13.—An Anarchist who is believed to have thrown the bomb in the Lyceum Opera House was arrested to-day. He was betrayed by a woman. He was arrested and released by the French police last month. The Anarchist Delafulla, who was arrested on the day of Pallas's execution, died in prison last night.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—George Shaw-Lefevre, First Commissioner of Works, will be asked by the House of Commons to erect a wire network in front of the strangers' gallery of the House in order to prevent any one from throwing bombs into the body of the House.

A Socialist manifesto signed by W. H. Lee, secretary of the Social Democratic Federation, has been issued. It says:

"The average Anarchist has a holy horror of organization in any shape. We should well and carefully consider the effect mad-brained bomb throwing will have on socialism. There is but one opinion among Socialists respecting the harmful nature of these explosions on the movement in every country. The Anarchists wilfully deceive themselves when they believe their cause will be popularized by such deeds.

"It was a recognized fact that there were certain times when assassination by means of bombs was the only weapon left to the cause of progress. Bombs were then used to break down the power of an autocracy which did not allow freedom of speech, freedom of the press, or freedom of meeting. So great was the reaction from anarchical attempts that the people were disposed to favor the passing of unusual laws, which, ordinarily, they would fight tooth and nail. It is the duty of Socialists in Great Britain to see to it that, under the guise of stamping out anarchy, measures are not taken that will infringe upon freedom of speech and freedom of meeting."

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—In a speech in the Reichstag to-day Dr. von Bennigsen, leader of the National Liberals, referred to the attempts upon the lives of the Emperor and the Chancellor as well as to Vaillant's crime. He felt impelled, he said, to call upon the well-to-do classes to act unitedly against socialism and anarchism.

The spirit of the Socialists was evident in the trifling tone of their references to the explosion in the French Chamber. This allusion roused a storm of protest from the Socialist side of the House.

While dining with several imperial officials yesterday Chancellor von Caprivi expressed the opinion that existing laws would suffice to combat anarchism.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Five bombs with fuses attached were found in a garden here to-day.

A magistrate here has ordered that Damian Castello and Eduardo Pedrosa, Anarchists who were arrested some time ago and subsequently released on bail, be again taken into custody, it having been learned that they were implicated in the recent explosion at the residence of ex-Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo.

JUST SWITCHES, NO THIRD TRACK.

George Gould Says Manhattan Simply Wishes to Serve the Public as Best It May.

It was apparently a trump card that the Manhattan Railroad Company played on Tuesday, when they combated an appeal for an injunction restraining them from laying a third track on Ninth avenue with a permit to lay that track which was granted by a Commission supposed long ago to have been dead. The Commission, as was told in THE SUN yesterday, was appointed and acted under the law of 1887.

The city's counsel were flabbergasted by the announcement of the revival of the Commission. They hadn't recovered yesterday, and the only member of the Rapid Transit Commission who did recover was Mr. John H. Inman, who made the best of things by saying that the Manhattan could have a third track on Ninth avenue any time it wanted for a nominal compensation. All that was desired, he said, was that they go about it in the right way. Mr. Inman didn't mention the fact that the Commission had heretofore refused to the Manhattan the privilege of a third-track improvement.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly said, when asked what he thought of the revamping of the old Commission:

"The city holds that under the laws of 1891 creating the present Rapid Transit Commission, the old laws of 1887 and 1875, under which this other Commission has acted, were repealed. Section 30 of the law of 1891 says: 'All acts and parts of acts, local or general, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.' On this we claim the revamped Commission falls."

Mr. Connoly also said that he had been unable to find the commissions of the three Commissioners filed in the County Clerk's office, as the law directs they shall be.

Mayor Gilroy was also surprised at the turn affairs had taken.

"Considering the number of rapid transit acts that have been passed in the last twenty-five years," he said, "it does not seem possible that the Legislatures could have overlooked an act creating a Commission, vested with the powers claimed for this one."

