PASSENGERS IN A PANIC.

A COLLISION ON THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

One Crowded Train Bumps Into Another at the Nostrand Avenue Station—Many Passengers Bruised, but Only Two Persons Injured—Another Accident.

About 6 o'clock last evening a collision occurred on the Brooklyn elevated road, and although no person, so far as could be learned, was seriously injured, the 350 passengers on the two trains had a lively shaking up, and were involved in a general panic. Incidentally, the accident caused a vexatious delay of nearly two hours on the road, and confused the traffic operations for the remainder of the evening.

The accident was at the Nostrand and Lexington avenue station on the East New York line. A heavily loaded train pulled out from the Bridge station about 5:45 o'clock, and another, drawn by Engine 9, still more crowded, two and a half minutes later, each bound for East New York. Each train took in more passengers at the City Hall station in Myrtle avenue at Adams street, and so crowded were the trains that several passengers were shut out at the Bridge street station. The trains were so jammed that a dozen passengers or more had to find standing room on each of the platforms of the cars.

While the first train was still discharging some of the passengers at the Nostrand avenue station, Engine 9, with the second train, was seen approaching at full speed. As it came nearer the station with only a slight diminution in the speed, the passengers in the rear car of the first train became alarmed, and while some of them jumped off to the platform the others rushed forward, pushing their fellow passengers, who were not aware of their peril, in front of them. The excitement had extended to the second car from the rear, when the collision occurred.

The second train struck the rear car of the first with great force, knocking it forward several yards and hurling the passengers in all directions. Those in the rear train received almost as severe a shock as those in the forward one. The passengers who were standing up were thrown pell mell against one another, and landed in heaps in the laps of those who were sitting down.

The crashing of the window panes in the cars and the screams of the passengers caused great excitement, and people hurried up from the street to the stations on each side. The stairways were already blocked with the escaping passengers whose only thought seemed to be to reach the street as quickly as possible, and in the scramble many persons were severely bruised. Many passengers jumped on the track and hurried along it to the next station.

When the panic had subsided it was found that only two persons had been so severely injured as to require aid. One of them was Elizabeth Sinnott, aged 28 years, wife of Michael Sinnott of 157 Arlington avenue. She was in the act of jumping from the front platform of the rear car in the first train when the collision occurred. She was knocked down and severely cut on the forehead and face and one of her hands was badly bruised. She was carried to the waiting room, and, on recovering from the shock, declined medical assistance and was taken home by a friend.

Daniel Van Otten, the brakeman on the rear car, was the other person hurt. He was wedged in between the iron posts of the car and held there until released by the passengers. He was cut and bleeding when carried to the platform, but had been removed to his home by the railroad officials before the ambulance arrived. From statements made by the passengers, there is no doubt that a dozen or more persons were slightly injured, but all of them had disappeared before the police reached the scene. The end of the rear car was smashed in and engine 9 was disabled.

Engineer W. Eibler of 297 Arlington avenue jumped off the engine an instant before the collision and before its rebound. Eibler says that as he approached the station he saw no sign of the train ahead of him, and he is certain that there were no lights on the back of the rear car. As soon as he observed the train he made every possible effort to stop the engine, but was too close to prevent the collision.

It was nearly half an hour before the trains were moved out from the station, and it was not until 9 o'clock that the regular traffic was resumed. Trains were started from the bridge as if there was no interruption on the road, and the result was that in a short time there was a blockade extending almost from East New York to Greene avenue. Hundreds of passengers in the blocked trains got off as best they could and walked along the tracks to the nearest stations so as to catch the trolley cars.

There was an accident on the same line early yesterday morning. The king pin of an engine on an up-town train broke at the De Kalb avenue station, and it was nearly 4 o'clock when the passengers to East New York reached their homes.

CIGARETTES AND THE TEETH.

A Dentist Says the Nerves in Them Are Killed by Nicotine Poisoning.

"There is one bad result of constant cigarette smoking that very few people know anything about," said a Brooklyn dentist. "The result itself has been apparent to me and to all dentists for a long time, but the cause has been a mystery until very recently. For years the nerves of teeth in every other way perfect have been found dead. A careful examination of a dead nerve found in an unexposed tooth recently revealed the fact that it had been poisoned by nicotine, and thereby the mystery referred to was solved. Nicotine poisoning from cigarette smoking is killing the nerves in the teeth of smokers. It is a most serious state of affairs, although most people will not understand. They think a dead tooth is as good as a live one. They will find their mistake some day.

"A young woman whom I have known for some time came in here the other day and wanted a tooth attended to. I worked on the tooth some time, and some of the instruments I used should have made her scream a little bit. But she never made a sound, and I naturally concluded that the nerve of the tooth was dead. It surprised me, because the tooth was a good one and the nerve unexposed. Well, I extracted the nerve, and the minute I saw it I knew what was the trouble.

