T. F. GILROY, JR., SUMMONED

FAMILY QUARREL VENTILATED IN A POLICE COURT.

The Ex-Mayor's Son Charged with Trying to Ruin a Woollen Merchant Who Had Indorsed a Note Given by His Mother-in-Law —His Brother-in-Law Testifies Against Him.

Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Gilroy, was in Centre Street Court yesterday in answer to a summons which had been issued by Magistrate Brann on the complaint of Walter S. Badger, a woollen merchant of 105 Worth street, who accused him of champerty. Badger charged that Gilroy had bought a note for $2,000, on which $200 was yet unpaid, which had been given by Mrs. Harriet N. Hale, mother-in-law to Gilroy, to Miss Gussie G. Smith, her sister. Badger indorsed the note, and he says that Gilroy purchased it for the purpose of bringing suit against him for the recovery of the $200 and $52 interest at a time when Gilroy knew that such an action would result in Badger's ruin. Suit in the civil court is now pending on the general calendar.

Badger testified to his having indorsed the note for $2,000 and to having paid Miss Smith $1,800 in installments from Feb. 5, 1896, to Jan. 20 of this year. He said he indorsed the note in order to help Mrs. Hale to get a home of her own.

Walter S. Hale, Gilroy's brother-in-law, swore that when he was in Gilroy's office on Jan. 22 Gilroy showed him the note for $2,000, and said that he had bought it for the purpose of ruining Badger.

"You're sure you're not lying about that?" asked Vernon M. Davis, who appeared for Gilroy.

"Certainly."

"You never lie, I suppose?"

"Never."

"Are you a young man of good reputation?"

"I believe so."

"Don't you know that the people who know you say exactly the contrary?"

"No, sir."

"You moved to have your mother removed as your guardian on the ground that she was incapacitated and unfit to act in that position, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was that true?"

"In the sense in which I meant it, yes."

In answer to Lawyer Davis's questions, Hale denied that he had ever been thrown out of Gilroy's house and office, and that he had been put by his father in the navy on account of his incorrigibility. He admitted, however, that he had been in the navy, and that three months after his father died he had written his mother asking her to buy his release.

"You threatened if she didn't you would desert, didn't you?" asked Lawyer Davis.

"No. I simply said that I would get my discharge another way without paying for it," was the answer.

On redirect examination Hale said that he had petitioned to have his mother removed from the guardianship because he knew Gilroy had hard feelings toward him, and he saw that Gilroy was influencing his mother against him. He also declared that by Gilroy's advice his mother had refused to give him money which belonged to him. He said he had first noticed Gilroy's unfriendliness two weeks after Gilroy married his sister, on Dec. 12, 1894. He declared that it was at Gilroy's suggestion that he petitioned to have his mother removed from the guardianship.

Lawyer Davis then read a letter Hale had written to his mother in which he begged her not to oppose the petition for her removal, saying that owing to the strained family relations it would be better to have the guardianship dropped.

"Yes," said Hale, "that letter was written by Gilroy's stenographer in Gilroy's office at Gilroy's dictation, and then Gilroy took it away from me, and, putting it in his pocket, told me to get to hell out of the office or he would kick me out."

Hale, who said he was 22 years old, added that his relations with his mother had always been friendly, but admitted that his sister (Gilroy's wife) would not speak to him and had refused to attend his wedding on Feb. 10.

John Naylor, an insurance agent of Haverhill, Mass., testified that he was with Hale in Gilroy's office when the conversation which Hale had testified when took place. He said he heard Gilroy say that he had Badger's note and "would make the —— —— pay."

Mrs. Hale testified as to the making of the note, and said than in January she went to her son-in-law's office and told him that she had the money to pay Badger. She testified that Gilroy told her "not to bother about the matter until after the suit was heard." She swore that she never authorized Gilroy to buy the note, or to bring suit on it.

Magistrate Brann ordered the lawyers on both sides to hand in briefs by next Thursday, and said he would give his decision after considering them.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS IN PRISON.

George E. Gordon to Be Released To-Day Under Commutation of Life Sentence.

PLATTSBURG, May 7.—At noon to-morrow George E. Gordon will be released from Dannemora prison under commutation of a life sentence upon conviction for murder in the second degree. The commutation was granted by Gov. Morton a few days before his term expired, at the earnest solicitation of the Hon. Martin I. Townsend of Troy.

