GOLD GOING OUT, AND WHY

SHIPMENTS REPORTED FOR THIS WEEK AMOUNT TO $6,477,000.

The Immediate Reason Is That European Buyers Are Willing to Pay What Is Practically a Premium—The Conditions That Set Gold on Its Transatlantic Travels Are Complex.

The largest shipments of gold made this season go out to-day, and more will go next week. Under ordinary circumstances, we should soon be sending gold abroad, that being its usual direction by May or June. This year the outward movement began a little earlier than is customary, partly because there was an opportunity to discount the usual and expected conditions. There is plenty of gold in the United States. There is plenty of it in Europe. The somewhat unsettled condition of Europe, in the light of the Eastern situation, has bred a disposition to get more gold in hand there since conditions favor getting it.

Exchange is only slightly below the figure at which the outward shipment is commonly said to be profitable. That is ordinarily put at $4.88¾. In fact, it varies somewhat, necessarily. On Thursday, exchange was at $4.87¾@$4.87¾. Foreign houses wanted gold badly enough to pay the slight difference.

The gold going out from here is all consigned to port towns, and its exact distribution on the other side is not definitely known. Russia is known to have large quantities of gold. Greece took £1,000,000 from the Bank of England, but the bank's holdings increased during the week. The greatest demand is said to be on account of Vienna and Paris. Austria has been for a considerable period accumulating gold to enable the country to go upon a gold basis next year. The report is that her requirement to complete her preparations is $15,000,000. It is supposed that the commercial relations between France and Austria, coupled with the fact that Austria could not readily get the gold she expected to from London, may have led Paris to take gold from available sources. Japan's wants, in placing herself on a gold basis, are supplied mainly from England. The heavy war indemnity exacted by her from China was of course negotiated in London, where China's bonds were sold—to be paid out of her accumulating customs receipts—and the gold raised on them was deposited. From this deposit Japan draws as she requires. Austria's wants, it is asserted, will be satisfied within a week, if there is another week's shipment from the United States equal to this week's.

The total of shipments from here for the current week, as reported up to yesterday, was $6,477,000. Of this amount Mueller, Schall & Co. sent out $977,000 on Tuesday. On Thursday Lazard Frères shipped $1,000,000 and Kidder, Peabody & Co. $500,000. To-day $4,000,000 goes out, sent as follows: By Lazard Frères, $1,500,000; by L. von Hoffmann & Co., $1,500,000; by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000, and by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000. Engagements for next week reported yesterday were $750,000, or perhaps $1,000,000, which Kidder, Peabody & Co. are to ship on next Tuesday.

The balance of trade in our favor in 1896, that is, the excess of imports, for which we must pay, over exports, for which foreigners must pay us, was $323,323,000. But a change has come and the excess of imports over exports at this port from Jan. 1 last up to April 26 was $141,160,000. The total imports for this period at this port were $262,842,000, an increase of $104,431,000 over the imports in the same period of 1896.

The increase is in large part due to the pending tariff bill.

The balance of trade, however, cannot be taken as an absolute indication of the trend of the gold flow. Aside from the other influences before spoken of, the figures in the balance sheet take no cognizance of the exchanges constantly passing between this country and foreign countries. These are numberless, and the exact state of them at any one time cannot definitely be known. Rents and interest and dividends are steadily going over the water to foreign owners of property here. Queen Victoria herself owns property in New York city. The great number of American travellers in Europe expend a lot of money there which has got to go over in gold, in exchange, or otherwise. There are individual New Yorkers over there now on comparatively short visits who do not hesitate to make purchases up to $25,000 and $30,000, or up to $100,000 or $200,000, if they see something that they happen to want. There are, besides, rich Americans who live abroad now and draw incomes from here.

The earnings of their property are remitted in gold. These are a few of the incidental reasons why gold goes out, and the relation of the various conditions to each other in the commercial and financial worlds differs at different times.

A good many millions of gold could be shipped from the United States without making the slightest difference to the country. It has been said that in some quarters the expectation is that $20,000,000 will go out during the present shipping movement. The sum would not be missed. The United States Treasury has more than $64,000,000 in gold, above the $100,000,000 gold balance traditionally held in reserve. The associated banks of this city hold, as shown in the last bank statement, $87,000,000 of specie, of which almost all is gold. There is $51,000,000 of it in gold in the Clearing House vaults.

HEAVY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

The receipts of duties at the Custom House yesterday were $2,408,879.71, representing $1,277,666.50 paid on withdrawals and $1,131,222.62 paid on direct import entries. Payments of duties on tobacco and sugar amounted to about $600,000 for each. The largest single check received during the day was for $330,725.16, and came from the American Sugar Refining Company.

