LEADING MERCHANTS
And
INTELLIGENT READERS
Are
THE SUN'S
CONSTANT PATRONS,
EACH APPRECIATES THE OTHER.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION

For New York and Its Vicinity:

Fair; cooler; northwest winds.

VOL. LXII.—NO. 175. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.—COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLICE GET THE TALL MAN.

EVIDENCE THAT HE MURDERED KNOPE AND SIMS.

He Is John Bohamman, and He Knew Both of the Dead Hoboken Boys—Property of Each of Them Found in His Room and $240 Was Under His Carpet.

Two men faced each other in Recorder McDonough's court in Hoboken yesterday noon. One was John Fanning, night clerk in Miller's Hotel in Williamsburgh, where Henry Knoop and John Sims, two young Germans from Hoboken, were asphyxiated by gas on Saturday night. The other was a German bricklayer named John Bohemman. He was a prisoner.

"Do you recognize this man?" Recorder McDonough asked Bohamman.

"I never saw him before," was the stolid answer.

"Do you recognize this man?" asked the Recorder, turning to Fanning.

"Yes; I'd know him anywhere. He is the tall, dark stranger that came to the hotel Saturday night," replied Fanning, positively.

The prisoner turned away without a sign of emotion, and yet that reply had added the last link to a chain of evidence by which the police believe they can prove him guilty of the murder of the two young Germans. It is a very complete chain, almost as complete as any circumstantial evidence can be, and it tells a very remarkable story. That the accused man did not escape, as there was every chance of his doing, is due to the skill of the Williamsburgh police, who originated the theory of murder, and of the Hoboken police, who followed out a small clue to its end. These are the facts in the death of the two boys as known to the police on the day when the bodies were found:

Three men came to George Miller's hotel, 15 and 17 Broadway, at half past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. One of them, described as a tall, dark man, asked for a room for three. This the night clerk, John Fanning, refused to give them, but it was finally decided that the dark man should occupy a single room and his two companions, who were somewhat younger, had a double room just across the hall. None of the three registered, but Fanning wrote their names as Mr. Ryan and Mr. Kelly for the younger men and C. B. Lutz for the other. All three went to the double room first, and were there together about an hour before the light was put out. Then "Lutz" went to his own room. He was up at 9 o'clock in the morning.

"Don't wake my friends," he said to the clerk. "They want a good long sleep."

Then he left. At 1 o'clock one of the chambermaids knocked on the door of the double room but got no answer, and presently opened the door. An outpour of gas sent her reeling back like a blow. She called for help. Proprietor Miller and Police Sergeant Hayes entered the room and found one of the occupants gasping in the last effort for breath. He died as they carried him out. The other was already dead. From letters and papers in the pockets of the youths it was found that they were Henry Knoop, a grocery clerk at 12 Hudson street, Hoboken, and John Sims, of 7 Willow street, Hoboken, a messenger in the employ of the Starin Transportation Company. Nothing was known of the stranger, and nobody was able to describe him except Night Clerk Fanning, who said that he would know him anywhere. An examination of the room showed that the tip of the gas burner had been removed and the gas turned on full. One of the boys had $8 in his pocket when found, and in the satchel belonging to the other was found a pack of marked cards. Such was the status of the case when the Williamsburgh police started to work upon it.

Capt. Short of the Bedford avenue police station, who had the case, set out to trace the dark stranger, on the supposition that he knew all about the death of the boys. His detectives found that on Sunday morning about 11 o'clock a man called at the house where Sims lived and asked the family if they had heard anything of John. This man answered the description of the dark stranger. Then the detectives communicated with Chief Donovan of the Hoboken police, who set Detective Julius Nelson at work upon the case. Between them the detectives found that Sims had in his possession $150 belonging to the Starin Transportation Company when he left Hoboken, and that Knoop had recently drawn $125 from the bank and had resigned his place in the grocery shop, saying that he was going West to make his fortune. A dark stranger had been in the habit of visiting the grocery store to talk to Knoop, and the proprietor had heard this stranger called John Bohammen, but knew nothing further about him.

It was also adduced that Bohamman was in the habit of going to see Sims. Detective Nelson set out to find Bohamman. In this he had little difficulty, as the man is quite well known among the Hoboken Germans, being a member of the Schuetzen Corps, a number of bowling clubs, and other organizations.

He was found on Monday and taken to Police Headquarters, where Chief Donovan had a talk with him. He admitted knowing both Knoop and Sims, but denied having gone to Williamsburgh with them on Saturday night. The detectives took Bohamman to the store where Knoop had been employed, but the proprietor failed to identify him positively, so he was set free.

"We shall expect you to help us all you can," said Chief Donovan to him. "You knew the boys well, and ought to be able to be of service to us."

"All right," replied Bohamman. "Only I got no money, and I hadn't ought to have to do work on the case for nothing."

