MAY GO TO THE GRAND JURY.

THERESA SEE NOT THE ONLY WITNESS AGAINST SUPT. PEARCE.

Former Inmates of the Westchester Temporary Home to Testify as to His Alleged Cruelty—He Denies Being Too Harsh, and Shows His Whip to Prove He Wasn't.

The people of White Plains and the adjoining towns are not a little excited over the charges which have been preferred against James W. Pearce, the superintendent of the Westchester Temporary Home. The home is supported by prominent people in Westchester county, and several well-known residents of this city, among them Miss Helen Gould, are contributors to its maintenance.

The superintendent has always enjoyed the entire confidence of the officers of the institution, and when the supporters of the home read in THE SUN of yesterday of his alleged cruel treatment of 16-year-old Theresa See, and that an investigation of Mr. Pearce's methods of punishment had been ordered, they were very much surprised. As was published yesterday, the girl ran away from the Home on Tuesday and sought shelter with Mrs. Lewis Platt, mother of the District Attorney of Westchester county. The girl showed bruises and cuts all over her body, which, she said, were the result of punishment inflicted by Superintendent Pearce. The girl was traced to the home of the Platts by officers of the home and taken back there on the same night she escaped.

Mrs. Platt told the girl's story to her husband, and he in turn told it to ex-Register Steven S. Marshall, who has been interested in the home for the past few years. The story reached the ears of the members of the Executive Committee, and they immediately ordered an investigation. Mr. Marshall has been retained to lead the investigation, and, if all he hints at is true, there may be some sensational developement within a few days.

The people of White Plains are all more or less interested in the home. There are a dozen or more happily married women in the town who were once inmates of the institution, and many were the hard things said against Mr. Pearce yesterday. Lawyer Marshall was loath to talk when seen by a reporter. When asked what he intended doing in the matter, he said:

"Well, that there will be an investigation you may rest assured. Just who will conduct that investigation I cannot say. I am willing to do it, but have left the matter entirely for the present in the hands of Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, the Treasurer. She will consult with the other members of the Executive Committee, and if they give me the word I'll sail right in. As to the brutalities which are alleged to have been practised in this institution I can only say that the See girl was one mass of bruises and cuts when she sought refuge in Mr. Platt's home. Pearce has a legal right to keep the children locked up in the home, and without his permission no one can see them. That, of course, ties our hands to a degree. Since the See girl was taken back nothing has been seen or heard of her by any one outside of the institution. This little incident will, I think, wind up Mr. Pearce's administration as the head of the home.

"I have no names to give, but there are just three former inmates of the home who will be called on to-morrow to testify to the cruelties practised in the institution. One of these is a young woman, who is now married and lives in the town. She was an inmate of the home for several years. Shortly after she left the place and went to live with a family in town, she was taken ill. A physician was called, and he, during the course of his examination, found that the girl was literally covered with scars. When he questioned her, she told him that the scars were the result of beatings received at the home from Superintendent Pearce. That is one case. Another is that of a young woman who now lives in Port Chester, but who formerly lived at the home. Her tales of life under the administration of Mr. Pearce would make your blood run cold.

"Neither of these women know each other, but to-morrow I am going to endeavor to have them subpœnaed before the Grand Jury and make them testify as to all they know about the way in which the home is run. I shall also try to get the See girl before the Grand Jury. Of course Pearce won't let her testify if he can help it, and if he chooses to interfere it will be difficult to serve subpœna papers on her. In this event I shall secure a writ of habeas corpus, and then he will be obliged to produce the girl in court. My idea in this matter is to secure, if possible, the indictment of Pearce. When that is done, we will be ready for the next step, which for the present must remain a secret. The people may rest assured, however, that whether I or the Executive Committee conduct this investigation it will be a complete and thorough one."

A SUN reporter went to the home and saw Superintendent Pearce.

"Yes," Mr. Pearce said with a smile, "I've seen the papers, and can only say in reply that the charges against me are false. I admit that I have punished the children, but I have never done so without knowing just what I was doing. This story of my losing my temper and scolding them is not true. None of the children were ever whipped on the bare skin, either. That story of the ball and chain is also false. I cannot imagine where the story of the boy being caught in a tree originated. Years ago a boy did get caught in a tree, but he was promptly released.

"As to the punishment of children, every one has his own idea as to how it should be done. My position is certainly a trying one, and I do not retain it for the profit that there is in it so much as I do with the idea of doing good. The girl Theresa See is incorrigible, and, consequently, very hard to manage. I do not know what she may say. It may have been through fear, but I do not believe it, as she had nothing to fear."