"'Do you want a live nerve left in your head?' I asked.

"'Why, of course,' she replied.

"'Then stop smoking cigarettes,' I said.

"'Why, Doctor, what do you mean?' she began. Then she put on a great show of indignation.

"'My dear young lady,' I said, 'what's the use of talking so? I'm a dental surgeon and know a thing when I see it. You have been smoking cigarettes for a long time, and my advice was given in a perfectly friendly spirit!' Well, she collapsed then, acknowledged the truth of what I had said, and that ended it. I don't think that cigarette smokers figure this result of nicotine poisoning in with the many other injurious effects of the weed, but to my mind it is the most dangerous of all."

POLICE CANDIDATES AND REFORM.

Effects of the Investigation Seen in the List of Applicants.

The leaven of reform is already beginning to work in applications for appointment to the police force and candidates are circumspect in describing themselves and stating their qualifications. Heretofore they have been describing themselves variously as clerks, barkeepers, and truckmen. Now the designation "clerk" is considered too vague, the noble art of barkeeping has fallen into temporary disrepute, and truckman are not regarded with favor under a strict construction of the civil service rules. In the last official list of applicants appear the following: Michael O'Halloran, soldier; Joseph McMahon, farming; Bartholomew Reilly, telegraph operator; John Byrne, coachman; Daniel McNevin, engineer; and James Reilly, foreman.

Another change in the list of applicants is the large increase in the number of Irish and Irish-American candidates and the corresponding falling off in the German and Hebrew applicants.

The recent police investigation has had the effect of frightening away many German-American applicants, and though there are now a Hebrew police Captain and many Hebrew policemen, which was not formerly the case, the number of recruits to the force among Hebrews seems to have suddenly declined. There are now 3,320 patrolmen, and when the Commissioners have passed upon the pending applications for retirement on pension, many new appointments will have to be made.

Union League Nominating Committee.

The Union League Club elected a nominating committee last night. There were fourteen names on the ticket, and each member could vote for seven. This was the ticket:

Elected.	*Defeated.*
F. N. Bangs.	Henry Thompson.
Walter C. Gibson.	Woodbury Langdon.
Aug. D. Juilliard.	Thomas Rutter.
Anson G. McCook.	Charles Lanier.
William L. Penberg.	O. H. St. John Hoos.
Edward A. Quintard.	James A. Garland.
Alfred Van Santvoord.	William J. Browning.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

Their Uses for Heavy Rifles and Magazine Guns—Fast and Prospective Tests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It is hoped that before long the problem of smokeless powders will be solved in our army, both for cannon and small arms. Much advantage has been experienced from having an ordnance officer, Lieut. Stuart, at the Wilmington works of Du Pont & Co., to supervise the development both of brown and of smokeless powders. He has at his disposal an 8-inch rifle and a 3.2-inch field gun, with instruments for determining pressures and velocities. The new chemical powder laboratory at Frankford is another source of help.

Again, the Leonard Powder Company, which makes an excellent smokeless powder, is understood to be trying to get one with a reduced proportion of nitro-glycerine. Some creditable results have been obtained with Leonard smokeless powder in a 5-inch Brown segmental wire gun. To a 60½-pound projectile a charge of 25 pounds gave 2,663 feet per second of muzzle velocity, with 34,707 pounds of pressure per square inch; a charge of 30 pounds gave 3,128 feet, with 53,500 pressure, and a charge of 32 pounds gave 3,110 feet, with 52,934 pressure. With a 45-pound projectile a charge of 30 pounds gave 3,024 feet of muzzle velocity, with 40,170 pounds of pressure. Other results were obtained, and, though a little irregular, all showed high ballistic qualities. In a 3.2-inch Driggs-Schroeder rifle, with a 13½-pound projectile, 1¼ pounds of powder gave 1,830 feet of muzzle velocity, with 18,250 pounds of pressure, and a two-pound charge gave 1,937 feet, with 24,400 pressure. In a Driggs-Schroeder 6-pounder a charge of one pound gave 2,019 feet, and a charge of 1¼ pounds gave 2,243 feet.

In the 8-inch rifle 45 pounds of German smokeless powder imparted 1,965 feet of muzzle velocity to a 320-pound projectile, with 30,945 pressure, while a charge of 46 pounds and a 302½-pound projectile gave 2,018 feet, with 31,770 pressure. This powder had been kept nearly three years hermetically sealed, and the result showed that it had not materially deteriorated from the long storage.