The total customs receipts for the month of April aggregated $17,711,362.97, as against $15,643,386.89 in March.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Gold withdrawals from New York to-day amounted to $4,000,000. The Sub-Treasury lost $2,350,000 in bullion and $1,500,000 in coin, and $150,000 in bullion was obtained from the banks. There is still no fear on the part of the Treasury officials that a raid is to be made on the gold reserve, which gained $300,000 to-day by deposits. The officials are satisfied that the resumption of withdrawals for export is due to the present high rate of exchange, but gold will return to the Treasury when the balance of trade changes in our favor, probably beginning in August. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury to-day, with the recent withdrawals of $2,477,000 deducted, was $153,354,638.

DEFAULTER CASSIN INDICTED.

Atlanta's Grand Jury Probing the Cases of the Institutions That He Wrecked.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—The Grand Jury had before it to-day the officers of most of the wrecked concerns whose management was bought to light by the confessed defalcations of Harry A. Cassin. All the directors of the Georgia Loan, Savings, and Banking Company were called and each was closely questioned by the Solicitor-General as to his individual knowledge of the wrecking of that institution. When President George V. Gress concluded his testimony he took a train for New York city to look after his business affairs there. His son, Morgan Gress, who brought the receivership proceedings, has gone to Chicago.

The Grand Jury did not waste much time with the case so far as it affected Cashier Cassin, but promptly returned an indictment against him. They then proceeded with further consideration of the evidence submitted to them. Cassin has been unable to get bail, and is still locked up.

POISONED BY CREAM CHEESE.

Eight Members of a Buffalo Family Taken to the Hospital.

BUFFALO, April 30.—Eight members of the Isaacs family were poisoned yesterday afternoon by eating cream cheese. Two of the family were not at home at dinner and escaped. The victims were Mrs. Henry Isaacs, 47 years old; Mrs. John C. Ryan, eldest daughter, 21 years old; John C. Ryan, 22 years old; John Isaacs, 15 years old; Leah Isaacs, 13 years old; Philip Isaacs, 11 years old; Martha Isaacs, 9 years old, and May Isaacs, 7 years old.

They were taken to the General Hospital, and, although all are out of danger, they are very ill. A medical student in the family realized that the people were suffering from tyrotoxicon poisoning, and his promptness in securing a physician probably saved their lives.

TROJANS BUY A BARREL OF WHISKEY

But They Can't Divide It Except in Five Gallons to Each Without Paying the Tax.

ALBANY, April 30.—An interesting question has been submitted to State Excise Commissioner Lyman from Troy. A number of Trojans have purchased a barrel of Scotch whiskey, and desiring to divide it, the question was raised as to whether they had a legal right so to do without first obtaining a liquor tax certificate.

The department probably will rule that if each division amounts to five gallons or more no certificate is necessary, but under that amount a tax would have to be paid. Senator Raines, the author of the Liquor Tax law, who was at the Capitol to-day, said that such would be the effect of the law on the matter in question.

THE THIRTY-DAY BILLS.

Some of the Measures Upon Which Hearings Have Been Announced by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 30.—Gov. Black to-day announced a schedule of hearings on some of the bills awaiting Executive approval. Among them were these:

Assemblyman Garby's bill, establishing Silver Lake Park, on Staten Island, as a public park. Hearing, 11:30 A. M., May 3.

Assemblyman Bondy's, empowering Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge to lease surplus waters of the Erie Canal. Hearing, 3 P. M., May 3.

Senator George A. Davis's, authorizing a street railroad company to guarantee the bonds of another street railroad with the consent of at least 85 per cent. of its stockholders. Hearing, 3 P. M., May 4.

Assemblyman Bedell's, incorporating Hugh R. Garden, Frank S. Williams, Lawrence L. Barnum, David B. Simpson, and H. Gerald Chapin, as the Accounting Guarantee Company of New York city. Hearing 11:30 A. M., May 5.

Senator Ellsworth's "Starchless" Civil Service bill, prepared by Gov. Black. Hearing 11:30 A. M., May 6.

Assemblyman Addis's Anti-Ticket Scalpers bill. Hearing 11:30 A. M., May 7.

The bill incorporating the Columbia Electric Power Company of Valatie, Columbia county, to develop the water power of Kinderhook Creek and its tributaries. Hearing May 10, 11:30 A. M.