Mr. Pearce showed the reporter the whip with which the children are punished. It has a wooden handle resembling a drumstick, and is about twenty inches long. The butt end is very heavy. Close to the small end was attached about ten strips of leather about the thickness of a shoestring and about fourteen inches long. After showing the whip and explaining to the reporter that the lashes, and not the heavy end, were always used, Mr. Pearce resumed:

"I do not wish to be considered a hypocrite, and the many letters that I have received from girls and boys who formerly were inmates of the institution and are now respected members of society prove that I am not. Many of them send me money regularly for me to deposit in the savings banks for them, and have come to see me and thanked me personally for the manner in which they were treated while here under my charge. Many of these have received corporal punishment, and they thank me for it now, too."

A colored boy who spent many years at the home says that the charges against Mr. Pearce are true. He had been whipped a number of times on his bare skin so that ridges as big as his finger resulted. He added that several of the older boys at one time resolved to lie in wait for Mr. Pearce and thrash him in revenge for his whipping them.

"What became of Preston Green, George Eldridge, Albert Robins, and Fred Robbins were among the conspirators. After doing the Superintendent up" their plan was to run away to escape the consequences of their act. The plot was discovered in some manner by Mr. Pearce.

"What happened then?"

"He stopped 'em."

When asked what the process of sweetening was he let explained that it consisted of furnishing them with cakes and candies and other goodies so as to find the way to their hearts through their stomachs.

The proposed investigation will be held next week and the matter fully inquired into.

MR. CHILDS'S FUNERAL.

To Be Held To-morrow, but the Place of Interment is Not Yet Decided Upon.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Childs have not been completed, but it has been decided that it shall be held at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon from St James's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Childs was a vestryman for many years. Who will be asked to be pall bearers is still undecided. Even the question of the place of his interment is still in doubt. Mr. Childs had a lot in Laurel Hill Cemetery, but to many of his intimate friends it seems appropriate that he should be laid at rest in the same mausoleum in Woodlands Cemetery that contains the remains of his friend, the late A. J. Drexel. It is known, however, that the interment will be private.

The employees of every department of the Public Ledger met in the composing room of the paper this afternoon to take action upon Mr. Childs's death. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Clarke Davis, managing editor, who moved that Col. M. Richards Muckle, the cashier, preside. Col. Muckle called upon Mr. Earle to address his fellow employees. Mr. Earle spoke of Mr. Childs's character, and especially of his kindly relations with his employees.

Speeches were also made by W. V. McKean, the newly retired editor of the *Ledger*; Hiram C. Haldeman, editor of the Woman's Department; Dr. William Witt for the local staff; Henry A. Stiles, assistant cashier; John W. Keating for the compositors, and Joel Cook, business manager of the paper. Addison B. Burk, chief editorial writer, presented resolutions that were unanimously adopted expressing the sense of loss felt by the employees of the *Ledger* in Mr. Childs's death. It was also directed that the *Ledger* employees should attend the funeral in a body.

THE FIGHT IN THE STATE SENATE.

A Repetition of the Scenes of Last Week Expected at To-night's Session.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—It is difficult to say what will be done by the Legislature this week. A repetition of the scenes of Thursday and Friday is expected in the Senate to-morrow night. Clerk Kenyon has retained Judge Countryman of this city in the injunction proceedings which have been brought against him. There will be a conference here to-morrow between Senator Saxton and the other leading Republican Senators and Judge Countryman, when a definite plan of action will be decided on. There is much talk of the Senate endeavoring to bring County Judge Clute, who granted the injunction, before the bar of the Senate, but a resolution to that effect would meet the same opposition from the Democrats as the resolution unseating Senator McCarty.

When the Senate meets to-morrow night there will be another fight over the adoption of Friday's journal, which will be the first business. The leaders of both parties say they will not withdraw from the respective positions on the construction of the cloture rule and the rule on questions of order, so that all regular proceedings in the Senate are likely to be suspended until the question has been settled in some way, or an agreement has been reached. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan is in town, but has nothing to say. Neither has Senator Saxton, the Republican leader in the Senate.

The Assembly has enough work of its own to keep busy in case the Senate continues to be tied up. A joint hearing on the Ballot Reform law amendments is scheduled before the Judiciary Committee for Tuesday afternoon.

There will be a hearing on Wednesday afternoon before the Senate Finance Committee on Senator O'Connor's bill taking away from the State Commissioners in Lunacy the power to revise the monthly estimates of the State hospitals.

It has been said that the superintendents of the hospitals who are opposed to the Lunacy Commission have abandoned the O'Connor bill, and are going to exert their influence in favor of Assemblyman Glen's bill, which abolishes the Lunacy Commission and transfers its powers and duties to the State Board of Charities. Some serious charges of extravagance against the management of several State hospitals will be brought out at the hearing.