Mr. George Gould made the following statement:

"The Manhattan Company has no intention of building a third track. It simply desires to put in a switch or switches between Seventieth street and Twenty-sixth street. Such switches will enable us to strengthen the road between these points by putting in new girders, which will enable us to run heavier engines and five-car trains and to give the public better accommodations. The switches will also enable us to run a few more express trains from Harlem to Rector street, and to operate those now run with greater facility and corresponding benefit to the public. These switches will in no sense be a continuous third track. We simply desire to give the public all the accommodation that we can with the means at our disposal. The improvements will cost the company a great deal of money, which I think perhaps the company would do better to retain in its treasury, but the company is quite willing to give the public all the accommodation in its power, provided not too many obstacles are thrown in its way."

Both the company's lawyers and the city's lawyers will prepare briefs on the legality of the Commission and will submit them to Justice Ingraham next Wednesday.

TO GUARD AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

The Health Board Recommends the Erection of a Special Hospital.

The Board of Health at its meeting yesterday adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Tuberculosis is a contagious disease and is distinctly preventable, and

Whereas, It is acquired by the direct transmission of the tubercle bacilli from the sick to the well, usually by means of the dried and pulverized sputum floating as dust in the air, and

Whereas, It can be largely prevented by simple and easily applied measures of cleanliness and disinfection, and to an extent, by segregation, of those suffering from it, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board urge upon hospital authorities of the city of New York the importance of separation, so far as possible, in the hospitals of this city of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis from those affected with other diseases, and urge that proper wards be set apart for the exclusive treatment of this disease; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Charities and Correction be recommended to take such steps as will enable them to have and control a hospital to be known as "The Consumptive Hospital," to be used for the exclusive treatment of this disease, and that, as far as practicable, all inmates of the institutions under their care suffering from tuberculosis be transferred to this hospital.

The resolutions were part of a report made to President Wilson of the Board by Dr. Edson, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Dr. Edson also submitted to the Board these recommendations, which were adopted:

First—That a circular be prepared for distribution among the people, setting forth the danger of contagion from tuberculosis, and the fact that the discharges from the lungs of tubercular patients are not only dangerous to others but also to the patient afflicted, and also setting forth the danger of expectorating in places where the sputum is liable to be dried, and carried by the air in the form of dust.

Second—That physicians and other persons to whom the knowledge of the existence of a case of tuberculosis may come, be required to report to this department all such cases within seven days of the time when such sick person comes under observation.

Third—That the medical sanitary inspectors should, as part of their duty, investigate cases of the disease reported, and take specimens of the sputa for diagnostic purposes, the same as is done in cases of diphtheria. The division of bacteriology should be properly equipped for such examination, for the purpose of obtaining definite knowledge upon which the proper sanitary surveillance of those suffering from tuberculosis can be based.

Fourth—That the disinfecting corps disinfect places where evidences of infection from tuberculosis exists, whenever, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, it is shall be necessary.

Fifth—That suitable cuspidors be provided and properly cared for in all places where persons are brought together or caused to congregate for any purpose, especially in factory buildings.

A copy of the resolutions will be sent to each of the general hospitals in the city and to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

SCHLIEMANN ASKED TO RESIGN.

Mayor Boody's Trouble with a Recalcitrant Excise Commissioner.

Excise Commissioner John Schliemann of Brooklyn received this communication from Mayor Boody yesterday:

Referring to the understanding which was established when you were appointed Commissioner of Excise, namely, that in case our relations should cease to be harmonious, or that we should fail to agree in regard to any given line of policy, I should ask and receive your resignation, and also referring to matters of recent controversy between us, I hereby request your resignation.

Harmonious relations between the Mayor and the Commissioner ceased a few days ago, when the former found that the regular building in Flatbush avenue, opposite the Long Island Railroad depot, had been transformed into a gorgeous saloon, with John H. Aschoff as proprietor. Several weeks before, when Aschoff made an application for a license, Mayor Boody, who had been notified of the matter by a property holder in the neighborhood, saw Commissioner Schliemann and told him that he was emphatically opposed to the granting of it. The Mayor, it is said, understood at the time that his wishes in the matter would be respected. The license was granted, nevertheless, without any further consultation with him. It is thought that Mr. Schliemann will be equally indifferent to the Mayor's request for his resignation. He said: "I have nothing to say about this matter at present, but I may have something to say later." Mr. Schliemann's term will not expire until Feb. 1, nevertheless after Mayor Boody's retirement from official life.