In due time it may be hoped to have results made public from the trial of Walsrode smokeless powder for field guns, and of Cologne-Rottweil for 8-inch and 12-inch rifles. But a specially interesting step was taken some time ago toward competitive tests of smokeless powders for field, siege, and seacoast guns at Sandy Hook.

Such powders were called for by the ordnance authorities. The specifications for the 3.2-inch gun required an initial velocity of 1,450 feet with a 16½-pound projectile, and a pressure not exceeding 30,000 pounds. For the 5-inch siege gun the velocity was fixed at about 1,830 feet, and the maximum pressure at 31,360 pounds; for the 7-inch howitzer, at 1,085 feet and the pressure at 26,880 pounds; for the 8-inch rifle, 2,000 feet, with 36,300 pounds; for the 10-inch rifle, 2,025 feet and 33,600 pounds. While for the two latter the highest velocities within allowable limits of pressure and erosion are sought, in the siege gun and howitzer only the standard for black powder is fixed. Bids for these powders were received from the Maxim Company, Du Pont de Nemours & Co., the Leonard Company, and the California Works, which manufacture the Peyton powder. From lack of funds, awards were given only for the 8-inch gun, with ten charges for that calibre.

The cartridges for the new army magazine rifle of .30-calibre are made now with Peyton powder, although an order has also been placed for Leonard powder. The required muzzle velocity is 2,000 feet per second, with a mean variation of one per cent. in twenty consecutive rounds, and a maximum pressure of 38,000 pounds per square inch. Tests for unusual heat, cold, moisture, corrosive effect, heating of the barrel, and so on, are applied. To determine the heating of the barrel, a thermometer is lowered into the bore, the breech closed, and the muzzle corked. After firing twenty-five rounds of Peyton powder in 64½ seconds, the temperature had risen from 68° to 198°. In testing the temperature of ignition of Peyton powder, the substance boiled at from 285° to 289°, but did not explode. It exploded, however, at 293° after 58 seconds; at 338° after 24 seconds, and at 392° after 14 seconds. The grains boiled up a few seconds before exploding.

Allen Flagler, who gives the foregoing facts, also notes the tests for sun exposure with Peyton and Leonard powders, which contain nitro-glycerine, and with the foreign Troisdorf, Wetteren, Walsrode, and Rifelite, all gun-cotton powders. They were placed in shallow glass bottom trays during eight weeks during the winter and covered with glass. The nitro-glycerine powders showed the most loss of weight, the most change in color and grain, and the greatest exudation, although in velocity, stability, and temperature of ignition the changes of the best samples of them compared favorably with those of the gun-cotton powders. The latter also showed more corrosive effect on steel plates when burned in the air, especially when the flashed residue remained for some time undisturbed.

But thus far it has not been found of advantage to substitute smokeless for black powder in the old 45-calibre Springfield rifle, where this is retained in use. Promising results are obtained with samples of .30-calibre smokeless powder made by the Giant Powder Company of California, although it has not yet been made in quantity or, it would appear, fully tested for stability or keeping qualities. Four rounds of one sample, 45 grains each, at Benicia, gave 2,135 feet mean velocity, and a variation of only 5½ feet, with 38,250 pounds pressure. Two rounds of another sample, 43 grains, gave a mean velocity of 2,120 feet, no variation whatever, and 35,750 pounds pressure. A third sample of 37 grains gave for three rounds 2,084 feet per second, with 36 feet variation, and 41,500 pounds pressure. Other smokeless smokeless powders from which more may be heard hereafter are those presented by Albert Smith and H. P. Weidig, the latter said to be pure cellulose treated in a peculiar way, and also a powder sent by Mr. Heidemann, director of the Cologne-Rottweil works. This last is said to contain no glycerine and to have as a characteristic very little action on the bore, the accuracy of fire from a German rifle not being materially altered after 10,000 rounds.

JUDGE BENEDICT SUED.

The Cattle Company He Started Presents Claims Against Him.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 13.—Judge Charles L. Benedict of the Eastern New York United States Circuit Court and his sons are involved in a lawsuit here. Several years ago Judge Benedict organized the T. L. V. Land and Cattle Company, and began operations on an extensive scale in Howard county, Neb., with his son, George A. Benedict, as manager. George gave to his father mortgages on the company property for over $30,000. Yesterday the Judge secured a judgment against the company for that amount. As he was starting to New York to-day notice was served upon him of a suit for damages by the cattle company. The petition alleges that J. E. Reilly of Omaha has been President of the company since its incorporation in 1886, but that the members of the Benedict family have held all of the offices, and have held the meetings of the company without his knowledge, and have kept the books and accounts of the concern in Newark, N. J., and he never had any knowledge of what was being done with the property until 1892, when he bought the interests of the Benedicts and secured control of the books.