Investigation tended to show that he did have money—more money than he had had for some months. Nelson, by getting acquainted with some of Bohamman's friends, found that the German had formerly worked for a man named Wendt and had left him to go West, returning five months ago. Since then he had not worked at his trade, but had been making fancy wooden clock stands which he sold to saloons, thus making enough money to pay his board at Mrs. Levering's house at 327 Washington street. Mrs. Levering knew him merely as a quiet enough young man who had a great many photographs of girls in his room, and who was visited once a week by two German boys, to whom she had heard him reciting thrilling tales of adventure in the West. He once told the boys that the West was the place for them, and as soon as they could get enough money he would go out there with them and they would all make their fortunes. On learning this, Detective Nelson decided to arrest Bohamman, and when on Wednesday he learned that the suspected man had displayed a roll of bills, one of which was a $20 bill, he decided to arrest him at once, and went to his house for that purpose on Wednesday night.

Bohamman didn't come in until very late. The detective felt sure that the hallway had awakened by the arrival of his man. When the German entered his room the detective knocked on the door. He had before this told Bohamman that he was likely to want his help at any hour.

"Come out here, John," said he. "I've got a new clue. I want you to help work it up."

Then he opened the door and walked in. Bohamman stood in the middle of the room fully dressed.

"What do you want with me?" he asked.

"Come along to Headquarters," said Nelson.

"The Chief wants to see you about the case."

"Oh, you'll never catch that fellow. Besides, I got something to do. I can't come now."

"You'll have to come now. You're under arrest."

"Good God! You don't think I done it," exclaimed Bohamman. "You don't think I killed the boys."

He made a quick movement toward his waistband where a razor was afterwards found, but Nelson caught him by the wrist and said:

"None of that, now! I don't suppose you did it, but you'll have to come along."

Bohamman went quietly to Headquarters, where he was told that he was suspected of murdering the boys. He denied emphatically that he had been in Williamsburgh on Saturday night, saying that he had spent the night at home. On him were found $13 in bills and a razor. In his room a rich haul of evidence was made when Detective Nelson searched the place. First of all the detective discovered in the pocket of a cutaway coat a memorandum book belonging to young Knoop and containing records of his savings bank deposits and business memoranda. From another pocket was brought to light John Sims's pass over the Hoboken Ferry issued by the D. L. and W. Railroad, and a bill of lading of the Starin Transportation Company, which is known to have been in the boy's possession on Friday night. There were also letters and photographs of the two boys, but no money.

When a German secretes money in his room he usually puts it under the carpet. Every detective knows this, and Nelson, having searched all the clothes in the room, crawled about on his hands and knees, tapping the floor with his knuckles. Presently he struck something soft, ripped up the carpet, and found spread out there $240 in bills. This sum was carefully catalogued by the detective, who then got a cart and had all the articles in the room except the furniture taken to Police Headquarters. These constitute a rather remarkable collection, and some of the articles throw light on the character of the owner. Of this nature were a blackjack, a loaded revolver, and a comic valentine representing a convict. There were also a number of photographs of girls, many of them with tender inscriptions, and one photograph of Bohamman and a very pretty girl with their heads very close together. There was also a jackscrew, identified by a Hoboken man as having been stolen from his house on Tuesday, and a bronze clock belonging to Mrs. Levering. A report of the stealing of this clock had been made at Police Headquarters a fortnight ago, and at the same time Bohamman had complained that two coats belonging to him had been stolen. Pawn tickets for these coats were found among his things yesterday.

After the arrival of the prisoner at Headquarters Chief Donovan sent to Williamsburgh for Night Clerk Fanning, who came over, and was led to the place where Bohamman was. As he walked by the prisoner started perceptibly, for the first time losing his self-possession, but only for a moment, for he immediately recovered his expression of stolid indifference.

"That's the man that brought the two boys to the hotel," Fanning said to Chief Donovan. "I could tell him in a thousand by his eyes. They're squinty, and they don't look at a man straight."

He repeated his identification before Recorder McDonough when the prisoner was arraigned. Bohamman gave his age as 25 years and his business as bricklayer. He is a rather good-looking young fellow, and speaks English with an accent.

"I know both them boys," he said to the Recorder, "and I know Sims's father, but I never went to Williamsburgh with them."

Late yesterday afternoon George Sullivan, a young friend of Knoop's, called at Police Headquarters and asked to see Bohamman, but the prisoner had been sent to the jail. A group picture, in which Bohamman appears, was shown to Sullivan, who picked out Bohamman, and said:

"That's the man. Henry pointed out to me once and said that he was going West with him. He said that he and another young fellow and the man were all going West and were going to get rich on a scheme the man had. He said he was going to quit his job and get his money out of the bank and start just as soon as he could get ready."

REMARKABLE ARMOR TESTS.