Gordon was a resident of Greenbush, Rensselaer county, and was of a respectable family. He was married and had one child. In the fall of 1865 he was accused of robbing and murdering Owen Thompson, a New York city cattle speculator, whose business brought him to the West Albany cattle yards. Thompson was known to carry large sums of money. His body was found one morning with a bullet wound in the head. His pockets had been rifled. On the evening previous and late into the night Thompson was in the company of Gordon, who had disappeared. He eluded arrest for only a few days. He was placed on trial in Albany county before the elder Judge Peckham, in the winter of 1865-6. The trial was begun, completed, and sentence of death passed the same day. No exception was taken to the Court's charge or to the admission of evidence, but new counsel was substituted for the counsel at the trial, a case was made for a new trial, and a new trial was ordered by the General Term of the Supreme Court because of the severity of Judge Peckham's charge.

On the first day of the new trial in Albany county the prisoner's counsel moved for a change of venue because of the condition of public opinion in that county, it being charged that there was a universal feeling of bitterness there against Gordon. The court denied the motion and made an attempt to obtain a jury. Only one juror had been obtained after a session of two weeks, and then the Court revoked its order denying the change of venue and certified the case to the county of Schoharie.

The trial took place in the spring of 1866, and was presided over by Judge Charles R. Ingalls of Troy. It proceeded with remarkable fairness and great deliberation, and the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree. It was held that there was a lack of evidence of premeditation such as would justify a conviction of murder in the first degree. A sentence of imprisonment for life was imposed upon Gordon on May 9, 1866.

Gordon was a young, well-educated man. He was of a genial disposition, and from the first his life at the prison was made pleasant by the friendship of the prison officers. Before he had been incarcerated a year efforts were begun for his release. Each Governor was appealed to, but the appeals were met by the earnest protests of Gordon's wife and her father. Each made affidavit that at an interview at Dannemora prison two months after Gordon's reception there he threatened his father-in-law that if he should ever gain his liberty he would kill him. Mrs. Gordon, who was divorced by the sentence and had remarried, made the further allegation that she would be placed in imminent danger by Gordon's release.

Gov. Flower was favorably inclined toward the prisoner, but it is said that his mind was swayed by Mrs. Gordon, who pleaded upon her knees that Gordon be kept in confinement. Affidavits were presented to Gov. Morton by the two prison keepers who were detailed to overhear the interview at which Gordon is alleged to have made the threats, to the effect that no such conversation as had been imputed to Gordon took place; that, on the other hand, Gordon had talked lovingly to his wife and respectfully to her father. The Hon. Martin I. Townsend made a strong personal appeal to Gov. Morton, and the result was the commutation of the life sentence to one of fifty years. Allowing the rebate for good behavior, this expires at noon to-morrow, Gordon having served thirty-two years.

Business Troubles.

Oliver & Straus (Edwin Oliver and Alexander Straus), dealers in bicycle supplies and sundries at 23 Park row, made an assignment yesterday to Jesse Stearns.

Marie T. Fechtig, doing business under the style of the Alexandrine Company, dealer in kid gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., at 70 West Twenty-third street, has given a bill of sale of the business and of a branch store at Narragansett Pier to Philip Obenaur for $2,000. An attachment was obtained against her yesterday by F. A. Thomson for $1,816 for goods sold to her by Abegg & Rusch. Deputy Sheriff Whorlsky put a keeper in the store here and served the attachment upon Mrs. Fechtig at her residence.

The creditors of Dazian & Burchell Bros., manufacturers of umbrellas at 442 Broadway, have agreed to take 25 cents on the dollar.

WEST END AVENUE UPSET.

New House Numbers. New Card Plates, New Stationery.

Residents of West End avenue have found, one after another, within a few weeks, that they will be under the necessity of having their card plates and stationery dies reëngraved. Their official house numbers have been changed. This discovery has not yet been made by all persons living on the avenue, and there has been confusion in some quarters owing to the inability of delivery wagon drivers, postmen, and similar important individuals to find readily the citizens they seek; and consternation among residents who find themselves, on coming home at night, living next door to a house number which in the morning was four or five blocks away.

This condition of things grows out of the Board of Aldermen's determination to change the numbers of West End avenue houses into a proper sequence; but the City Hall solons have made a long job of it, distributing their labors over several years, to the perturbation of the otherwise peaceful dwellers in that street.

The present activity of the authorities and such of the house owners on the avenue as have been moved to action by official notification, and are changing the house numbers, to the mystification of tenants and persons having business in the street, is the outcome of a resolution of the Board of Aldermen passed on Jan. 26, 1887, ten years after the last numbering of the avenue. The resolution directed the renumbering of "West End avenue north of Fifty-ninth street."