Then he learned that notes had been given by George Benedict to his father and brothers aggregating $30,000, which they asserted had been expended in improving and operating the ranch. Riley in his petition alleges that he had to pay the Benedicts a large sum of money for 5,000 acres of land which they asserted they had bought, when, as a matter of fact, the land had been acquired by tree claims and homesteads taken by the employees of the ranch and improved and paid for out of the funds of the company. He also alleges that George Benedict bought blood horses and hounds in New York and invited young society men out for long hunting trips, the expenses of which were paid out of the fund charged for the operation and improvement of the ranch.

It is also alleged that Manager Benedict bought and equipped a fine ranch of his own out of the funds of the company. Mr. Riley alleges that the money secured from the Eastern Benedicts was obtained on false representations, and was not expended or used for the benefit of the company or its property. The total claims of Riley and his company against the Benedicts amount to $36,000, for which sum he asks judgment.

BEATS CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

Collector Johnson Has the Undated Resignation of Every Man Under Him.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—Internal Revenue Collector Ben Johnson of the Louisville district, who made himself famous when appointed by saying he would get a guillotine to turn the rascals out, has discovered a way by which he has made himself independent of the new civil service rules.

"Anticipating the ruling of the Commissioner," said Mr. Jonnson, "I dismissed every employee of my office two weeks ago. I then called them together and told them why they were removed. Those who wished to continue in the service were told that they must tender their resignations, to take effect at such time as I might desire, and I have now the resignation of every man in the office, which I can accept at any time without going through the formality of preferring charges. You see," continued Mr. Johnson, with a laugh, "your uncle Benny will not be left out in the cold."

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it, and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.—Adv.

SEELY STARTS FOR HOME.

THE BANK DEFAULTER WILL REACH NEW YORK THIS EVENING.

Held in $30,000 Bonds in the Federal Courts—President Crane Tries in Vain to Get a Further Statement from Him—The Stubs of Baker's Check Book Found.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Samuel C. Seely, the bank defaulter, started for New York this evening at 5:30 o'clock, on the Pennsylvania Limited train. He seemed glad that he was going. Seely spent the last few hours of his stay in Chicago outside the gloomy basement of the Harrison street station, where he has been for forty-eight hours. He remained at the office of the United States Marshal after his hearing before Commissioner Wirt, and was taken to a well-known restaurant opposite the Government building for his meals. He seemed to enjoy the change from police station diet. His eyes were much brighter than they had been since his arrest, and his face had lost its troubled look to some extent.

SEELY AS HE NOW APPEARS.
From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It was first decided to send Seely to New York under the escort of Deputy United States Marshal John Donnelly, but when the party arrived at the Union Station, on Canal street, a short time before the departure of the train, it was noticed that the prisoner was in charge of Marshal Arnold himself, who had deemed it best to see the defaulter safely to the end of his journey. Marshal Arnold may not go clear through to New York with Seely, but he left Chicago with him. President Crane of the Shoe and Leather Bank and Detective Nugent of New York took the same train and a section in the same sleeping car with Seely. President Crane hopes to get a full statement from Seely on the journey.

Seely was held in $20,000 bonds to-day by United States Commissioner Wirt for violation of section 5,209 of the revised statutes, relating to banking laws. The prisoner waived examination, declared he could not furnish bail, and Judge Grosscup, upon request of Assistant District Attorney H. S. Dixon, issued the usual order of removal upon commitment.

Seely was agreeably surprised early in the day by a call from Lieut. Haas, who escorted the defaulter from the Harrison street station to the United States Marshal's office and formally turned the prisoner over to Marshal Arnold. President Crane was one of Seely's early visitors at the Marshal's office, but his attempts to engage his former employee in satisfactory conversation were futile.

"Good morning, Seely," said Mr. Crane, extending his hand. "You look better this morning."

"Yes, sir," replied Seely.

"Feel as if a great load had been lifted from your mind, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"How do you——"

"I don't care to talk about my case, Mr. Crane," was Seely's remark.

M'FARLAND, THE MAN WHO BETRAYED SEELY.
From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

When brought into Commissioner Wirts's court room Seely declared that he would waive examination. At the request of the Court, for the purpose of setting the amount of bail, President Crane gave an outline of the crime of Seely.

"I am President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York," said Mr. Crane, "and Seely was for years a trusted employee. When he left the bank we found his accounts in a wretched condition. By the aid of the Bank Examiners and officials a thorough investigation was made and we found that he had so manipulated the books that the loss to the bank was in the neighborhood of $350,000. He had acted in collusion with a depositor of the bank, which fact Seely now admits."