Assemblyman Garby's, to prevent the construction and operation of railroads upon Tompkins avenue and St. Mark's place, in New Brighton. Hearing 11:30 A. M., May 11.

At 3 o'clock the same day a hearing will be had on the bill creating the office of Commissioner of Jurors for Richmond county.

Col. Griffith, the Governor's private secretary, says that these are the only bills of any importance on which hearings have been urged. Hearings on other measures may be arranged later. The printed list of the bills awaiting Executive approval will not be ready before Monday.

BRONX SEWER BILL DEAD.

The Mayors of New York and Mount Vernon Notify the Governor of Their Veto.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Bronx River Sewer bill is dead. Gov. Black has been notified by the Mayors of New York and Mount Vernon that they do not approve of it. The measure was introduced by Senator Burns and was his pet project of the session. It was declared that this was but another scheme by which Senator Burns would be enabled to pay old political debts. The commissioners named in the bill and selected by him were: The Mayor of New York city, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county, Edward H. Healy and Archibald Van Orden of New York city, William Welsh of Yonkers, Frank M. Tichenor of Mount Vernon, and Jacob Halsted of Mamaroneck. Each Commissioner was to receive a salary of $3,000, except the two public officials.

It has been estimated that the construction of the sewerage system would cost $10,000,000. No definite estimate of the cost could be given, as no plans or specifications for the work had been made. Sixty per cent. of the cost of construction was to be paid by New York city and the balance by Westchester county. The sewer was to run from the northern line of White Plains to Long Island Sound, a distance of twenty-five miles.

Assemblyman Husted of Westchester bitterly opposed the bill. He declared that not a single locality affected desired the measure.

Senator Burns had expected Mayor Strong's approval of the bill. He had argued that it would not have to be sent to the cities in Westchester county, as the expense to be borne in that locality was made a county charge. Gov. Black's legal adviser thought otherwise, and the bill was sent to the Mayor of Mount Vernon and the other cities in Westchester county.

IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Law Transforming the State Board of Claims Into a Court of Claims.

ALBANY, April 30.—Senator Nussbaum's bill, which provides for changing the State Board of Claims into a State Court of Claims, in order that Charles T. Saxton and John F. Parkhurst might become Judges when they take the seats of the Democratic Commissioners next January, must be repealed, as it is unconstitutional. The tribunal before which all claims against the State must come and from which appeals to the Court of Appeals may be taken has been a board or commission since its creation, though the members are frequently termed Judges. Senator Nussbaum of Albany and Assemblyman Horton of Wayne introduced the bill to transform the State Board of Claims into a Court of Claims to dignify its bench and permit its members to be called Judges. It passed both houses without question, and neither Gov. Black nor his legal adviser, Statutory Revision Commissioner Lincoln, discovered its unconstitutional feature.

Section 18 of Article VI. of the Constitution provides that "only inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature." Also, "the Legislature shall not hereafter confer upon any inferior or local court of its creation any equity jurisdiction or any greater jurisdiction in other respects than is conferred upon county courts."

The Court of Claims act does not take effect until next January, and the Legislature, when it meets in 1898, can begin to repeal it, but it must work swiftly to reëstablish the old Board of Claims, or it will be required to validate the unlawful acts of the unconstitutional court.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY PROTESTS.

Gov. Black to Give a Hearing on the Bill Regulating the Placing Out of Children.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Children's Aid Society of New York city is much incensed over an amendment incorporated by the Senate in Senator Brown's bill, prepared by the State Board of Charities, to regulate the placing out of children. The bill is now before the Governor. It provides that hereafter children shall be placed out in accordance with rules and regulations established by the State Board. The bill was amended in the interest of children of the Catholic faith by inserting this sentence:

"In every case such rules shall provide that such child shall be placed in a family or home of his or her own religious faith."

The Governor received many requests to both veto and sign the bill. He has accordingly arranged to hear the advocates and opponents of the measure at a hearing to be held in the Executive chamber at 3 P. M. on Wednesday next.

VETOED BY MAYOR STRONG.

Senator Ahearn's Bill Regarding the Care of Dependent Children.

ALBANY, April 30.—Word has been received that Mayor Strong has vetoed Senator Ahearn's bill regarding the care of dependent children of New York city by public and private institutions. The bill authorized the city to pay to the mother of a dependent child now cared for in such an institution the per capita allowance granted the institution from the city treasury for the care of such child.

This transfer of such per capita allowance to the mother was to be authorized only on the certificate of the Gerry Society that the mother was a responsible person and could properly bring up the child. This was a novel departure in charitable work in New York city, and the bill was opposed by the Gerry Society and other charitable organizations.