A 17-inch Carnegie Plate, Forged Down to 14 Inches, Resists Big Projectiles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A 17-inch armor plate, which had been reduced to a thickness of fourteen inches after being carbonized, was today attacked three times at the Indian Head proving station by a ten-inch rifle hurling armor-piercing projectiles at velocities which would have penetrated ordinary plates of much greater thickness, but which failed to-day to pass through the new plate, except at the highest velocity fired at the station and never used in the acceptance tests. The first two shots with the service velocities failed to get more than half way through the plate, both projectiles being badly smashed by the terrific impact and breaking up into small pieces. The third shot, with the increased velocity and high powder charge, penetrated, but had the same shot been fired at 28 inches of iron, it would have cleaved it as though it were cheese. The result of the test was so satisfactory to the ordnance officers and the Carnegies, who furnished the plate, that in future all armor for the Government will be manufactured by the same method.

The difficulties which have been met in making thick plates treated with the process which would come to the severe requirements of the Government led to the investigation of a change in the way of treating armor. Believing that by exposing the plate to extremely high temperature for the length of time required to carbonize it, and then to forge it down to a lesser thickness, after which the process was to be applied, would obviate this trouble, the new plate was manufactured as an experiment. The great piece of armor, before being fired upon, was 15 feet long by 8 feet 6 inches wide, and weighed 33 tons.

The first shot was with a 10-inch Carpenter projectile, velocity of 1,859 feet per second, a striking energy of 11,093 foot tons, and powder charge of 217 pounds brown prismatic. This velocity was the highest required for acceptance of Harvey plates. The penetration of the shot was only six inches, and not the slightest crack was developed in the armor. The shell was badly broken and rebounded in fragments. Not a joint or bolt holding the plate was moved.

The second shot was with a 500-pound Carpenter projectile, backed by 225 pounds of powder, developing a velocity of 1,940 feet per second and a striking energy of 13,400 tons. The penetration was only two inches deeper, the shell suffering about the same as the other, but the plate showed no break.

The third and last shot with a Sterling projectile, forced by the immense charge of 420 pounds of powder, developing a velocity of 1,858 feet per second and a striking energy of 20,370-foot tons, was from a 12-inch gun, the projectile weighing 800 pounds.

It was expected that this shot would pierce the armor, but it was not believed that it would barely get through the oaken backing supporting the plate. Ordinarily this projectile, with such a velocity and energy, would pass through seventeen inches of armor, every bit of backing, and probably enter several feet into the bank. The new plate, however, held the shot well and barely allowed it to enter the butt. Capt. Sampson, Chief of Ordnance, who witnessed the test, said that this shot would have easily penetrated twenty inches of steel, and fully twenty-eight of iron.

CABLE CAR OVERTURNS BUGGY.

Horse Runs Away and Bowls Over Two Women—Stopped by Plate Glass.

A collision between cable car 13 and a buggy driven by George Von Gelisses of the Williamsburgh Gloss Company of 338 Broadway, at Fourteenth street and Broadway yesterday morning, caused a panic among the shoppers in the neighborhood. While Mr. Von Gelisses and a friend were driving eastward along the south side of Union square a down-town Broadway car came rushing around the corner. Policeman Mitchell, who saw the collision, says that it seemed to him as if the gripman had lost control of the car. At any rate, it was but a moment before the car had crashed into the buggy, knocking off one of the rear wheels and smashing the box. Both the occupants were thrown out, but escaped injury.

The horse, thoroughly frightened, turned and dashed westward along Fourteenth street, soon taking to the sidewalk. The passers by scattered right and left, and never was run down until the animal got in front of Bauman Brothers' furniture store. There it encountered Miss Jennie C. Smith and Miss Nellie E. Emery of Pittsburgh, Pa. Both young women were knocked down and rendered unconscious. They were carried into Bauman Brothers' store and an ambulance from the New York Hospital summoned. It was found that three of Miss Smith's teeth had been broken and that she was cut about the head and face. Miss Emery was only bruised.

Miss Smith is the head trimmer for a Pittsburgh millinery establishment, and Miss Emery is one of her assistants. They were in town buying millinery for the spring trade. After the ambulance surgeon had attended to their bruises the young women were able to return to the Hotel Normandie, where they are stopping.

The horse, after knocking Miss Smith and Miss Emery down, continued his course along the sidewalk. Between University place and Fifth avenue he collided with a flower stand, which, after it had been struck, its owner couldn't recognize. The animal then swerved into the plate-glass window of a mattress manufactory. It took the window head on and didn't go any further. It stood there looking at a choice assortment of mattresses when two policemen ran up and grabbed its bridle. The horse was uninjured with the exception of a cut lip.

City Revenue Bonds All Gold Bonds.

Comptroller Fitch announced yesterday that all revenue bonds issued this year will be made payable in gold. These are short-time bonds, issued by the city before the taxes are collected. The Comptroller said that he would have to pay four per cent. to borrow money on a revenue bond payable in currency now, but that if they are made payable in gold he can get the money at three per cent.