"I shall fix the bail at $20,000," said the Court. Addressing Seely the Judge asked:

"Have you any one who will act as surety?"

"Here in this city?" asked Seely. "I'm not acquainted here, sir."

After the hearing he asked Chief Deputy Donnelly if he must be taken back to his cell.

"No, you stay here until train time, so make yourself at home," said Donnelly.

"I am glad I can remain here," said Seely, and then he looked out the window at the street beneath until it was time for lunch. He said he had no preparations to make for the trip and was ready to go at once. All efforts to get any admissions from him or even to talk of his case were futile.

Lawyer Frank W. Angel received a despatch from Seely yesterday afternoon, saying that he would leave Chicago at 5:30 P. M. on the limited train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving in New York at 6:30 P. M. to-night. United States Commissioner Shields and United States District Attorney Macfarlane have made arrangements to be in the Federal building to receive him.

It is expected that Seely will be arraigned before Commissioner Shields at 8 o'clock, when Lawyer Angel will ask that bail be fixed.

STUBS OF BAKER'S CHECK BOOK

Now in the Possession of Officers of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

President John M. Crane of the National Shoe and Leather Bank and Director John N. Beach discovered a little over a week ago the stubs of Frederick Baker's check book on that bank. No man on earth has been able to discover Baker's checks. He destroyed them all. He destroyed, it was supposed, every memorandum connected with the bank, but Mr. Crane and Mr. Beach have found the stubs of his check book somewhere. They have not wished to make this discovery public, and they will not tell where they found the stubs. They prefer to await Seely's arrival in town.

Dissatisfied North River Bank Creditors.

More than fifty depositors of the defunct North River Bank met yesterday to consider the taking of steps necessary to secure an accounting of the receiver or the payment of further dividends by him, and also whether or not the administration of the said receiver has been satisfactory, and, if not, what, if any, steps should be taken to protect the interests of the depositors in the premises.

A communication was read from Francis Higgins, the receiver, detailing his work in the past, and stating the present condition of affairs. The cash on hand is $62,867, or a little short of a five per cent. dividend, but even that amount could not be paid because suits were pending restraining the receiver from disposing of what money he has in hand. The lawyers declare that they cannot determine when the next dividend would be paid, or when the affairs of the bank would be wound up.

A committee was appointed with power to retain counsel to protect the interests of the depositors.

"Dry-Royal"

UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE CHOICEST

Dry Sparkling Wines of France.

$21 PER DOZ. QTS.

Not a champagne, according to the French courts, though millions of gallons are bought by champagne houses and sold by them as champagne at champagne prices.

40,000 CASES SOLD YEARLY IN ENGLAND ALONE.

Will you not take advantage of buying the wine under its own name? Gentlemen worth their millions, both in Europe and America, are drinking it. Can't you afford to?

Will send you Book on Dry-Royal.

JUST TRY IT!

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, 39 BROADWAY.

SOLDIERS WAR WITH WORDS.

A Lively Dialogue at a Meeting of Old Sixty-ninth Men.

A hundred or more of those who during the existence of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were members of Companies B and H held a meeting at Ledwith's Hall last night. Lieut.-Col. Moran was present, and announced that there would be no speeches. Capt. Hugh Coleman wanted to make a few remarks.

"We don't want to hear you," said Moran.

"Yes, we do; that's what we're here for," came from the west end of the hall.

"I'll speak if the men will hear me!" shouted Coleman.

"You were not invited here," said the Lieutenant-Colonel. "You're only here as a disturber, and we don't want you or your speech."

"Col. Moran—I supported you loyally. I lost my ——"

"Keep still, I tell you!" shouted Moran. "If you want to organize a company, do it somewhere else. You can't do it here; and I'll tell you right now that you'll never get into the National Guard again as long as you live."

That seemed to convince the Captain that he had struck a snag, and he and a dozen of his followers started to leave the room. Before going out, however, he had something to say about gags and the election of the Republican ticket, and then apologized for what he had said and withdrew.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S DEATH.

The Queen Places a Wreath on the Coffin—The Body Taken to London.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The body of Sir John Thompson was put into a coffin last evening and was brought to London to-day.

The funeral cortége left Windsor Castle at 12:30 P. M. The procession passed through the Henry VIII. gate, where the guard which had been turned out presented arms. Sir Charles Tupper occupied the carriage next to the hearse. Following in carriages were Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary; Lord Pelham-Clinton, Master of the Household; Dr. Reid, one of the Queen's physicians in ordinary, and all of the members of her Majesty's household who could possibly be spared from the castle. The Queen herself went to the Clarence tower and with her own hands placed a wreath upon the coffin.