DELICACIES FOR THE INSANE.

A BILL OF $900 FOR COSTLY WINES, CORDIALS, AND BRANDIES.

Gov. Flower Hears the Complaints of the Trustees of the Middletown State Asylum Against the State Lunacy Commission.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The trustees of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane, headed by President Grinell Burt and Superintendent Seldon H. Talcott, to-day met Gov. Flower, Dr. Carlos T. MacDonald of the State Commission in Lunacy, and State Comptroller Frank Campbell. Among the other trustees present were Messrs. Henry L. Slote, John J. D. S. McCoskey, Cornelius McArdell, F. W. Devoe, E. W. Wetmore, T. F. Allen, W. T. Hayes, and W. H. Clark. The meeting occurred at the executive chamber, beginning at 2:30 P. M., and lasting until nearly 5 P. M. At the conclusion of the conference Gov. Flower summed up the result by saying:

"I think the Lunacy Commission held up its end very well, and it was demonstrated that the system now pursued is a good one and will benefit the State hospitals. Such a bill as that wine and liquor bill presented to-day would never pass the Board of Audit we have established under the laws of last winter."

At the hearing in the executive chamber Gov. Flower opened the battle, and for the most part carried it on, whirling his chair around a semi-circle and pouring volley after volley of sharp questions like some new kind of interrogative Gatling gun. After an exchange of pleasant greetings, he said:

"Gentlemen, I have seen in the newspaper press a good deal of criticism of the State Commission in Lunacy lately, much of which appears to have come from your Board. I have heard of others, and I may summon Boards, as I have called you, that I may know the exact facts, and if there are any rough edges that produce friction in the working of our new State care system, I want to know where and what they are. It is a well-known fact that previous to the organization of the supervision of the Lunacy Commission the various hospitals bought for themselves what they pleased and where they pleased. At times they paid too much, at others they may have paid too little and secured too cheap an article. The State Care act was designed to correct all irregularities and to give to the indigent insane better care than they had been receiving at the county asylums and poor houses, and to do this as economically as possible and do it well."

The Governor then wanted to know about those Christmas gifts to the Middletown attendants. Superintendent Talcott said that the nurses frequently had to sit up nights with sick patients and received no extra pay. It was hard work to get good attendants for $20 a month and board.

"Yes," broke in Gov. Flower, "but where'll this end. Suppose you give all faithful State officers and employees gratuities, beginning with me, and give the Governor $25 as a Christmas gift to eke out his salary for faithful work, and so on through the list, where'll it all come out? No, sir. Your proposition was submitted to me and I said disallow it. The State's money should not be given away. I can get you any number of people who will work with you for $20 a month and board."

Gov. Flower then took up the blanket, salt, and coal complaints one after another and forced the reluctant superintendent to admit that the $1.10 per barrel salt might have cost over $1.35 after it reached Ogdensburg, just as the 75-cent barrel ordered by the Commission did. Of the blankets, Mr. Talcott said he did not buy them, but thought them better than the ones he put in his estimate.

But he had another complaint. His estimate of $500 for ice had been cut out by the Lunacy Commission, and he had been told to send the trustees out in the cold to help cut it. Commissioner MacDonald answered this by saying that Talcott's estimate was not itemized. Other hospitals contracted for their ice and put it in their January estimates. He had this in mind when the item was disallowed. Mr. Talcott returned to the charge with an egg! He had estimated eggs at 22 cents a dozen, and when the Commission got around to allowing it eggs had gone up to 26 cents.