Ask for German Laundry Soap.
Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

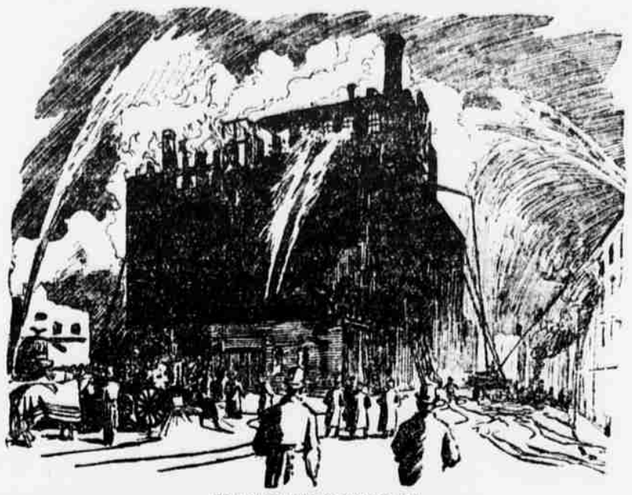
ARBUCKLE'S MILL ON FIRE.

A PICTURESQUE BLAZE IN THE BIG COFFEE ROASTER.

Nine Men Who Were Caught in the Top of the Building Taken Out in the Nick of Time—Mr. Jarvie's View of the Fire.

A fire which lighted up the East River picturesquely just as the crowds who work in New York and live in Brooklyn were going home last night burned out the three upper stories of Arbuckle's Coffee Mills at the foot of Jay street, Brooklyn, and kept the firemen busy until early this morning. One of those who got a good view of the fire was James N. Jarvie, a partner in the firm, who was on his way from New York to Boston. He was on the Sound steamer, which passed up the river while the fire was at its height.

The factory, which contains a candy as well as a coffee mill, comprises three distinct buildings fronting on John street and running back to the river, a distance of about 250 feet. One of these is a one-story affair of thirty feet frontage at the Jay street corner. Next to it is the main building, which is nine stories high, and beyond that the green coffee house of six stories.



THE FIRE FROM THE STREET.

Together they occupy nearly the whole block from Jay street to Bridge street. It was in the seventh floor of the main building that the fire started at half-past 4 o'clock. It was caused by sparks from one of the blowers in which the newly roasted coffee is cooled. The floor is given up to roasting and cooling, and not many men are employed there. On the floor above, in the drying rooms, there were nine men yesterday, and of all the workmen they were in the greatest danger. The ninth story was used as an attic. On the lower floors there were 150 girls and nearly 200 men and boys.

The men on the seventh floor, as soon as they saw that the fire was beyond their control, ran down stairs and informed Superintendent John Wallace. The big steam whistle was set going. The people on the lower floors were warned at the same time, and they all got out without difficulty. Many of the girls fainted, and two had to be carried out by the men and taken across the street to Offerman & Heissenbuttel's coal yard. Superintendent Wallace went up stairs to investigate and was almost cut off by the flames before he could get back. His face and the side of his head were badly burned, and he was sent home in a carriage.

James J. Frost, who is employed in the coal yard opposite, sent in the first alarm. He heard the whistle, and, looking up at the building, saw the flames beginning to break through around the third window from the corner of the build-

SEEN FROM THE BRIDGE.

ing. He sent an alarm by telephone, and then ran to the corner of Jay and Pearl streets, where he found a workman from the factory turning in an alarm. In a few minutes the engines and trucks began to arrive. The nine men in the eighth story had been cut off by the flames, and could be seen at the windows on the west end of the building. Ladders in the corner were the first had started. The fire was still confined to the floor below, but it was working rapidly toward the rear of the building, and the men were in great peril.

Before long ladders could be made ready two of the men decided to jump to the roof of the dry coffee house two stories below them. They were Bernard Carr, 28 years old, of 77 Canton street, and Joseph Smith, 35 years old, of 137 Navy street. Each man broke an ankle and their cries deterred any of the others from jumping. Carr and Smith lost their heads, and dragging themselves to the edge of the roof started to slide down a hoisting rope. They were six stories from the ground.

"Don't do that," yelled their companions above. "Take the stairs. There's no fire in the coffee house."

The two men crawled back and with the aid of the firemen who had entered the building got down to the dock. There their legs were put in splints, and they were ambulanced from the Long Island College Hospital, but it was over an hour before they could be taken away. The ambulance was cut off from the street by burning debris which was falling from the roof and by the crowds which had gathered around the building. After a time the firehats Seth Low and David A. Boody steamed up, and before the Low went to work she ferried the two wounded men over to the next dock, where they were placed in an ambulance and taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

In the mean time the seven other men had been taken from the building in safety. A long extension ladder had been pushed up at the corner of the building on Jay street nearest the river, and one by one they came down slowly. There was little time to spare, for the fire had already eaten through from the seventh story to the eighth. The building is nominally a fireproof one, with cement floors between the stories, and there was little chance that the fire would work downward. It extended rapidly over the upper floors, however, and within fifteen minutes of the time the men were taken out the whole upper part of the structure was ablaze. In the gathering darkness on the river the spectacle was a splendid one, and crowds gathered along the river front to watch it.