A Supplemental Greater New York Bill Lost and Found.

ALBANY, April 30.—One of the supplemental Greater New York bills prepared by the Charter Commission was to-day found to have strayed from the usual legislative channels leading to the Executive Chamber. The measure was that of Assemblyman Austin, providing for the election of Supervisors in Kings county and in that portion of Queens county brought within the greater city. The bill should have been sent to the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City several days ago. Through an error in the Executive Chamber it was lost in the mazes of the Assembly Clerk's desk. This mistake was rectified to-day, and the bill was forwarded to the Mayors of the cities affected for approval.

Proposes a National Graduated Inheritance Tax.

ALBANY, April 30.—The framing of a national law taxing inheritances is being considered by Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of the State of Washington. Mr. Lewis has notified State Comptroller James A. Roberts that he is at work upon such a measure, which he will introduce in Congress. He has requested the State Comptroller to furnish him with a copy of the Dudley Graduated Inheritance Tax bill, which is now awaiting Gov. Black's action.

Seventy Capitol Employees Laid Off.

ALBANY, April 30.—The services of seventy men in the maintenance department of the State Capitol were dispensed with to-day by Superintendent Easton. This is the third lay-off during the past few months, reducing the force of employees in that department from 275 to less than 100. Mr. Easton said the proposed investigation did not hasten such action, as this number of employees are usually relieved from duty on the adjournment of the Legislature.

JAPAN'S HAWAIIAN POLICY

THIS GOVERNMENT NOT YET ALARMED OVER HER ATTITUDE.

Two Warships Will Be Kept at Honolulu, and, if Necessary, a Squadron Will Be Sent There to Protect American Interests—The Administration Favors Annexation.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The news from Yokohama and Honolulu about Japan's attitude with regard to Hawaii has not caused any alarm to this Government, although it is admitted that matters may become serious through the state of feeling in Japan. Nothing was said on the subject at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and careful inquiry indicated that no action has been taken by either the Secretary of State or the Secretary of the Navy looking to the better protection of American interests in the islands. It is understood by the Administration that the Hawaiian Government would like the United States to send more war vessels to Honolulu, and there has been some talk favorable to this among naval officers, but Secretary Long has not given consideration to the subject. Whether or not this understanding is the result of an official intimation from Hawaii is not been ascertained, but it is said that the Hawaiian legation has urged on Secretary Sherman the moral effect the presence of ships would have on the Japanese, and the restraining influence they would exert in preventing a spread of dissensions said to exist against the Dole Government.

The news despatches from Honolulu say that Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General of the republic, has returned there from his visit to Washington. Mr. Smith sounded the Administration while he was in this country, and Mr. Thurston, former Hawaiian Minister to the United States, who accompanied him, remained in Washington and is still here as the representative of his Government in the interest of securing the annexation of the islands to this country. The McKinley Administration is known to be favorable to annexation, and it is understood that it is willing to negotiate an annexation treaty just as soon as the Tariff bill has been disposed of, but does not intend to take any step that will interfere with or delay in any way the discussion of that measure in the Senate. Of course, an annexation treaty could be negotiated and its transmission to the Senate delayed until the tariff business is finished, but so extremely cautious is the policy decided on by Mr. McKinley that he is unwilling to go even that far.

Nothing has been heard by the State Department from Japan as to how she views the attitude of the United States toward Hawaii, as indicated by sending the cruiser Philadelphia to Honolulu after permission to land had been refused Japanese immigrants. The Japanese newspapers interpret this action as a menace to their Government, and have shown some feeling over it. But it is said in official circles here that some of the statements on the subject in the press of Japan are erroneous, and a denial was given to-day from an authoritative source to the news item published by one of the vernacular journals, that the United States Minister at Tokio has been carrying on a telegraphic correspondence with the State Department about the Hawaiian situation. It is also denied that Great Britain has intimated to this Government that she objects to the annexation of the islands. Great Britain had an experience in the past that showed that the United States would not brook anything savoring of British control of Hawaii. This Government gave her some information at the time that was something more than an intimation to keep hands off.