After the body has been embalmed, preparatory to its being taken to Canada, it will lie in St. James's Church in Spanish place, where it is probable that a funeral service will be held to-morrow. By the Queen's command the procession from Windsor Castle to the railway station was of a semi-State character. The lid of the coffin was carried in the hearse.

Miss Thompson, daughter of the dead Premier, arrived at Windsor Castle this morning, and returned to London on the train conveying her father's body.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Messages of condolence are pouring in upon Lady Thompson. The Queen sent the following message:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 12.

"It is impossible for me to say how deeply grieved I am at the terrible occurrence which took place here to-day, and how very truly I sympathize with you in your deep affliction.

"VICTORIA, R. I."

The Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen telegraphed from Montreal: "We are overwhelmed by the grievous intelligence which has just reached us. May God be with you."

There will be a state funeral at Ottawa and afterward the body will be interred at Halifax.

Sir John Thompson's family has been left almost without means for their future support. It is said that $6,000 insurance, which the late Premier had on his life, is all his widow will inherit. Money had no attraction for the Premier, although he had many opportunities of accumulating wealth. Lady Thompson's father was at one time a very wealthy man, but business reverses swept away his fortune, and she can look for no assistance from that quarter. The Dominion Parliament will probably grant Lady Thompson a pension.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The French Government Still Hopes There Will Be No War.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Instructions have been forwarded to M. Le Myre de Vilers, at Tamatave, directing him, after informing the Hova Government of the action of the French Parliament in voting credits to carry on a war against Madagascar, to await a reply before taking his departure, the Government of France having not yet abandoned hope of arranging the existing differences without recourse to war.

In regard to the situation in Madagascar, the reporter of the United Press is informed at the Foreign Office that the Government has taken no diplomatic action since the Madagascar credits were voted last week. M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Special Commissioner, is still in Tamatave. He will take his departure from that place when war is formally declared.

The secretary of Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, is authority for the statement that, although all preparations have been made for war with Madagascar, the orders necessary to the beginning of hostilities have not yet been given.

CLOSURE IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Socialists Resent It—Herr Liebknecht Will Not Be Prosecuted.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The discussion of the budget was resumed in the Reichstag to-day by Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior. Speeches were made by others, and the majority voted to close the debate.

Herr Rebel, Socialist, vehemently protested against closure, asserting that it was resorted to in order to prevent the Socialists from replying to the attacks that had been made upon them.

The Business Committee of the Reichstag reported its rejection of the proposal to strengthen the powers of the President of the Chamber in the direction of protecting the dignity of the Emperor.

The committee of the Reichstag to which the matter was referred has rejected, by a vote of 9 to 4, the proposal to prosecute Herr Liebknecht.

President of the Swiss Federal Council.

BERNE, Dec. 13.—Joseph Zemp, now Vice-President, has been elected President of the Federal Council for 1895. M. Zemp is one of the leaders of the Clerical party. M. Lachenal (Radical), Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, has been chosen Vice-President.

The Pope Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The *Lancet* publishes the statement that the Pope is suffering from catarrh, and has been forbidden by his physician to leave his private apartments.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The United States cruiser Detroit, with the Vatican relics which were exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago last year, has arrived at Naples.

New York Lloyds Can't Do Business in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—Attorney-General Hensel has directed Insurance Commissioner Luper not to issue a license to Lloyds Association, organized under the laws of New York, to do business in Pennsylvania, and that any person doing business for the association in this State is liable to prosecution.

IDEAL MUSICAL BOXES

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We invite the inspection of these fine instruments, which play any number of tunes and produce exquisite music, with the largest stock in the world to select from.

We have also just received a complete assortment of

Swiss Wood Carvings and Musical Novelties.

JACOT & SON,
39 Union Square, New York.

LIVED WELL ON NOTHING.

THE METHODS OF A BOYISH SWINDLER FROM HOLYOKE.

He Posed as a Son of Philip Armour, Stayed at the Best Hotels, Spent Money Freely, and Did It All on Worthless Checks.

Four well-dressed young men, looking like college students, sauntered down Broadway about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and when in front of the National Cash Register Company's store stopped to look at the machines in the window. Three of the men started on again after a short wait, but the fourth, a boyish-looking young fellow, apparently not more than 20 years old, lingered behind with his gaze intently fixed on one of the registers. Central Office Detectives Evanhoe and Vallely, Detectives Conway of the New Netherland Hotel and Tenny of the Park Avenue Hotel and another man, who had been following the four, stepped up behind the young man.

"We want you," said Evanhoe, and before the man could make any resistance or explanation he was bundled into a waiting cab and driven away. His companions had missed him after walking a short distance, and turning around were utterly at a loss to understand how he could have disappeared so suddenly.