The two fireboats were soon at work helping the sixteen engines which had arrived. The firemen, under Chief Dale, clustered on the fire escapes on the front of the building, but they could not make an entrance. Portions of the roof along the river side fell in with loud crashes, sending out showers of sparks. Smoke and flames poured from the chimneys and stacks on the roof. The only extension of the fire downward was to a ventilating shaft in the rear of the building in the fierce draught it burned with an incandescent light for several minutes while a stream was thrown on it by one of the engines. After the roof fell in, the Seth Low moved further into the slip and sent a big column of water clear to the top of the building and over into the burning mass. By 8 o'clock the fire was under control. It had embraced everything possible without spreading downward, and it remained only for it to burn itself out, while the firemen confined it to the upper stories.

A member of the firm who was on the ground said that the loss would not be so great as if some of the lower floors had burned. The upper part of the building contained only the working rooms, and but a small quantity of coffee was kept in them at a time. The apparatus for roasting and drying was not of a very expensive kind, and the total loss on building, fixtures, and stock will probably not exceed $50,000. He would not state the amount of the insurance.

TRIAL BUILDING ABLAZE.

A Stubborn Fire at Ninth Avenue and Thirteenth Street Last Evening.

The Trial building, a four-story brick structure, 130x100, bounded by Ninth avenue, Hudson and West Thirteenth streets, was partly destroyed by fire last evening, involving a loss that may exceed $100,000. The building numbers from 659 to 667 on Hudson street and from 10 to 20 on Ninth avenue. A thick brick wall divides it between 663 and 665, but on each floor there are openings protected by iron doors. John J. Tarlton & Co., wholesale grocers, occupied the ground floor and basement at 665, and it was there that the fire started.

In the basement at 663 are the boiler and engine which supply heat and power for the tenants. At 6:15 o'clock Edward J. Trial, Jr., son of the owner, was in the basement giving instructions to the engineer, when a little cloud of smoke puffed through the iron door from 665. He ran up stairs and into Tarlton's place, shouting "Fire!" He turned in an alarm from the fire box on the corner. There were probably over three hundred persons in the building when the fire was discovered, and so quickly did it spread that the last to leave had to grope their way through the smoke.

At the first alarm, Walter & Place, dealers in paper and paper boxes, who occupy the ground floor at 663, which extends through the block, sent their watchman, a German known only as "Old Sleuth," up stairs to spread the alarm. Hulbell & Catout, manufacturers of silk dress goods, occupy the entire top floor. There were about 150 persons, including 50 girls, in their place, and 25 girls more in the candy factory of A. M. Tenny on the second floor at 10 and 12 Ninth avenue.

"Old Sleuth's" warning shouts put the girls in a panic, but most of them, with the men, made their way safely to the street. About a dozen girls in the silk factory and a few in Tenny's lost their heads and ran to the windows on the Ninth avenue side and got out onto the fire-escapes. With the aid of "Old Sleuth" and some other men they descended to the wooden awning at the second floor, and from there by iron ladders were taken from the fire escapes to the street.

John Meyers kept a saloon in the corner store at Hudson and Thirteenth street. This place and Tarlton's extended half way through the block. The two stores directly behind them—18 and 20 Ninth avenue—were occupied by Lyon & Hutcheon, fruit and produce dealers. When the firemen reached the fire Tarlton's store and that of Lyon & Hutcheon were enveloped in flames.

A third alarm was at once turned in and when Deputy Chief Reilly arrived a few minutes later he sent out a fourth. This brought eighteen engines, five trucks and Water Tower 2. After about half an hour's work the firemen were able to get into the front of Tarlton's store. There were fifty barrels of oil on the ground floor. These had been damaged, and the crew of Truck 5 was set to work removing them. Only about twenty had been taken out, however, when the firemen were driven into the street.

At first a crowd gathered to watch the show, and Capt. Delaney of the Charles street station, with forty-five policemen, had hard work to preserve the fire lines. As the fire progressed, however, the heavy clouds of pungent smoke, charged with the odor of burning spices, settled over the crowd, making the people's eyes smart, and soon driving the majority of them away.

Because of the depth of the building, the fire was a difficult one to fight, the greater volume of it being almost out of reach. The doors in the party wall between 663 and 665 were opened on the ground floor in Walter & Place's store, and through those the firemen that came on the fourth alarm directed half a dozen streams on the fire.