Gen. Dunn of the Assembly arrived in Albany to-night and will assume his duties at the desk to-morrow.

BOUND TO PUT OUT MCARTY.

Lou Payn Wants Him Bounced Bodily and Judge Clute Impeached.

The Republicans are determined to continue their revolutionary tactics at Albany. They are determined to unseat Senator McCarty, and their whole object is to blaze a way by which the Republican majority in the Senate are to obtain a two-thirds majority vote with which to override Gov. Flower.

It was the opinion last night that after McCarty is hustled out the next attack will be made on Senator Collins of the Rensselaer district. Senator Saxton is in charge of the proceedings, but all of his movements are directed by Thomas C. Platt, Charles W. Hackett, and Louis F. Payn.

Mr. Platt, Mr. Hackett, and Mr. Payn had a long conference last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Mr. Payn, speaking individually, said:

"If McCarty shows his head in the Senate chamber at Albany to-morrow night he should be thrown out of the window. If I had my way I would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to throw him out body and boots. It happens that the Sergeant-at-Arms at the Senate only weighs a hundred pounds, and the Senator is somewhat heavier. But for all that the Sergeant-at-Arms could have help, and McCarty should be thrown out.

"I mean what I say when I declare that the Senate should not recognize Judge Clute's injunction. The sooner Senator McCarty is bodily, and we will take care of Judge Clute after that. As for Judge Clute, I am of the opinion that impeachment proceedings should be begun in the Assembly to-morrow evening, and that the Senate and the Court of Appeals should take them up afterward and unbench Judge Clute. If I had my way, this would be done."

The Republicans who have charge of the Senate Committee sent down here to investigate the Police Department were interested in ascertaining whether or not Joseph H. Choate would decide to-day to be counsel for the Senate Committee. These Republicans said that they had no money to pay Mr. Choate, but they believed that the Chamber of Commerce was a generous body, and that if Mr. Choate decided to accept the place, Republicans in the chamber would guarantee the payment of his fees.

ONE HUNDRED, AND THIRTEEN OVER.

Organizers of Mr. Grace's New York State Democracy.

Charles S. Fairchild made public yesterday the names of the men who have consented to organize Mr. Grace's political faction in this city. At the mass meeting held in Cooper Union Dec. 21 Mr. Fairchild, as Chairman, was authorized to appoint a committee of one hundred, whose duty was stated to be the organization of the "New York State Democracy" in the city and county of New York. The list which he made public contains 110 names, besides those of himself, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Salomon, and William F. Hull, ex-officio members. Among the 110 members of the committee are four ex-Mayors of this city—Smith Ely, Edward Cooper, William R. Grace, and Abram S. Hewitt. Then there are a number of Assembly district leaders of the dead and gone County Democracy, such as Henry B. Beekman, Thomas Costigan, John Fennell, John W. Keppenhagen, John Jeroloman, John S. Quinlan, John Hayes, Henry Allen, James Byrne, Thomas F. Keating, and Lawrence Wells.

The committee is, in fact, made up almost entirely of the remnants of the old County Democracy and of the anti-snapper movement of 1892. Robert Grier Monroe, H. De Forest Baldwin, Otto Kempner, Isaac H. Klein, James F. Archibald, E. Ellery Anderson, district leaders of the anti-snapper movement, and Wheeler H. Peckham, the arch anti-snapper, are members of the committee. The following is a full list:

John G. Agar,	J. W. Hurley,
Maurice Ahern,	John Jeroloman,
Henry Allen,	Thomas F. Keating,
E. Ellery Anderson,	Otto Kempner,
Dr. H. A. C. Anderson,	Daniel T. Kenney,
James F. Archibald,	Isaac H. Klein,
H. De Forest Baldwin,	Dr. Giuseppe Lanzoni,
William Baldin,	Thomas J. Leahy,
John A. Beall,	John Brooks Leavitt,
Henry B. Beekman,	Aaron Levy,
George L. Bernhard,	John O. Lyons,
John Biggin,	Patrick Meehan,
Max Bowsky,	Lawrence P. Kinsey,
Prof. H. H. Boyesen,	Robert S. Minturn,
John J. Brady,	Hubert Grier Monroe,
James Burke,	Joseph F. Mosher,
James Byrne,	John Murphy,
E. J. Calanan,	John F. Murray,
Henry Cashdollar,	Edward T. Nystal,
Charles J. Canda,	Frank McDermott,
John Cavagnaro,	H. Tracy McGunn,
Hugh L. Cole,	Dr. P. Newstadt,
William F. Connor,	Hamilton Odell,
Frank Connor,	Peter R. Olney,
Edward Cooper,	Samuel H. Ordway,
Thomas Costigan,	Charles O'Brien,
John Cotter,	Daniel O'Connell,
Frederic R. Coudert,	John A. O'Connor,
Dr. F. W. Cramin,	Wheeler H. Peckham,
Thomas Cullen,	John J. Quinlan,
Hugh A. Curtin,	John W. Keppenhagen,
F. G. Dettmann,	Michael Keegan,
Peter Dinnin,	Michael Kennedy,
Timothy F. Driscoll,	Philip E. Reville,
Smith Ely,	Patrick H. Rooney,
James Fay,	Francis M. Scott,
Dr. R. D. Feeney,	Dr. Joseph H. Senner,
Dr. John E. Ferdinand,	Lawrence K. Saxton,
John S. Ferguson,	James J. Slevin,
William Fitzpatrick,	William Smith,
Roger Foster,	Joseph Stern,
Austen G. Fox,	Albert Stickney,
Dr. John Friedrich,	Oscar S. Straus,
John Fraunz,	Robert Grier Stone,
Max Gabriel,	John E. Sullivan,
John H. Gardner,	Cyrus L. Sulzberger,
John W. Goff,	Theodore Sutro,
William R. Grace,	Dr. J. W. Swanzy,
George Walton Green,	Seth S. Terry,
James T. Hallinan,	Henry Tice,
Richard V. Harnett,	Lawrence Wells,
Dr. George F. Harrison,	Oliver P. Wheeler,
Charles S. Hayes,	Chas. F. Wichmann,
John Hayes,	Signal D. Woodward,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Max D. Wildnauer.

A meeting of the committee will be held some time this week at which the details of the work of organizing the several districts will be discussed and determined on.

Senator Gorman Here On a Visit.

Senator Gorman was in town yesterday conferring with the Hon. William C. Whitney. The Senator said that his visit was purely on personal matters. It is the opinion in Washington that the Wilson Tariff bill will be discussed by the Finance Committee of the Senate or about two weeks, and, after that, will be overhauled in the Senate until about May. Senator Gorman will return to Washington this morning.

Sitting Dead on a Locomotive's Pilot.

ELIZABETH, Feb. 4.—When the mixed train on the Central Railroad bound east arrived at the Elizabeth station to-day, the dead body of a young man was discovered sitting upright on the pilot of the locomotive. Engineer Shedd did not know that he had struck any one. The victim's head was crushed and his back broken. The body was that of a farmer or mechanic, clad in a short coat, striped trousers, and white shirt, and wearing a bright red necktie. The man was about 23 years old.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative syrup of Figs.—Adv.

DEAR, DELIGHTFUL WOMAN!

TROUBLESOME SOMETIMES, BUT ALWAYS DELIGHTFUL.

At Ticket Windows, for Instance, You Often Keep Us Waiting, but a Man Who Would Hurry You in That Difficult Operation of Counting Out Change Is a Bear.

Two dear, delightful, bright-eyed, red-cheeked girls were standing in the lobby of a Brooklyn theatre on Saturday afternoon waiting to buy tickets. Their turn finally came, and there was no one in line after them save a bewhiskered rounder who, intending to ask for deadheads, could not be in a hurry.

"Will you please give me six seats for to-morrow night?" said one of the girls in a sweet, musical voice.

Ticket sellers at theatres are a phlegmatic lot, always calm and impassive and exceedingly sparing of speech. This one, without saying a word, selected six tickets, placed them in a little envelope, and handed them to the girl. She opened her pocketbook, placed the tickets in it, and took out her money. First she laid down two two-dollar notes, then a one-dollar note, then a fifty-cent piece, then a quarter, then two dimes, and lastly a five-cent piece.

"Now, that's settled," she said complacently to her companion, and they started to walk off.

"Here," cried the ticket seller, "this isn't enough."

The girl came back, her eyes wide open with astonishment.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she said earnestly, "I thought they were a dollar apiece. How much are they?"

"Dollar 'n' 'alf," said the clerk mechanically.

"A dollar and a half," repeated the girl; "six times a dollar and a half—six times one—a half—six—how much does that make, Ida?"

Ida spread out the fingers of her left hand and began to count upon them.

"Six times two is twelve; twice three is six; six from—how much is it, mister?"

"Nine dollars," said the ticket seller, into whose eyes a bit of human nature seemed to be creeping.

"Oh, dear!" said the first girl, "that's too much. Haven't you any cheaper than that?"

"Yes. We've got some dollar seats left." He brought out a diagram of the orchestra and pointed out the location of the seats.