"Here is a bill the Comptroller hesitates about auditing," said the Governor, and he began to read from a bill for "provisions and stores," approved by Supt. Talcott for September, just before the State care audit began. The bill amounted to between $800 and $900, and most of its items were like these:

4½ gallons French Crescent Brandy	$41 00
8 cases Mumm's ex. Dry Champagne	91 50
1 case Cluny rye whiskey	12 75
1 case Amontillado Sherry	16 00
2 cases Pontet Canet Claret	14 50
1 case Maraschino	15 00
1 case Cream de Menthe	15 00

Then there were cases of anisette, Benedictine, yellow Chartreuse, orange Curaçao, "The Chosen Few" whiskey, Chateau Margaux, Angostura bitters, Rudesheimer Haut Sauterne, Londonderry lithia, Apollinaris, galore, and five cases of Tokay wine, together with anchovies, crackers, sardines, Jordan almonds, and olives.

Comptroller Campbell came in while the list was being read, and he added a few items like half a dozen brace of partridges, $24 for gold badges for nurses, $6 for a table cover, and a large bill for butter spreaders.

Superintendent Burt took the bills, and after solemnly looking them over, said he was not on the Auditing Committee, but supposed the liquor was for patients.

"How's that, Dr. Talcott, did you give all that liquor in homeopathic doses?" asked the Governor.

Superintendent Talcott blandly replied: "Yes, sir, for the most part."

He then explained that these delicacies had to be supplied for wealthy private patients and their friends. Dr. Allen went further, and said it was all paid for by the private patients, and was used for the entertainment of their friends. It attracted patients to the asylum, and was necessary.

The Governor impatiently interrupted with the remark: "I don't believe three members of your Board knew of this bill, or that you would run a bank as these State institutions have been run."

President Burt declared that none of the trustees was conscious of having violated any law. This liquor bill was too trivial for a set of gentlemen to consider. The trustees were no longer in control, and it was an outrage. After some more of this kind of talk the Governor invited the trustees to a private conference.

NEW HAVEN PAUPERS' TOBACCO.

Objection Made to Their Chewing $752.95 Worth in a Year.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 13.—To chew or not to chew—at the expense of the New Haven town taxpayers—is the question that confronts the inmates of the New Haven almshouse; and, unfortunately, not they, but the faultfinding taxpayers, are the judges who must return the verdict in the premises. The trouble between the taxpayers and the town's wards in the tobacco question was caused by this innocent-looking little entry in the town agent's recently published annual statement: "$752.95 for tobacco." Something that startled with the "near"-sighted vision particularly characteristic of Nutmeg State taxpayers, a grouty old citizen put his stubbed finger on that tobacco item, and reflected:

Hum! Just $752 few much fur terbacccer!" Then he wrote a letter to the *Journal and Courier*, which has been a sliver in the town with spasms of "economy" and "retrenchment" that the almshouse tobacco dilemma has got to be settled forthwith. Said he:

If those who can afford it choose to spend their money in this way they have a right to do so, but to load the taxpayers of the town with the expense of an article, which many regard as harmful and offensive, and none can claim to be conducive to health, is a legitimate subject of complaint."

ACCUSED JERSEY CITY OFFICIALS.

A New Set of Charges Against the Street and Water Commissioners.

A new committee of Jersey City citizens called upon Mayor Wanser yesterday and submitted additional charges against the Board of Street and Water Commissioners. The new committee consists of Uamor Allen, a director of the Board of Education; Thomas Hill, a shovel and barrow manufacturer in Pearl street, and his neighbor, Hugh Leslie, who owns a large boiler shop.

The complaint accuses the Board of misconduct and criminal neglect in permitting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to practically close up Pearl street, and in permitting Washington street, under the railroad company's elevated tracks, to remain impassable for months.

The Board is also accused of criminal negligence in connection with the erection of Public School 25 and the new Fifth precinct police station. The school building was to be completed in August, 1892, and is not finished yet. The station house was finished nearly a year behind time. Other charges are made similar to those preferred by the first committee, such as paying out sums in excess of $500 without contract and exceeding the limit of appropriation.

John J. Nevin, the Mayor's private secretary, served copies of the two sets of charges on the members of the Board, and the hearing will begin to-morrow.