What President McKinley will do depends largely on the action of Japan. If Japan give way to the popular clamor for the despatch of a fleet to Hawaii the Philadelphia will be reinforced by an American squadron. However, this Government believes that there is no crisis, and depends on the friendly feelings of the Japanese toward the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the present difficulty. Secretary Long said this evening that the assignment of the Philadelphia was made because the President recognized that the Hawaiian question was liable to attract the serious attention of the United States in event of trouble at Honolulu, and that in view of the importance of peace in the islands to American residents and their interests, it was deemed advisable to send a first-class ship there in addition to the Marion, now on the station. These two ships, Secretary Long said, would be retained at the islands indefinitely; but if it was found necessary to recall either one for repairs, the Baltimore would be sent out at once, in order to give the United States two ships at Honolulu at all times. Secretary Long does not believe that necessity will arise to despatch other ships from Mare Island, but if there is, he says there are several which could be drawn upon on short notice.

THEIR LIQUOR TAX INCREASED.

Many Villages Will Have to Pay More as the Result of an Enumeration Just Made.

ALBANY, April 30.—Many localities in and around Greater New York will be compelled to increase the rate of liquor taxes under the Raines law, as the result of an enumeration just made by State Excise Commissioner Lyman. The Commissioner was required by law to ascertain the number of inhabitants in all villages not separately enumerated in the Federal census of 1890, in order to fix the amount of liquor tax therein.

As the result of such an enumeration the saloon tax is increased from $100 to $200 in the following places: Mamaroneck, Westchester county; Highland Falls, Orange county; Corona and Newtown, Queens county; Bay Shore, Huntington, Islip, Port Jefferson, and Riverhead, Suffolk county.

In the Westchester territory, annexed to New York city in 1895, the saloon tax is increased as a result of the enumeration from $100 to $350.

The Raines law fixed the tax in all places with a known population of over 1,200, and provided that "in all other places" the tax should be $100. The above localities come under the latter head, pending any enumeration that might be made by the State Excise Department.

RIGHT OF CLUBS TO SELL ALL NIGHT.

Only Those Holding Tax Certificates Can Apply for the Special Privilege.

ALBANY, April 30.—An entirely erroneous impression has been given the public regarding the right of clubs under the Raines law amendments to obtain a special permit from the local authorities to dispense liquor all night on the occasion of holding social functions. State Excise Commissioner Lyman said to-day that all clubs formed since the passage of the original Raines law and holding a liquor tax certificate could obtain such a permit to sell in the clubhouse or in a public hall. In the latter event the club must secure the regular transfer of its tax certificate from the clubhouse for use in the public hall for such special occasions. The Raines law provides for such a transfer. A club organized before the Raines law was passed cannot avail itself of the right to apply for a special all-night privilege to dispense liquor in a public hall or other place away from the clubhouse.

RAINES LAW RECEIPTS REDUCED.

Twenty Per Cent. of the Liquor Dealers in Dutchess County Forced Out of Business.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 30.—County Treasurer Haubennestel estimates that 20 per cent. of the liquor dealers in Dutchess county will be forced out of business by the Raines law and its amendments. He bases this calculation on the fact that the collections from renewal of excise tax certificates are about $20,000 short of what they were last year, and as all certificates expire to-day it is hardly likely that this amount will be made up. All excise certificates throughout the State expire at 12 o'clock to-night. The County Treasurers are required by law to notify the State Excise Department at once what licenses will be renewed. After that Raines law agents will visit all places, the licenses of which have not been renewed, to ascertain if they have ceased doing business.

No Raines Law Rush in Brooklyn.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday announced that he would issue no instructions in regard to the Raines law amendments until he had received a certified copy of the bill and given it a very careful study.

Twins Celebrate Their 83d Birthday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30.—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Heath, widow of Nathan D. Heath, and John H. Pitman, her twin brother, celebrated the eighty-third anniversary of their birth to-day at the residence of Mrs. Heath at Bristol. They were born in Bristol in 1814.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

THREE VICIOUS DOGS.

One Has a Tussle with a Man—A Boy and a Girl Victims of the Others.

James Ferris of Eighty-sixth street and Bay Twentieth street, Bath Beach, went to the stable of Adam Wentz, in Eighteenth avenue, Bath Beach, yesterday morning to order a furniture van. While there he began to pet a big dog. The dog sprang upon him without warning and bore him to the floor, at the same time fixing its teeth in his face. Ferris tried to choke it and make it release its hold, but it immediately seized him by the thigh, lacerating it terribly. Wentz and one of his employees went to Ferris's assistance, and the dog then turned upon them. They succeeded, however, in beating it off with baleesticks.

Ferris was taken to Underwood's drug store, where his wounds were cauterized. The dog will be shot to-day.

In Newark on Thursday evening, Detective Daniel Murphy's son Jimmy, who is under four years of age, was running across Dickerson street when a red setter dog sprang at him, knocked him down, and bit him on the face and head, making seven wounds. Mrs. Murphy saw the affair from a window, and ran screaming into the street. This frightened the dog away. Detective Murphy found the dog at its owner's house and shot it. The child is badly hurt.