At 7:30 o'clock, an hour and a half after the fire started, it appeared to be almost under control. Without a bit of warning, however, flames suddenly burst through the windows on the second and third floors in Hudson street, and five minutes later the upper part of the building north of the dividing wall was a mass of flames.

Then the water tower, fed by several reserve engines, was set to work in Thirteenth street. For about five minutes the flames blazed furiously. Then they began slowly to die out, but it was 9:30 o'clock before the fire was finally under control.

Nos. 665 and 667 Hudson street and 18 and 20 Ninth avenue were gutted from top to bottom. The rest of the building was more or less damaged by water.

FRED DOUGLASS'S MEMORY.

The North Carolina Legislature Honors the Ex-Slave by Adjourning.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—A sensation was made here to-day by the adoption in the House of a resolution introduced by a negro, that when the General Assembly do adjourn it adjourn in honor of Frederick Douglass. The resolution was passed by a vote of 34 to 20, all the Democrats voting against it. A resolution to adjourn on Feb. 22 in honor of Washington's Birthday, which is a legal holiday in the State, was voted down. The same body also refused to adjourn in honor of Gen. Lee on Jan. 19.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—According to present arrangements the remains of the Hon. Frederick Douglass will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment in the Mount Hope Cemetery, to be laid beside his two daughters. It is the intention of Mr. Douglass's sons to disinter the remains of their mother, now lying in Glenwood Cemetery in this city, and to forward them to Rochester for burial alongside the distinguished anti-slavery champion. The funeral services in Washington will take place on Monday next, but the exact hour has not been fixed.

Boston, Feb. 21.—All the morning dailies will publish to-morrow editorial eulogies of Fred Douglass. The *Daily News* will say: "From first to last his was a noble life. His own people have lost a father and a friend, and all good men have lost a comrade in the fight for the legal emancipation of one race and the spiritual emancipation of all."

Lawyer Birdsall Found Dead in His Room.

Joseph Birdsall, aged 73, was found dead in his room at 305 West Twelfth street last evening. Death was doubtless due to natural causes. Mr. Birdsall was born in Albany, of revolutionary stock. About fifty years ago he came to this city to practise as a lawyer. At one time he was an assistant to the Corporation Counsel.

As Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, he drew up the bill for the reforming of the Register's Office, which was pushed through the Legislature by William Waldorf Astor. He eventually gave up practising, and for a long time was employed by Theodore Roche, a real estate dealer at 325 Bleecker street, as a clerk. He had property in Albany which he inherited from his mother.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

ROSEBERY MINISTRY SAVED

SIR HENRY JAMES'S MOTION DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF 304 TO 109.

Tories Vote with the Liberals in the Commons Not to Adjourn to Call Attention to the Indian Cotton Duties—The Conservatives Decide that It Is Not a Good Issue on Which to Oust Rosebery.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Balfour was not present at this evening's sitting of the House of Commons, and efforts were made to postpone consideration of Sir Henry James's motion on the Indian cotton duties. Sir William Harcourt was approached on the subject, and flatly refused to delay matters. The Government, he said, desired an immediate discussion by the House upon the question.

Sir Henry James introduced his motion to adjourn the House for the purpose of calling attention to those duties. In support of the motion he said there had always been a feeling in Lancashire that an import duty in India was a heavy weight upon the trade. He then proceeded to review the history of Indian tariffs since an early period of the century.

He said that since 1882, when the Indian import duties were abolished, her markets had remained open. Under the free markets India's trade had gone on increasing, driving Lancashire out and into the markets of Japan and China. The new duty which had been levied upon cotton would further embarrass Lancashire. The Government, he said, had been influenced by the agitation of Anglo-Indian officials not so much in favor of India as against Lancashire.

It was an agitation against a trade which had lost more through the fall in the price of the rupee than any other interest in the country. These officials had misled the Secretary of State for India, who, no doubt, had the best intentions, but had not consulted the practical merchants and manufacturers. The result was that the home trade had been ignored. The duties imposed in India had dislocated the Lancashire trade. The counteracting excise duty, which had been imposed in India, had proved to be really no protection to British producers, while it had created intense dissatisfaction in India.

Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, said that before Sir Henry James charged him with having sacrificed the interests of England to India he ought to have obtained better proof of the correctness of anything he had mentioned in his speech. The censure of India in regard to the excise duty was equally severe with the censure of Lancashire. Both had accused him of sacrificing their interests, India's to Lancashire and the latter's to India. Both could not be accurate. He had done what he thought was justice to both. A serious financial difficulty existed in India, and a large deficit must be faced. Therefore, when the import duty was proposed, in fairness to both countries it was met with an offsetting excise duty.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, advised the House to think twice what effect the decision about to be made would have in India. He felt, he said, that there had not been sufficient cooperation between India and the home Government. The debate ought to be followed by an earnest and persistent effort to bring Lancashire and Indian opinions closer. If the difference were only one of tariffs a compromise certainly could be obtained.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government would not hesitate for a moment to support the decision required by the best interests of India regardless of the effect upon the Liberal party. He could only regret that the House had been forced in this matter to consider a motion rendering necessary what must assume the character of a party vote. The Government was ready to meet the issue fairly and squarely and without delay. If defeated they would feel that there was no cause for which they could fall more worthily. It would be a pity, however, if the vote should leave on the minds of the people of India the lasting impression that they could not hope for justice from England.