To Foreclose the "Clover Leaf" Mortgage.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—A foreclosure suit for $9,000,000 was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway. The suit was consolidated with the suit already pending brought by Joseph S. Stout and others, under which President S. R. Callaway was appointed receiver. These steps are preliminary to reorganization.

ETEAU GETS FIVE YEARS.

District Attorney Macdona Says Perjurers Testified at His Trial.

Robert H. Eteau, colored, who was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree, in stealing a sealskin sacque, an ulster, and other articles from the apartment of Mrs. Maria Thompson, wife of William A. Thompson, travelling salesman for V. Henry Rothschild & Co., on Oct. 9, was arraigned yesterday in the General Sessions for sentence. Eteau was tried three times. Twice he defended himself and the jury disagreed in each instance. He is a graduate of a Southern college and possessed of an unusual flow of language. At his third trial he was defended by Lawyer J. Oliver Keane, and he was convicted. Assistant District Attorney Macdona prosecuted Eteau in the three trials. In moving for sentence yesterday he said:

"Since the conviction of this defendant, at your Honor's suggestion I have instituted an investigation as to his antecedents. He swore on the last trial that he had never been an inmate of the New Jersey State prison at Trenton. I produced three keepers of that prison who positively identified him. He was sentenced to that prison in December, 1888, and remained there until May 6, 1891. He was sentenced for a term of three years for a burglary committed at the residence of Mr. C. H. Taylor, at Roslyn, Long Island. Mr. Taylor is in court and positively identifies him. He was in Mr. Taylor's employ for some time. On the trial, Mrs. Ellen L. Eteau, the mother of the defendant; the Rev. J. H. B. Smith of the Little Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church of Harlem, and other colored men and women testified that Eteau was not in the State prison at Trenton, but was in this city and attended the funeral of John Harris, a colored boy, who was killed by his father, a janitor, on April 28, 1891, in East 112th street, in this city. I have now in court an officer of the State prison at Trenton whose duty it is to keep a record of the letters written by the prisoners and mailed to their friends. This record shows that in April, 1891, Eteau wrote four letters to his mother from the prison. On the witness stand she said that she had never heard from him in the State prison at Trenton, and that she never knew that he was there."

Then Clerk Penny asked Eteau if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon him according to law. He answered at once into a flowery address, declaring that he had never committed a crime in his life, and had never been an inmate of any prison.

"I have been upon this bench for a number of years, Eteau," said Recorder Smith, "and I have had criminals of every type before me. I unhesitatingly say that you are the most brazen and impudent thief that ever was arraigned before me. You were properly convicted, and I deem it my duty to rid the community of a hardened and audacious ex-convict like yourself for as long a period as possible. I therefore sentence you to State prison at hard labor for the full term provided by law—five years."

Eteau bowed, smiled, and hurried from the bar.

A BAD BOY'S TALE OF HIS TEACHER.

She Denies that He Gave Her Presents with Money Stolen from His Mother.

Mrs. Mary Fink of 62 Walton street, Williamsburgh, asked Justice Connolly in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday to send her 12-year-old son John to the Truant Home. She said he stole $10 from a trunk.

"He took the money two weeks ago," said Mrs. Fink. "He confessed that he used it in the purchase of presents for his school teacher, Miss Brown, of Public School 55, in Stockton street, near Marcy avenue. He said that he had to do it, as the other boys gave presents, too. I went to the school and saw Miss Brown, and she promised to refund in money the value of the presents. As she has failed to do it, I want the boy arrested and sent away."

She was told to come to court again to-day and fetch the teacher with her. A SUN reporter saw Miss Brown in the school at recess yesterday.