In Long Branch last evening May Hayden, aged 12 years, who resides with the family of Moses Engle in Grand avenue, was severely bitten by a Great Dane belonging to Mr. Engle. The dog bit her in the forehead, making several ugly wounds.

SHE CAUGHT A SNEAK THIEF.

Miss Hausche of Jersey City as Fleet of Foot as Her Embarrassed Caller.

Miss Rebecca Hausche, a robust young woman of about 20 years, was sitting in her room at 168 Coles street, Jersey City, on Thursday evening, when she heard the knob of the door turned. The door was locked, and the person on the outside inserted a key in the lock. Miss Hausche opened the door, and was confronted by a tall, well-dressed young man, who seemed embarrassed.

"I beg your pardon, Miss," he said, touching his hat, "I made a mistake I guess."

"Who are you and what do you want?" asked Miss Hausche.

"I'm an insurance agent," replied the man, hesitatingly.

"Well, step into the parlor," said Miss Hausche.

Instead of accepting the invitation, the young man turned and fled down the stairs. Miss Hausche was at his heels. She kept up with him, notwithstanding the lively pace he struck, and a policeman arrested the man at the woman's request. At the police station the prisoner said he was Robert Ward, 32 years old, and that he lived in this city. Some skeleton keys and tools used by sneak thieves were found in his possession. He also had a fountain pen which had been stolen from ex-Alderman William H. Dohrmann's house, 315 Pavonia avenue. He was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday and remanded for examination. Ward is a carpenter and lives in Coles street, Jersey City.

SURETY AND PURITY.

Vice-President Nugent Won't Resign and Sues the New York Surety Company.

President Marshall S. Driggs of the New York Surety Company, 150 Broadway, has addressed a letter to Frederick F. Nugent, Vice-President of the company, asking that he resign. Mr. Nugent has declined to resign, and has brought suit against the company for $9,350, which, he says, is a balance due to him for the work he did while organizing it. The company was organized in April of last year, but as yet has done no business. Mr. Nugent's lawyer, Henry Daily, Jr., to whom Mr. Nugent took President Driggs's letter, went to see Mr. Driggs.

"President Driggs," said Mr. Daily yesterday, "would make no definite statement. So far as I could learn, the objection to Mr. Nugent was something in regard to his morality. I remarked to Mr. Driggs that if I went around with a searchlight among the trustees, it would not be unlikely to light upon dark spots. But the rumors in regard to Mr. Nugent are absolutely untrue." Mr. Driggs said yesterday that his "lips were sealed." The trustees are:

Silas B. Dutcher, George H. Burford, John G. Jenkins, W. M. Deen, Charles W. Cass, A. B. Chandler, Daniel A. Heald, F. C. Jones, S. G. Mills, Homer Ramsdell, F. O. Affeld, E. S. French, F. H. Way, W. W. Goodrich, John A. Nichols, Henry L. Shippy, George H. Howe, Henry Knox, Alfred Wagstaff, John Berry, S. W. Driggs, C. V. Shiel, H. E. Fox, T. F. Goodrich, Read Benedict, Arthur Berry, John H. Planten, Marshall S. Driggs, and Frederick F. Nugent.

WILL M'LAUGHLIN BE TRIED?

He Will Probably Get Back If Dismissed—If Not, He Will Retire.

It depends upon what the Corporation Counsel advises whether the Police Board will try Inspector McLaughlin or not. The charges of corruption against him have been tried twice in the courts, but never by the Board of Police. Now all the indictments have been quashed, and McLaughlin will have either to be put back on duty or on trial for bribe-taking. If dismissed he will probably succeed in fighting his way back. A decision as to his being tried will probably be arrived at by next Wednesday.

Nobody in the Police Department believes that McLaughlin will stay. His latter-day experience with the Police Department has not been overpleasing, and since he has been fighting outside the breastworks he has developed into a successful real estate operator. It is supposed that he will ask for retirement when he has won back his rank and pay. In his day McLaughlin was by long odds the cleverest detective on Byrnes's staff.

WANT $35 A DAY EACH.

Grand Boulevard Commissioners Say It's No $10 Job.

James A. Blanchard, John H. Knoeppel, and Hugh R. Garden, Commissioners to condemn property for the new Grand Boulevard, moved before Justice Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday for an increase of their compensation above the legal allowance of $10 a day. They were appointed about a year and a half ago and they have met 267 days. At first the time occupied was but about an hour a day, but of late their meetings have taken most of each day and have consumed about all their time. They want $35 a day instead of $10. No opposition was made to the motion, and the Court took it under advisement.