"Oh, my," said Ida, "they'll never do. You can't see the stage from there. They're too far back."

"Do you think the others cost too much?" asked her friend.

"Yes. $6 is pretty high, but I suppose we'll have to take them."

Then the first girl opened her pocketbook again and began to take out some change.

"Let me see. I gave you six dollars. This makes six and a half, seven, seven and a quarter and fifty is seven, seventy-five-eight. How much have you got, Ida?"

Ida opened her pocketbook and took out two quarters.

"This is all I've got with me," she said. "Here, this makes eight dollars and a quarter."

She laid a quarter on the window and then began to rummage through her pocketbook as though she expected to find some stray change there.

"Oh, I've got it," said the other girl, taking out another pocketbook. "I forgot I had this with me."

She poured out a little heap of five and ten-cent pieces and cents, and then went on counting.

"Let me see. You've got eight dollars and a quarter there. Eight twenty-five, thirty-five, forty, thirty, sixty, sixty-five, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six—I declare, that's all I've got. I thought I had more."

"Your friend's got a quarter in her hand," suggested the ticket seller, who was now becoming interested in the proceedings.

"Why, so I did, Miss Ida," but we've got to get home some way."

There was a moment's silence, during which the blase rounder tried in vain to catch Miss Ida's eye. Then her companion's eyes flashed with a sudden resolve.

"We'll come back with the money in an hour. Come on, Ida."

And off they started, leaving the heap of money and the tickets behind them.

"Here," cried the ticket seller, smiling in spite of all his principles, "you'd better take your money along."

The girls turned and were about to gather up the money when the seller said:

"I'll tell you what I'll do. If you promise to pay the other quarter when you come to-morrow I'll let you have the tickets."

"Oh, how kind of you," both girls exclaimed with animation.

"Now don't forget," the man said, trying to look severe.

"I give you my word," said the first girl. "Won't you, please give me your name so that I'll know whom to ask for?"

She took out a tiny notebook and looked up at the ticket seller. But that individual was shaking his head farther.

"Never mind the name," he managed to say.

The girls walked out looking greatly puzzled. When they reached the door the one called Ida said to her companion:

"I wonder what he's laughing about, any way."

MADE FOR THE ROOF AND JUMPED OFF

Wife and Friends Too Late to Prevent Louis Lengyel's Suicide.

Louis Lengyel lived with his wife, Julia, and two little daughters on the fourth floor at 42 Avenue B. For eight years he was head varnisher for Henry Vogel & Son, furniture dealers, at 311 Third avenue. About six weeks ago he was discharged. He failed to get another job, and told his wife he thought he had better jump off the roof.

On Saturday morning he began drinking heavily and kept it up all day. At night he went to a ball. When he got home yesterday morning he was cheerful and seemed to be happy, and yesterday he sang and played on a harmonica and never once lost his good spirits. He drank a good deal.

About 6 o'clock last evening he grew suddenly quiet. His wife went to him and found him about to smash his watch. When she remonstrated with him he answered: "Well, what's the difference? It will never be of any use to me again."

About 6:30 he went out into the hall. His wife followed, and seeing him go up stairs thought he was going to visit a friend named Skott on the top floor. But as she watched him he made up the stairs leading to the roof. Then his wife divined his purpose and gave a horrified cry.

"Mr. Skott! Mr. Skott!" she screamed, "for God's sake stop my husband; he's going to kill himself."

Skott, followed by Lengyel's sister, dashed into the hall and up stairs after Lengyel, but at the sound of his wife's voice Lengyel quickened his pace, and before his pursuers reached the roof he had jumped off into the street below. In his descent Lengyel struck several telegraph wires and snapped them. He fell on his head and shoulders between the curb and the car tracks, and was instantly killed. A Hungarian benefit society to which Lengyel belonged will pay for his funeral.

THE COACHMEN MAKE TOO MUCH NOISE

Residents of Thirty-seventh Street Complain of Sherry's Assembly Rooms.

There is another outbreak among the residents in the vicinity of Louis Sherry's Assembly Rooms, Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, over the noise occasioned by the coachmen. Two years ago the residents held a meeting and devised means to abate the alleged nuisance.

Capt. Reilly, who was then in the Tenderloin, told Sherry that the coachmen would have to line up in Fifth avenue. George C. Clark, the banker; Benjamin Welles, George L. Hort, and Dr. Charles Phelps, who live in West Thirty-seventh street, are among the complainants. Messrs. Welles and Hort have talked to Capt. Schmittberger, and Mr. Sherry will have a consultation with the Captain to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Sherry is much perturbed about the troubles of his neighbors. He said he has tried in every way to do away with the calling out of the carriages, but has not been successful. He spent $1,800 for an electric illuminated sign, but the coachmen paid no attention to it.