"Fink tells an untruth when he says that he gave me presents," she said. "He was formerly in my class, but was put back some time ago because of his bad behavior. He has since tried to get back into my class again, and on Friday last he gave me a box of cigars and told me that his father had given them to him to be given to me for my father. I didn't want to give them back to him, fearing that if I did so he would distribute them among the boys. I put them in a closet in the classroom, where they are now. This was all that he ever gave me, although from another boy I learned that he intended presenting me with a mandolin. Mrs. Fink was here to see me, but never said anything about the presents. She wanted the principal to assist her in having her boy sent to the Truant Home. I never promised Mrs. Fink to return the value of any presents, because I received none, other than the cigars, and those Mrs. Fink can have."

BEAT AND ROBBED HIS FATHER.

Young Canty Stole the $80 a Neighbor Gave His Father for Safe Keeping.

James Canty is being sought for by the police for assaulting and robbing his father, Christopher, a man of 70 years. Christopher lives in a shanty on Ninety-eighth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. His friend, James Coleman, a laborer living at Third avenue and Ninety-eighth street, managed to save $80, and he asked Canty to take charge of it for him. Canty wrapped the money up in a piece of newspaper and tucked it carefully away in an inside pocket of his waistcoat.

On Tuesday night the Coleman's wife, the laborer, called on the Cantys and invited Ellen Canty, Christopher's daughter, to go with her to do some Christmas shopping. Ellen went, leaving her father with his son James, who is a muscular man 27 years old. The sound of the women's footsteps had scarcely died away when, according to the old man's story, young Canty asked him if Mrs. Coleman had taken her husband's money with her.

"No; I've got it," said Canty, involuntarily slipping his hand into his pocket to see if the money was safe.

"Give it to me; I want it," said the younger man, with a look of determination on his face that showed he meant what he said.

"I can't," pleaded the father; "the money ain't mine."

Then there was a desperate fight, but young Canty's strength finally overcame the old man's determination to defend his trust. He knocked his father down, and, after beating and kicking him, took the money and ran away.

Canty afterward told his story to the police of the East 104th street station, who are now looking for the robber.

Actor Stedman May Have Been Drugged and Robbed.

Actor William H. Stedman, who was taken from a Fourth avenue drug store to the West Thirtieth street station on Tuesday night in a dazed condition, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He seemed not to have fully recovered his faculties and could tell nothing about himself. Manager Charles H. Hoyt of the Madison Square Theatre, by whom Stedman is employed, has been looking for him since Monday morning, and it was thought that the actor had met with foul play. When found he had no money, his watch chain was broken in two, and his gold watch was gone. He was seen earlier in the evening acting queerly in the Murray Hill Hotel. The police think that he was drugged and robbed. At court yesterday Stedman was discharged. His friends say that he is very steady and is not a heavy drinker.

Union Alumni Reunion.

The sixth annual reunion and banquet of the Union College Alumni in New York will be held at the Hotel Waldorf this evening at 7 o'clock. The business meeting will be held in the Astor suite of rooms at 6 o'clock. The dinner will be unusually well attended, over 150 having promised to be present. Among the prominent members who will participate are Warner Miller, President Low of Columbia, Warren Higley, Gen. O. O. Howard, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Daniel Butterfield, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Union's two representatives in the Cabinet, Secretaries Lamont and Morton; Dr. William A. Hammond, Joseph H. Choate, "Tom" Perkins, Charles Emory Smith, William H. McElroy, Thomas L. James, and Henry W. Cannon.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO'S.

Boys' 16 dollar Ulster is now a 12 dollar Ulster. 25 per cent. reduction on Ulsters and Overcoats of any kind or description in both our stores.

2 Stores 263 & 267 B'way below Chambers St. 420 & 422 B'way corner Canal St.

Announcement.

The claim having been made by certain Dry Goods firms of this city that they have GORHAM SOLID SILVER WARES for sale, we desire to announce that our wares are not for sale by the Dry Goods Trade in this city or elsewhere.

They can be obtained only from the best class of Jewellers, and at our own Salesrooms *at Broadway and 19th Street and 23 Maiden Lane.*

Carriage entrance 19th Street.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

SILVERSMITHS

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

Men's Neckwear.

To-day, Dec. 14th.

The English Long Scarf at *55 cts.*

(Former price $1.75.)

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.

FOUND A MOONSHINE DISTILLERY.