The cab turned into Fifth avenue and stopped at the Hotel Savoy, whence a clerk came and identified the prisoner. Then it proceeded to the Park Avenue Hotel, where he was identified again. From there the carriage was driven to Police Headquarters, and the young man was locked up for the night. The Central Office detectives had caught a man for whom they had been looking for a year, and the hotel detectives one who had recently swindled their employers.

When arraigned before the Sergeant at Headquarters the prisoner said: "Well, the game is up, and I might as well tell the truth now." He said he was Charles Whittaker, 23 years old, a son of George E. Whittaker of 56 Race street, Holyoke, Mass. About Thanksgiving time Inspector McLaughlin heard that Whittaker, concerning whom he had received many inquiries, was in town, and he put two detectives on his track. As he had only a description to go by he hesitated to arrest the young swindler until he was caught in some new crime. When Whittaker arrived here on Nov. 20 he went at once to the Hotel Savoy, registered as Fred Marshall, and took rooms. He paid $25 in advance, spent lots of money for wine, and seemed to have an extensive acquaintance among college men, who dined with him often. The detectives saw him spending money right and left in various Tenderloin resorts.

On Dec. 1 he went to Holyoke and wrote two letters to himself as Fred Marshall and George Armour, one addressed to the Hotel Savoy and one to the Park Avenue Hotel. Both were written as coming from his father. The one to the Hotel Savoy enclosed a $100 check, and the other a $75 check. In both the father was made to say that he hoped his son was doing well in college and would soon finish his course and come home.

Returning to the city, he put up at the Hotel Savoy again, and, running up a bill of $25, he got his $100 check cashed and left. He went direct to the Park Avenue Hotel and registered as George Armour. He said that he was the son of Philip Armour, the millionaire grain dealer, and he tried to have the $75 check cashed after running up a bill of $80 for liquor and board.

Falling in this, he tried last Tuesday to have a check for $921, drawn on the Hadley Falls National Bank, cashed at the Plaza Bank. He was again unsuccessful, and the day he left the Park Avenue Hotel, leaving behind his valise, which only contained a lot of blank checks, Whittaker drove to the Barclay street ferry, where he bought a ticket for Chicago. The two detectives were following him closely, and they got on the train, too. He evidently knew that he was being shadowed, for he jumped off the car before the train was fairly under way and came back to New York. Getting into another cab he drove to the Gilsey House and registered as A. H. Savine. The detectives watched the hotel all night. Early on Wednesday morning Whittaker came out and sauntered around all day. He joined the three men in whose company he was found after dinner. The detectives will not tell who the man is who identified Whittaker on the street so as to arrest him, for it is believed to be one of Mr. Armour's agents, a number of whom are among the prisoner's victims.

Whittaker was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and remanded for examination to-day. He sent two telegrams to his father on Wednesday night and three yesterday informing him of his arrest and begging him to come on. The Armour agents decline to say how much Whittaker succeeded in getting from them, but it is reported that he had been spending $1,000 a week for several weeks.

NOLL DIDN'T POISON HIMSELF,

But He Created as Much Excitement as a Suicide and a Fire Together Would.

Albert Noll, a laborer, 36 years old, of 75 Meserole street, Williamsburgh, has been despondent lately, owing to his failure to get employment. After eating a hearty breakfast of sauerkraut, frankfurter, pumpernickel, pot cheese, and tripe yesterday morning he went into a front room and lay down on a lounge. His wife heard him groan and asked him what the trouble was.

"Let me alone, Babette," Noll said. "I am soon going to leave you forever. So, good-by, I've taken Paris green."

Mrs. Noll screamed and ran into the hall. Neighbors heard her and thought that there was a fire in her rooms. Some of them gathered up their children and wearing apparel and ran out of the house. Mrs. Noll in the mean time had reached the street, and Policeman Seigel of the Stagg street station saw her. She told him that her husband had poisoned himself with Paris green, and begged Seigel to find a doctor and save his life.

Seigel summoned an ambulance and then went to Noll's house. A crowd was gathered in front of the house and he had to push his way through to get to the door. Mrs. Noll was at the foot of the stairs in a fainting condition.

"Save my husband," she gasped. Seigel bounded up the stairs and found Noll still on the lounge.

"What's the matter?" asked Noll.

Seigel didn't reply, but turned Noll over on his face and began pumping his back, in order to get the poison out of him.

"Stop hitting me," said Noll.

"Not until a doctor comes or I get the poison out of you," replied Seigel.

"I didn't take poison. I just fooled my wife," shouted Noll.

Seigel, however, kept on pounding, and when the ambulance arrived with Surgeon Guilfoyle the excitement around the house increased. Guilfoyle had his stomach pump with him, and when he got to Noll's side he prepared to use it.