The Steamer Beta in a Big Storm.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4.—The steamer Beta, which arrived early this morning from Matanzas with a cargo of sugar, met with very rough weather on the passage, which occupied ten days. North of Hatteras, on last Tuesday, she encountered strong head winds, which increased to a hurricane with a tremendous sea.

One huge wave engulfed the vessel, sweeping everything movable from the deck, and carried away the deck house, gutted the chart room, and flooded the saloon. Two boats were smashed and the bridge rail broken off.

John McDonald, one of the crew, was thrown from the bridge to the deck and badly injured.

Wedding Silver.

Desk Furniture.—These sets in **Gorham Silver** make a unique and appropriate gift. They may include any, or all, of the following pieces: Silver-mounted portfolios, Desk pad, with silver corners, Inkstand, Pen rack and tray, Penholder, Pencil, Stamp box, Gum bottle, Stamp and envelope moistener, Taper stand, and Sealing Lamp, Seal, Eraser, Match stand, Blotter, Paper knife, Check cutter, Envelope opener, Pen and stamp box, and other small pieces in an unlimited variety of styles and at most reasonable prices.

(ART ROOMS—Third Floor.)

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,

Silversmiths,

BROADWAY—Carriage Entrance on 19th St.

BROOKLYN'S EXCISE DEFAULTER.

The Police All Over This Country and Canada Asked to Look for Lohmann.

The announcement made yesterday that William D. Lohmann, former cashier to the Excise Department in Brooklyn, is a defaulter to the amount of $20,000 caused a good deal of excitement among his many friends and acquaintances. Lohmann was always considered an honest man, and was held in high esteem by his friends. Mrs. Lohmann is prostrated with grief at her home at 378 Douglass street, and could not be seen yesterday. Her son said:

"I do not know what to do in regard to the matter. I've never suspected that anything was wrong in my father's accounts, and I cannot see what led him to take the money if he did take it. Ever since election my father has been moody and downcast. All the time before election he was positive that Mr. Boody would be elected and that he would be reappointed. The day after election, when it was announced that Mr. Boody was defeated, he came home out of sorts, and, for some time, refused to speak to anybody. After that he always appeared discouraged."

As soon as it was discovered that Lohmann's accounts were short Police Superintendent Campbell issued the following general alarm, which he had telegraphed to the principal cities in this country and in Canada:

William D. Lohmann, a German, late cashier of the Excise Department, Brooklyn; 40 year old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, 280 pounds; dark hair, little bald; had red birthmark on nose; upper fourth front tooth missing; defaulter to the amount of $20,000. Left here Sunday last, Jan. 28. Please make a thorough search through your city and among your shipping offices and see if you can obtain any information about him. Arrest, if found, and please let us know the result of your investigations as soon as possible, and oblige, your respectfully,

P. CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Schliemann, when seen at his home, at 283 Fifth avenue, last evening, said:

"I do not understand Mr. Lohmann's action. I do not believe that he has stolen any such sum as $19,025 in one month. I believe his peculations extended over the eight years he was in office. This I will endeavor to ascertain to-morrow. I do not believe that the figures will be increased and I think that when the books have all been examined and gone over it will prove to be much swollen. As a rule, the Board of Audit went over the books every year."

Mr. Schliemann said it was difficult to trace the defalcation owing to the methods adopted by Lohmann.

"For instance," he explained, "if Mr. Lohmann sold 500 licenses in one day, he would tear them out of the stub book, but would only enter 300 on the record book. He would then keep the money for the other 200. He then made the cash book agree with the record book, consequently it would be almost impossible for any person to detect the defalcation at this time."

Mr. Schliemann said he did not see how Mr. Lohmann could have spent the money.

"He must have speculated in stocks in Wall street, but that he did so I do not know."

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S ORDER IGNORED.

Drinks Galore in Brooklyn Yesterday—B. T. L.'s Detectives Spotted 29 Saloons.

Despite Mayor Schieren's order of a week ago Saturday to close all barrooms in Brooklyn on Sundays, the saloon keepers did a thriving business yesterday. None of the saloons in the vicinity of the City Hall was closed, and it was an easy thing for anybody anxious to get a drink to get it anywhere.

The police made two arrests. Herman Rosenson, a bartender, 23 years old, of 29 Fulton street was caught selling beer to a minor. Armendo H. Fink, a saloon keeper at Van Sicklin avenue and Fulton street, was also collared while serving customers.