It Had Been Worked for Months in the Basement of a Crowded Tenement House.

About 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning a man went into the police station in Union Market and told the sergeant at the desk that at 76 Cannon street an illicit distillery was in full blast, and that at that moment a gang of men were at work in the subterranean still house. The informant refused to give his name and hurried away. Detectives Brennan and Farrel with six policemen went out at once and surrounded the place. Brennan demanded admittance, but received no response. Several times he repeated his demand, and knocked loudly on the door. Still no response. Then he broke open the door.

The men had escaped, but they had left behind all the apparatus of a distillery so common in the mountainous regions of western Virginia and eastern Kentucky. These were the copper still, the long copper worm, three forty-gallon vats of sour mash and a large vat of "low wine," and a sixty-gallon copper boiler filled with hot water. Everything indicated that the still had been in operation for several months.

The room was filled with foul-smelling steam, which arose from the vats of warm mash. All around the floor was strewn oats and boots, which the fleeing men had hastily thrown off. The men had escaped through a staircase that led up into the hall of the tenement house. The police sent for the United States revenue officers, and in a short time Deputy Collectors Sparks and Geary arrived and took possession.

Watch was kept on the place all day yesterday, but the owner didn't turn up. The police profess, however, to know the names of the owners of the establishment, and promise arrests to-day.

The tenement is owned by J. Levi, who is also proprietor of the Irving Dance Hall in Broome street. He rented the basement five months ago, but the tenant's name is withheld by the police.

The greatest mystery about this moonshine establishment is how the operators managed to ply their trade for so long without detection, for the plant was located in the basement of a double tenement house in which about fifty families were domiciled.

THAT BLACK FOX SKIN AGAIN.

The Police Will Keep It Now Until the Courts Determine Its Ownership.

For the second time in two months Property Clerk Harriott of Police Headquarters has in his possession a rare black fox skin valued at $500, and which is said to have been stolen from the World's Fair. Six weeks ago Detective Heidelberg of the Central Office, happening to drop into a furrier's establishment in Greene street to see a friend, saw the skin. His friend, the furrier, said a man had left it with him to sell. It was so valuable and rare, the furrier said, he thought it must have been stolen. He turned it over to Heidelberg, who took it to Police Headquarters. A few days later a man named Batkowsky appeared at Police Headquarters and claimed it. He was forced to replevin it to get possession of it. The skin dropped out of sight until Tuesday, when Mr. Grunwaldt of the furriers firm of Grunwaldt & Co., 185 Fifth avenue, and A. M. Liebes, a furrier at 102 Greene street, brought the skin to Police Headquarters. The story they told was that a man had taken it to Mr. Liebes to sell. He took it to Grunwaldt's to have it appraised. As soon as it was shown at the latter place Mr. Grunwaldt claimed the skin, saying it had been stolen from the firm's exhibit at the World's Fair. The police authorities will keep the skin until its ownership is determined, which will probably be done by the courts.

FATHER DENT'S LIBEL SUIT.

Negotiations for His Reconciliation With the Church Are Pending.

It is said that a settlement is probable in the controversy arising out of the expulsion of Father Francis Dent from the Franciscan Order. When the appeal in Father Dent's suit for libel against Bishop Ryan of Buffalo came up in the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday it went off at the request of Father Dent's lawyer. The latter explained that there was every probability of Father Dent's becoming reconciled to the Church, and that negotiations were pending to that effect.

Should the reconciliation be effected, Father Dent must discontinue his suits and submit himself to ecclesiastical authority. It is understood that the matter has been brought to the attention of Archbishop Satolli.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

In 1886, my son, suffered very much from a cancer of the mouth. By advice of physicians, an operation was performed, extending from the jaw bone, which they scraped over returned but the cancer rapidly. After trying and grew REMOVES Finally, many remedies in vain, I commenced to give him S. S. S.; after seven bottles had been taken the cancer disappeared entirely and though years have elapsed, there has been no CANCER return, and I have every reason to believe that he is permanently cured. His cure is due exclusively to S. S. S.