A PAPER COMPANY'S FAILURE.

A New York Bank Places an Attachment on a Lowell, Mass., Concern.

BOSTON, April 30.—The Bacon Paper Company's office in this city and mill in Lowell was attached to day by the Broadway National Bank of New York for the benefit of the creditors. More than $100,000 is involved. Jerome A. Bacon of the company was forced by the action of the New York bank to make an assignment to Frederick E. Snow of Gaston & Snow. The company has been carrying too much of its customers' paper.

Bills Accepted by the Mayor.

The Mayor has accepted the following bills:

Prolonging the life of the Board of Electrical Control until Jan. 1, 1898.

Authorizing the Mayor to appoint three additional City Magistrates.

Authorizing the alteration of section 16 of the final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards.

Authorizing the Board of Estimate to compensate certain persons for the loss of cows killed by order of the Board of Health.

Authorizing the issuing of bonds for the erection of the new Hall of Records.

Relieving Beth Israel Hospital Association from taxes and water rents.

Authorizing the Board of Estimate to transfer the unexpended balance of appropriation made to the Charities Department for supplies for insane asylums in the final estimates of 1896 to the appropriation made for the same purpose in 1895 to the Department of Charities and Correction.

FT. M'PHERSON'S SCANDAL.

COURT-MARTIAL SESSIONS THERE EXTENDED INDEFINITELY.

Many Charges Have Been Preferred as the Result of the Romeyn-O'Brien Trial—Bamford, O'Brien, and Romeyn May Be Tried—The Present Romeyn Case Practically Ended.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—An order has been received from the War Department at Washington ordering that the court-martial, which has been sitting at Fort McPherson for two weeks investigating the charges which Lieut. O'Brien made against Capt. Romeyn, be continued indefinitely.

The exact meaning of this order is not known at the fort, but there is a very general belief that the department is growing weary of the scandals in the garrison and will force an investigation sufficiently thorough to discourage any future repetition of them.

THE SUN correspondent called on Major Porter, the acting commandant of the post, to-night, and asked him who was going to be tried when the court got through with Romeyn.

"I don't know," he said. "I have received charges of various sorts and have forwarded them to my superiors. My duty ended there."

In the absence of positive information, not only the garrison, but Atlanta society is agitated. There seems to be little doubt that one of the first duties of the reconvened court will be to try Lieut. O'Brien on the counter charges preferred against him by Capt. Romeyn. These affect nearly the entire military career of that young officer, but it is very unlikely that any will be considered which go back more than two years. This statute of limitation, which is recognized by military law, will bar out some of O'Brien's experiences in Japan, where he occupied the responsible post of observer-in-chief for the army of the United States during the war between Japan and China. The charges against O'Brien which are admitted to come within the jurisdiction of the court narrate some alleged lively episodes in his life since he came to Fort McPherson.

A great many people in the garrison are of the opinion that Romeyn will also have to undergo another court-martial for applying an offensive epithet to O'Brien the other day. Another rumor is that the War Department is curious to know something more about Lieut. Bamford's relations to barracks society.

The evidence at to-day's session of the court practically closed the Romeyn trial. Lieut. Lutz Wahl answered the usual questions as to social positions of the O'Briens prior to Feb. 13 by saying that he did not notice any difference to that of a year ago, when they seemed to be on good terms with the garrison. The Lieutenant admitted that he had not attended a hop in a year, and that disfavor might have been shown there that he would not have known of. Private John T. Brush, who was mail orderly during the month of February, testified to having delivered a letter to Lieut. Bamford, which the latter returned unopened with instructions that it be delivered to Capt. Romeyn. This was supposed to be the letter written by Capt. Romeyn to Lieut. Bamford, in which the engagement between that officer and Miss Romeyn was broken off. The orderly said that he left the letter at Capt. Romeyn's quarters. Capt. Romeyn took the stand and explained to the court many of the details connected with his former court-martial, and also told of the mitigating order afterwards issued from the War Department. Lieut. Liggett said that so far as he knew, the social status of the O'Briens was good. The witness said he seldom attended any of the hops given at the post other than to escort his wife to and from the ballroom. Lieut. Liggett declared that he did not know what were the relations between his wife and Mrs. O'Brien, nor whether she had cut that lady.