Sir Henry James's motion regarding India's cotton duties was defeated by a vote of 304 to 109.

The cotton manufacturing industry in India has been growing rapidly for several years past. The development of factory interests near the supply of raw material there is similar to the considerable growth of cotton manufacturing in our own Southern States. The saving in the cost of transportation of the raw cotton is in each instance an important element in reducing prices.

The competition of the Indian manufacturers has unfavorably affected the English producers in Yorkshire and Lancashire. In the trade with China and Japan, especially, the Indian supply has largely driven out that from Lancashire. India, itself, has always been the best market that Lancashire has had for its cotton goods, and the growth of the Indian concerns has consequently crippled the English industry to such an extent that it has been materially curtailed, and many of the operatives are now out of employment.

The effect of this competition was at first somewhat offset by the four per cent. tax, or excise duty, which was laid upon manufactured Indian cotton goods when the new taxes were imposed to meet the financial and industrial depression into which that country had fallen two years ago. As compensation for this tax an import duty of five per cent. was at that time placed upon all things imported into India, with the sole exception of cotton goods.

Subsequently the Liberal Government extended this five per cent. duty to cotton goods as well as everything else, and it is the abolition of this duty that the Manchester interest is now agitating.

GORMAN'S MOTION DEFEATED.

The Resolution Amending the Income Tax Law Now Goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Gorman's motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the joint resolution extending the time for the filing of income tax returns to April 15, was defeated in the Senate to-day by a vote of 37 to 16. During the debate the fact was demonstrated that amendments embodying legislation of the most important character were incorporated in the resolution as it came from the House of Representatives, and that afterward the conference added other new legislation that had never been considered by either the Senate or the House. This is plainly unconstitutional, but a session of Congress seldom passes that the will of one House or the other is not overridden in this way by conference committees. It was for the purpose of correcting this evil, as far as the income Tax law was concerned, that Senator Gorman made his motion designed to get the joint resolution again before the Senate.

The point at which his motion was aimed was the amendment relieving corporations from the necessity of publishing a list of their officers and employees, with a statement of their salaries. In the original Income Tax law it was made obligatory upon the corporations to do this, and although neither House took action on this part of the bill the conferees amended it of their own accord. The feature of the law which Senator Gorman sought to have restored is one of the most obnoxious to the inquisitorial features of the law, and as he was an original opponent of the Income Tax law, although finally induced to vote for it, his action was quite surprising to his colleagues. It is understood that the action of the conferees in amending the bill was taken at the request of the various representatives of the railroad corporations, who have been in Washington during the winter, endeavoring to persuade Congress to pass the Railroad Pooling bill.

Should Gorman's motion having failed, the joint resolution making changes in the Income Tax law will go to the President to-day, and will undoubtedly be signed by him. In addition to extending the time during which it is lawful to file income tax returns this year to April 15, and relieving corporations from the necessity of publishing lists of their employees, the joint resolution provides that in computing incomes the amount for fire insurance and ordinary repairs of houses shall be deducted, and also that the amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company, or association shall not be included in case such dividends are also liable to the tax of two per cent. upon the profits of such corporations, although such tax may not have been actually paid at the time of making the returns by the person or corporation paying such dividends.

The Supreme Court of the United States has set the case of John G. Moore against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, coming up from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, for a hearing during the first week in March. It is probable, therefore, that a decision will have been rendered by April 15. It is the general opinion of the lawyers in Congress, including Senator Hill, that Mr. Moore has a very poor case, and one that will be quickly disposed of by an adverse decision when the case is argued in the Supreme Court.

BISHOP CLARK SERIOUSLY ILL.

An Inmate of a Private Sanitarium—Affected with Melancholia.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.—The Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Rhode Island for more than forty years, is now at a private sanitarium at Forest Hills, Mass., and although he is reported to be "quite comfortable" his condition is said by leading Episcopal clergymen here to be hopeless.

He is helpless and requires constant attention. One of the best-known rectors said to-day that Bishop Clark would never be able to officiate again, and that his days were numbered. His trouble is chiefly mental. He is melancholy and despondent, and is under the hallucination that he will be overcome by the Evil One. His condition is reported by those who have visited Forest Hills to be most serious.

Not long ago Bishop Clark celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his installation in his present office, and Grace Church was crowded with church dignitaries from all over the East. At that festival Bishop Clark was so feeble that he had to be carried from his carriage to the church. He rapidly became worse after the celebration, and his mind weakened noticeably. Various physical complications followed.