The Brooklyn Temperance League had detectives out again yesterday watching saloons, and, as a result, at a meeting in the afternoon in the Union Assembly Room at Bedford avenue and South Third street, the new administration was roundly denounced for not enforcing the Excise law. The meeting was presided over by A. H. Walker, who opened the proceedings with the report of the detectives. It was as follows:

Peter's Cottage, P. Luger, proprietor, Driggs avenue and South Eighth street. Men going in and out, and drinking at the bar. Funeral carriages outside and drivers in the saloon.

D. Luedeman, 157 Broadway. Men going in and out. Those coming out smacking their lips.

Bergan's, Broadway and Rushing street. Side door open.

D. Allers, Broadway and Roebling street. Rushing business at the bar.

Conrad Davis, Fitching avenue and Walworth street. Side door open and men and children entering.

Saloon at 148 Myrtle avenue, four men and two children entered in ten minutes.

Saloon at 236 Myrtle avenue, two men and several children entered in ten minutes.

Saloon at 416 Myrtle avenue, three men and one child entered in ten minutes.

Saloon at 463 Myrtle avenue, five men and two boys in ten minutes.

Saloon at 472 Myrtle avenue, four men in ten minutes.

Saloon at 340 De Kalb avenue, four men in ten minutes.

Saloon at 366 De Kalb avenue, two men in ten minutes.

Saloon at 456 De Kalb avenue, side door open.

Saloon at 603 Myrtle avenue, men passing in and out and Policeman 1,292 going into the saloon.

Saloon at 707 Myrtle avenue, six men going in while Policeman 1,299 was on opposite side.

Saloons at 820, 884, 904, 976, 997, 1,012, and 890 Myrtle avenue, 97 Gates avenue, 148 Bushwick avenue, 158 and 208 Harrison avenue, 154 Broadway, and 800 Broadway, also open and doing a rushing business.

Philo W. Scofield spoke on "The So-called Spy system." He said policemen who raided policy shops or disorderly houses were not referred to as spies, and yet good men who devote every their time to enforcing the Excise law, and without a cent of compensation, were called spies. Mr. Scofield spoke of a policeman he saw yesterday, who stopped a little girl from going into a saloon.

"I asked the policeman why he did it," added Mr. Scofield, "and he told me that he did it to enforce the Excise law. That was the first time I ever knew of a policeman making any attempt to enforce the law. I spoke to another policeman, and asked him why he allowed side doors to be open, and he replied that it was the hardest thing in the world to collect evidence which would stand before Police Justices.

"The way to collect evidence against the saloon keeper and have his license revoked, is to watch his place, and, if one sees a child coming out with intoxicants, take the name and address of the child, and, when the saloon keeper's license is about to expire, place this evidence before the excise authorities."

Capt. Farrier Astonishes Ten Saloon Men.

It was not a generally dry Sunday in Jersey City yesterday, but where it was dry and where wet depended to a large extent on the location of the saloon. In the First precinct, for instance, Capt. Farrier's men were more vigilant than usual, and the result was that ten saloon keepers were arrested, much to their surprise, for they had concluded the presumably temporary spasm of virtue was at an end. Saloon keepers in other precincts were not as a rule molested.

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THE ARMY REGISTER FOR 1894.

Generals Who Retire During Cleveland's Term—Strength of the National Guard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The yearly register of the War Department has been compiled and will soon be issued to the army. This book not only gives the changes that have occurred during the preceding year by deaths, casualties, resignation, and other causes, but contains the name of every officer on the active or retired list of the service, their lineal and relative rank, and information as to whether they were distinguished in the past war. Besides this it contains the number of all students at military colleges, where army officers serve as instructors, who reached perfection in military science; the strength of the various National Guards, compiled from official State reports, and the names of all officers who have received medals and certificates of honor for meritorious services. In the personnel of the army there were few changes among the senior officers. The three Major-Generals, headed by Gen. Schofield, maintain their same relative order of merit, but with the early autumn, on the retirement of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard at Governor's Island, Gen. Miles moves up to second in rank and leaves a vacancy to be filled from the Brigadiers by the President. A year later Gen. Miles becomes the ranking officer of the army, when Gen. Schofield retires, thus giving President Cleveland the appointment of two Major-Generals.

The register shows that one head of department is now under suspension and will retire before the expiration of his punishment. This is Gen. Swaim, Judge Advocate-General, who was court martialled eight years ago and was suspended for a number of years. Col. Norman J. Leiber, who has been in charge of the office during this period, will succeed to the rank of Gen. Swaim upon the latter's retirement. The army is shown to be little more than a skeleton organization, compared to the gigantic standing armies maintained by foreign powers. There is, moreover, no perfection of organization, due to the depleted condition of some of the regiments. The law limits the number of cavalry regiments to ten, artillery to five, and infantry to twenty-five, with one battalion of engineers. The present enlisted force is believed to be about three thousand less than the law allows.