J. R. HURDOCK, Huntsville, Ala.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases Mailed Free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

INGENIOUS FALSIFYING.

LOUIS RAISED SCHLOSS & CO'S INVENTORIES $350,000 IN A YEAR.

Liabilities of the Firm More than $1,000,000—Its Assets $750,000—A Committee of Creditors Appointed to Investigate and Report Regarding a Settlement.

A meeting of creditors of N. J. Schloss & Co., manufacturers of boys' clothing at 653 and 655 Broadway, was held at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday, over 100 creditors being present. Walter Stanton of Converse, Stanton & Cullen was chosen Chairman and E. F. Choate secretary. Lawyer Kohn of Wolff, Kohn & Ullman, attorneys for the assignee, read a long statement of the affairs of the firm as prepared by Arnold Davidson, the expert accountant. His investigation had not been completed, but the report presented, Mr. Kohn said, was a fairly correct one.

The expert said that the confused condition of affairs was caused by the direct falsification of the books by the person who had charge of them. The name was not mentioned then, but the reference was to Joseph H. Louis, the confidential clerk of the firm, who tried to kill himself and who was arrested on the day the firm failed. The report went on to say that the means used were as various as human ingenuity could devise. The inventories from 1887 to the present time had been falsified by many additions of from $100 to $10,000 to the stock, making in the aggregate from $150,000 to over $350,000 in a year; the liabilities were reduced by $40,000 to $75,000 or $100,000, and the clerk charged accounts with moneys paid without having made such payments.

The approximate statement of the present condition of the firm showed direct liabilities of $1,048,338 as follows: Amount due for merchandise on open account, $748,877; bills payable for merchandise, $72,088; open accounts for cash loans, $181,812; bills payable for cash loans, $70,293; accommodation notes used by the firm, $74,772; firm notes discounted, $341,109; stocks and bonds borrowed and used as collateral, $31,433. Besides these are contingent liabilities for endorsements on bills receivable, $188,085. The total assets are $750,098, consisting of accounts receivable, ledger value, $295,049; merchandise on hand as per inventory, $293,549; furniture and fixtures, $4,000; stocks, bonds, and mortgages, the property of individual members of the firm, used as collateral, $98,162; stocks and bonds borrowed and used as collateral, $83,436; suspended accounts, ledger value, $101,497; the possible salvage not being known. The deficiency of assets is placed at $317,341, against a surplus of capital heretofore claimed by the firm of over $500,000.

It was said that the liabilities of the firm are likely to be ultimately increased, as two-thirds of the creditors have sent in their statements showing $10,737 more than appears on the firm's books. The books of account show in the past six years net profits aggregating $491,927. These, the report said, have been calculated on false inventories. The drawings against these profits as appear by the books from 1887 to Dec. 1, 1893, were: Nathan J. Schloss, $153,059; Henry J. Schloss, $128,170; Joseph H. Louis, $40,047. The accounts of purchases and sales were also given for each of the past six years.

If was the opinion of the creditors present that a committee should be appointed to make investigation of the firm's affairs and report to the creditors what should be done regarding a settlement. It was decided that the committee should represent the several classes of creditors preferred, unsecured and replevin. The committee selected is composed of Wm. B. Pierce of Barnes, Hutchinson & Pierce of Boston, Felix Sampson of the Riverside Worsted Company, Mr. Lowell of Lesher, Whitman & Co., Max Rosenthal of Rosenthal Bros. & Co., and A. Friedlander of A. Friedlander & Co.

Joseph B. Stilwell and James A. Gallagher, composing the firm of Joseph B. Stilwell & Co., printers, at 166 William street and 41 Beekman street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas H. Heffron, giving a preference to M. Plummer & Co. for $2,062. The plant was valued at about $25,000 and the liabilities are estimated at about $15,000. The assignee said that Mr. Stilwell had sunk $10,000 with Al. Daggett in Washington on a Grand Army souvenir scheme.

Judgment for $87,630 was entered yesterday against the fir