DEFECTS IN OUR CRUISERS.

Some of Our War Ships Are Said to Be Badly in Need of Repair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The *Bulletin* this evening prints a long article in which it says that not only have errors and bad workmanship resulted from repairs to the cruiser Boston and the gunboat Bennington, but that rumors are afloat concerning the condition of the Philadelphia, Yorktown, and Olympia. The Philadelphia, it says, lies in Honolulu harbor disabled in her starboard engine and with her port engine badly strained. The Yorktown's boiler tubes are giving considerable trouble and the ship is badly in need of repairs. Several errors, it is alleged, have been discovered in the Boston's construction.

"The Government has been jobbed by poor material and poor workmanship," said an official who is well informed. "An investigation of the Mare Island Navy Yard has been ordered at Washington. It is believed that poor material has been furnished and that contractors have been systematically getting the best of the department."

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

President Cleveland Signs the Resolution Proposing Friendly Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President has approved the joint resolution of Congress relative to the British Guiana-Venezuela boundary dispute, which declares that the President's suggestion, made in his last annual message, that Great Britain and Venezuela should refer their dispute as to boundaries to friendly arbitration, be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both parties in interest. While the British Government will undoubtedly learn officially of this formal declaration of the United States, it is doubtful if any stronger representation of our attitude can be made than has already been insistently pressed by Ambassador Bayard, under instructions issued by Secretary Gresham. This territorial dispute, involving as it does the control of territory in which valuable gold deposits have been discovered, and of which Great Britain has taken possession, has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence for ten years or more, without the slightest indication of a definite termination.

BURGLAR AND BOOTY CAPTURED.

The Cry of Fire Proved as Potent as One of Stop Thief.

A girl ran into a manladen with a big bundle of clothing in the hall of the big tenement at 35 Essex street last night, and was so startled that she screamed "Fire."

The tenants all over the building heard the cry and came pell-mell down the stairs. They surrounded the girl and the man so that the latter could not get away, though he wanted to very much.

Just then, when the hubbub was at its height, Policeman Herlich of the Eldridge street station came up and asked what was the matter.

He told the frightened people that there was no fire and then took the man to the station house. There it was learned that the man was Jacob Levy, a carpenter, of 37 Hester street.

His bundle contained a lot of woman's clothing and some jewelry, which he had stolen from Rosa Lisarowitz's rooms on the second floor of the tenement. She identified the clothing and the jewelry later.

KOLB WANTS ANOTHER RALLY.

His Son's Newspaper Calls for Patriots to Send in Their Names.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21. The Birmingham *Tribune*, Capt. Kolb's newspaper and conducted by his son, publishes the following:

"The *Tribune* is not the mouthpiece of Gov. Kolb. When he appears in these columns he signs his name to what he says. But it has knowledge of his purpose. He will act if the people will stand by him. Will they do it? Let every good citizen, who is ready and willing to uphold the law and who recognizes the people's chosen leaders, send his name to the *Tribune*, and the test will be made. You must make the beginning of change you clamor for or you must quail ignominiously before your duty. The dry rot is upon you or your restored liberties are with you at your own free will. Choose your path."

There is talk that Kolb will pose again as Governor when the Legislature is decidedly a thing of the past.

IS HE SOMEBODY'S BURGLAR?

Brooklyn Police Catch a Hatless, Shoeless Man, with a Broken Arm.

Policeman Lynch of the Fulton street station, Brooklyn, found a man, hatless and in his stocking feet, at Sands and Washington streets, at 10:30 o'clock last night. The man's arm seemed to be injured and Lynch took him to the station. There the man said he was Richard Arlington, 28 years old.

He would say nothing more about himself. A surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital found that Arlington's injured arm had been broken by a bullet which was still in it. The surgeon fixed up the arm and attended to a cut on Arlington's chin.

Arlington wore two coats. The cloth of the outer one around the bullet hole was scorched as though the pistol had been discharged at close range. It was conjectured he might be a burglar who had encountered something unlooked for but not entirely unexpected in the calling of burglary.

REBELLIOUS CONVICTS.

The Guards, with Leveled Guns, Give Them A Minute to Get Into the Quarries.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Thirty prisoners refused to enter the quarries at the workhouse this morning. They stood the guards off with their crowbars, picks, and hammers for ten minutes. The guards, with leveled guns loaded with buckshot, gave the rebels one minute to get into the pits, and before the time expired every prisoner was at work. The trouble was caused, the prisoners say, by cruel treatment and poor food.

No Wholesale School Board Resignations.

A report was started yesterday that nineteen of the twenty-one Commissioners of Education would probably send their resignations, as members of the Board, to the Mayor before the first of the month. Twelve of the nineteen were seen by a SUN reporter yesterday and said that the report was not true, and that the majority have no intention of quitting the Board unless directly requested to by Mayor Str