The full strength of the National Guard is given in the register. New York leads with 12,995 men and officers, Pennsylvania follows with 8,500, Ohio with 5,825, and one of the Southern States, South Carolina, supports the fourth largest militia with 5,805 men. Illinois has about 4,000 men, California 4,000, Massachusetts 5,000, and Idaho ends the list with just 300 men and officers, all told. The full National Guard force, including officers and men, is shown to be 112,408.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Measures to Be Voted On in the Senate and House—Bland's Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Tariff bill having been for a time retired to the seclusion of a Senate committee room, the features of this week in Congress will be the votes on the bill to repeal the Federal election laws in the Senate, on the McCreary Hawaiian resolution in the House, and, perhaps, on the Stewart resolution, declaring against the proposed Treasury bond issue in the Senate. The Election Law Repeal bill comes up in the Senate to-morrow afternoon. By agreement the discussion is to close on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, when the Senate will proceed to vote on the bill and amendments.

After the vote in the House on Tuesday afternoon upon the resolutions relating to Hawaii, Mr. Bland of Missouri will call up the Silver Seigniorage bill, heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. By the provisions of this bill the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue fifty-five millions of certificates, representing the seigniorage of the bullion now in the Treasury, purchased under the Sherman law of 1890.

Mr. Bland is sanguine that the bill will pass without serious opposition or delay. "I see no reason why it should not," said he. "The House should take more than a day to consider it. The subject has been thoroughly discussed, and every one is as familiar with it as he can hope to be, at least in the course of this term of Congress."

"How many Republicans will vote for it?"

"More than thirty. I should say, judging from the number who have told me they would support it. The Democrats who opposed the passage of the bill for the repeal of the Sherman law last fall will, I assume, vote with me for it, and many Democrats who voted for the repeal bill, and have been disappointed at the lack of results therefrom, have expressed a willingness to help pass the bill. I believe that two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the Democratic members are for it."

"How fast can the bullion be coined, Mr. Bland, and the seigniorage become an actual fact?"

"Oh, that depends upon the willingness of the officials. They could turn out seven or eight millions a month if the mints were run double time, but I don't expect they will do that."

Secretary Herbert Favors the Continuance of the Naval War College.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Although the Naval War College at Newport has been under fire from those who are opposed to the continuance of the course of the lectures there each year, the school will open as usual next summer and the instruction of preceding years will be given. Assistant Secretary McAdoo disagrees with Mr. Herbert, and believes that the lectures could be delivered just as well to naval officers at some other place, rather than have the Government put to the expense of maintaining the college at Newport.

Secretary Herbert intends that the college shall survive, and has given directions to Commander Taylor, its President, to prepare a course for the coming summer. The Secretary proposes to have included in this course a series of lectures on international law by some eminent professor or authority on the subject from one of the leading colleges of the country.

Emperor William Has Long Desired to Visit America.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Emperor William has long desired to visit the United States. Mr. William D. Warner, the American Consul at Cologne, who is now at home on a leave of absence, relates a conversation he had with the Emperor a few years ago, at a dinner given by his grandfather, Emperor William I.

"On that occasion," said Mr. Warner, "I had the honor of conversing with the present Emperor twenty minutes or more. Our conversation turned chiefly on America and American affairs. He spoke in the highest admiration for America, and expressed great regret that he had never had the opportunity of seeing that wonderful country. I was, however, surprised to hear him talk with so much knowledge about America for one who had never seen the country."

Our Minister to Persia in Poor Health.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A letter from Teheran received by ex-Consul William C. Fox, now in this city, says that Mr. McDonald, United States Minister to Persia is in poor health, and finds the climate of Persia so trying that he contemplates soon leaving that country. The letter says that in case of the retirement of Mr. McDonald the American missionaries have requested the appointment of Mr. Truxtun Beale of California. Mr. Beale held the office a few years ago.

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TEACHING A CROW TO TALK.

An Expert Tells How Easily It is Done, but Warns Folks Against Doing It.

HAMMONDSPORT, Feb. 3.—"Can I train crows and teach them how to talk? Of course I can," said Packy F. Griswold, lumber king, naturalist to the Fairchild House Circle, and steward of the Hammondsport Try-to-Catch-Black-Bass Club. "Will I tell how it is done? Why, certainly. It is easy. It is easier than teaching eels to suck eggs, and that is so easy that if I could make a six months' contract with somebody to pay me one dollar per eel per month for every