"Go away from me," said Noll, who was almost crying by this time. Then the surgeon poured hot water down Noll's throat and brought it up again with the pump.

"I guess that you are all right now," said the surgeon.

"I was always all right, damn it," replied Noll. "I just fooled my wife as I often fooled her before and didn't take any poison at all. Can't a man play a joke once in a while? Other people do it and I don't see why I can't. No policeman or doctor has a right to enter my house."

When Mrs. Noll became satisfied that her husband was indeed all right, she grew indignant.

"Just look at all the people outside," she said. "What did you do it for? Think of the shame and what the people will think of you."

Then Policeman Seigel returned. He searched all around the room, but could find no trace of Paris green. Noll declared over and over that he didn't poison himself, and that Seigel was an intruder.

Blew the Fireman Off the Locomotive.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—About 5 o'clock this morning Fireman F. B. Fogle of the second section Atlantic express, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was blown by a sudden gust of wind from the engine cab as the train was nearing New Florence, sixty-five miles east of Pittsburgh. Fogle's dead body was picked up a few minutes later by the train crew. The train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour at the time.

The Harlem River Bank Indictment.

The Grand Jury dismissed yesterday a complaint preferred by the depositors in the Harlem River Bank, which failed in March, against ex-President Robinson Gill. Among the witnesses examined were Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department, Bank Examiner Judson, ex-Cashier Hinckley of the Harlem River Bank, and Receiver Daniel B. Sickels.

"Just Too Sweet For Anything!"

That's What the Ladies All Say About

Riker's Sachet Powders.

The FINEST and MOST LASTING in the world. All odors, including VIOLET, HELIOTROPE, WHITE ROSE, YLANG YLANG, JOCKEY CLUB, &c., may be had, either put up in fancy boxes, loose, or mixed to order, at only 25 cts. an ounce.

Also, the choicest stock of COLOGNES, PERFUMERIES, and fine EXTRACTS in the city, put up in most attractive and original styles, all at a saving of 40 cts. on every dollar at

RIKER'S,

6TH AV., COR. 3RD ST.

Diamonds,

Rubies, Pearls,

Emeralds, Opals,

the finest specimens in the most artistic settings.

Theodore B. Starr

206 Fifth Avenue,

Madison Square.

NEWS FROM ELLIS ISLAND.

An Important Change in the Statistics of Immigration.

A SUN reporter has learned that it will be possible, early in next year, to obtain trustworthy statistics of the number of foreign residents who have taken steerage passage back to Europe in the year 1894. As good a report respecting them as could be obtained has been made, week after week, by a functionary of the Government, and some information has been procured as to those of them who have left the country temporarily, as many do every year, and those who have left it permanently, or have gone away with that purpose in their mind. When Mr. McSweeney, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, was seen by the reporter, he was unable to give the details that have been collected and that are kept at Ellis Island; but he said it was certain that the outgoing steerage passengers of the year had been more numerous than the incoming by many thousands. There has recently been a remarkable outward rush of Italians, and that had been preceded several months ago by an outward rush of Swedes and other Scandinavians. An unusual number of people who had come here from other countries of Europe have also gone back to them within the current year. Mr. McSweeney says that the great mass of these emigrants will undoubtedly return here in the spring, as those who left at the opening of the winter season in previous years have returned after spending several months in the places of their nativity, living abroad upon the money which they had earned in the United States. There is information, however, that a considerable proportion of them declared, before they took their departure from this country, that they would not again come back. Many of them had been disappointed by their experiences in America during the past two years, had been unable to obtain employment or to get such wages as they expected, and had lost the hopes which they entertained at the time of their arrival here. Among the one-third or some 800 Swedes who were aboard an outgoing ship two months ago said in reply to questions that they would stay in Sweden. The Jewish immigration of the year has been large, and almost the whole body of it will remain through life in the country. It is difficult, or almost impossible, for any poor Jewish family which has once left Russia, Poland, or any other region of Eastern Europe to go back there. When a good number of Jewish immigrants made haste, two or three weeks ago, to declare their alliance to the new Czar and the imperial Government, it was thought that their purpose was to return to Russia as soon as possible on account of the hard times, but this idea has been dissipated. They took the oath merely for the sake of their relatives left behind in Russia, under the belief that the list of names would be sent from here to St. Petersburg and transmitted from there to the several parts of the pale or the provinces which they had left, and that thus things might be made easier for the members of their families still living under the Czar's dominion. A Jewish organ printed in New York made the allegation that plenty of the Jews who have come here from Russia would go back there upon condition that the new Czar would issue orders for the abolition or the modification of the laws of which they complain; but there has not at any time been any sign of an intention on the part of