Lieut. S. M. Hackney said that he thought the O'Briens were on the same footing as other families in the garrison. He further said that he had not attended a hop for the last six or eight months. Major Charles Porter, who is at present post commander of Fort McPherson, testified that the social status of the O'Briens, so far as he knew, was not different from that of any one else in the post. When cross-examined by Capt. Romeyn the witness admitted that he never attended the hops or dances given in the garrison. Lieut. Mitchell said that from what he knew of the social status of the O'Briens there was no general ostracism. Lieut. Heavey testified similarly. This closed the case in rebuttal. The speechmaking will probably end to-morrow.

WOMAN CHOKED AND ROBBED.

An Alleged St. Louis Shoe Merchant Accused by a Dressmaker.

A young man, who describes himself as Charles J. Torpin, a shoe merchant of St. Louis, Mo., was held in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Wentworth in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of having assaulted and robbed May West, a dressmaker, living at 241 West Forty-ninth street, in a hall at 240 West Fortieth street on Thursday night.

Miss West said in court that when she went to see her sister, Mrs. Maria Ashton, who lives in the Fortieth street house, she was abused by two drunken women who were at the door. On her reaching the top of the first flight of stairs a door to the left flew open, and the prisoner rushed out and seized her by the throat. He tore a gold chain and a locket, valued at nearly $50, from her throat. She screamed and the two women ran upstairs, and, shoving the man back into the flat, began to beat and scratch her. When driven away by other inmates of the house the women took refuge in the room from which the man who robbed her had emerged. Miss West, whose face showed marks of ill usage, told the police of the robbery, and Toppin was arrested at the flat yesterday. The women who attacked her were not found.

The prisoner acknowledged being in the flat on Thursday night, but denied having robbed Miss West. He said he had merely interfered when the two women attacked her. The women he only knew through a friend who lived with one.

KILLED BY GALL STONES.

An Autopsy Discovers 365, the Second Largest Number Ever Found.

Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Mrs. Lena Gross, 47 years old, of 82 West Ninetieth street, who died on Wednesday at the German Hospital, Park avenue and Sixty-ninth street, after an operation. He said later:

"I found 365 gall stones in the gall duct. This caused peritonitis. The woman was operated on for intestinal obstruction, and the operation did not come anywhere near the seat of the trouble." Dr. Weston added that he thought the number of gall stones found was the second largest on record. He said the hospital doctors wanted to make the autopsy, and refused to give a history of the case.

To Plant Trees in Fifth Avenue.

The Tree-Planting Association is making an effort to have trees planted on both sides of Fifth avenue, from Washington square to Fifty-ninth street, with a view of making it not only a beautiful driveway, but a suitable approach to Central Park. In order to secure uniformity in the entire plan of planting circulars have been sent to property owners along the avenue asking them to confer with their neighbors about the matter. These circulars are signed by Mayor Strong, President of the association.

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KILLED HERSELF WITH GAS.

Mrs. Grace M. Carter of Noroton, Conn., Found Dead in a Hotel.

A woman, supposed to be Mrs. Grace M. Carter of Noroton, Conn., committed suicide in the Helwood Hotel, at Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue, yesterday. The woman went to the hotel at 10:30 o'clock Thursday night with a man whose identity is not known. They registered as Benjamin Hall and wife of Brooklyn. The man left the hotel at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At 4:30 in the afternoon a chambermaid notified Proprietor William Connair that gas was leaking somewhere in the hotel. The gas was traced to room 20, which the couple had occupied. The door was forced and the woman was found dead in bed. An ambulance surgeon who was summoned said that she had been dead about an hour.

The windows, key hole, and crevice under the door had been stuffed with paper, and the cock of the gas jet was turned on full. The body was removed to the Morgue. The police, after an investigation, concluded that her death was a case of suicide, and they will not look for the man who accompanied the woman to the hotel.

A number of scraps of paper were found in the woman's pocket. One of these, dated Noroton, Conn., Aug. 7, 1896, was as follows:

"Received from Mrs. Grace M. Carter the sum of $10 on account of divorce proceedings at September court. E. E. JOHNSON."

Names and addresses were written on the other bits of paper. They were as follows: J. H. Roberts, Hartford, Conn.; James Brooks, 18 Thomas street, New York; Mrs. Brown, 70 Grand street, New York; Daniel F. McGuire, 58 Bond street, New Haven; H. C. Liddell, A. Winslow Leighton, M. D., 215 York street, New Haven; Charles A. Taylor, 40 Sixth avenue, New York; J. H. Burnham, 88 Washington street, New Haven; Morris Goldwater, 384 Grand street, New