The reassignment of numbers, which is a work requiring some care and time, was done by the Bureau of Street Improvements of the Department of Public Works. Under a resolution of the Board of Aldermen numbers can be changed only between December and May of any year, although the Commissioner of Public Works has authority to readjust the numbers in any block when they require it. The reassignment was completed early last month, and notices were sent out to house owners on April 6 and April 7. These notices, informing each recipient of the number which has been assigned to his property, are distributed by messenger. They are addressed to the "owner, lessee or occupant." In the case of flat or apartment houses they are given to the janitor. This is probably one of the chief reasons of the confusion on West End avenue. There are many apartment houses there, and should a janitor whose employer did not see to putting a new number on his building neglect to inform the occupants of the several flats of the contents of the notice sent out by the Public Works Department, it would be only by chance that they would learn of the ordered change.

These first notices, however, do not end the work of the department, and within a few days things will have straightened themselves out in West End avenue. Inspectors were out yesterday to ascertain whether the house numbers had been changed in accordance with the notification. Their reports will be made to-day or Monday, and in a few days, probably early next week, another notice will be sent out. It will be marked "final notice." If that is disregarded the matter will be turned over to the Corporation Counsel, who will take measures to collect the penalty of $25 in such case provided, and warning of which is given on both notices.

END OF TRINITY'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

Dean Hoffman Reviews the History of the Parish's Rectors.

The sixth day of the bi-centennial of Trinity Church was celebrated yesterday. Dean Hoffman of the Union Theological Seminary made the address at noon. At the request of Dr. Dix Dean Hoffman wore the red and black robe significant of his Oxford degree of Doctor of Divinity. The title of the address was "Historical Reminiscences of Trinity Church, New York." Dean Hoffman reviewed the history of the various rectors of the parish, from the Bishop of London and Veysey to Dr. Dix, of whom he said:

"The modesty of the present rector will not permit me to speak of him as mind and heart dictate. I cannot, however, refrain from saying (as all the parishioners will bear me witness) that the position which Trinity Church holds to-day in this city and diocese, with its influence throughout the land, the growth of its chapels, the busy activity which pervades them all, the wonderful development of its charities, and the wise fidelity with which its great trust is managed, are all, under God, largely due to one man, and that man the rector of this parish. Long may he be continued to bless the church by his teaching and administration."

Up to the time when the corner stone of the cathedral of St. John the Divine was laid, the speaker said, Trinity had filled the need of both the diocese and of the whole country for a cathedral. The chief honor and the glory of the parish, he said, was its large missionary work in the lower part of the city, where it stood almost alone, assisted only by the Church of Rome in keeping up the light of the Gospel. There will be no services in Trinity to-day.

Plymouth Church's Fiftieth Anniversary.

The initial celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Plymouth Church took place last night. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the pastor, presided. John R. Howard read a paper on "Earliest Days of the Church," written by his mother, who was one of the original members.

Mrs. Sarah M. Bird spoke on "Revival Days in the '50s." Thomas G. Shearman recalled some of the early members of the church and Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond made an address on "Mr. Beecher in the Prayer Meeting." On Sunday, May 16, special sermons in connection with the celebration will be delivered by Dr. Abbott and the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair.

LONDON CONGRESS OF THE DEAF.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet to Address It on the American Method of Instruction.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the Government College for the Deaf, sails for Naples to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Dr. Gallaudet, who is one of the foremost instructors of deaf mutes in this country, goes to Europe as the champion of the so-called "combined" method of teaching the deaf. That is to say, he believes that all deaf mutes who can be taught to read the lips and to speak by artificial manipulation of the vocal organs should be so taught; but he believes also that there are many deaf mutes who cannot so be taught and that these should be helped out by the manual alphabet and the sign language.

The principal object of his present trip is to address a congress of the deaf and their friends in London, called to advocate the establishment in England of a college for deaf mutes, modelled after the college at Washington.

BEAT THE FLOOR WITH HIS HEAD.

Defeated Litigant Works Off His Violent Emotion in Antique Fashion.

Jennie Cohen, a necktie maker, had an action on trial before Justice McCarthy of the City Court yesterday to recover $237 on a note from Richard Cohen, a distant relative. After the Judge had charged the jury Cohen, who thought it was a decision against him, ran over to the plaintiff and pulled out some money with the lies of paying her. He was greatly excited. His lawyer told him he had better wait for the verdict.

The verdict soon came in against him, but instead of again going to pay the plaintiff he rushed out into the corridor, fell on his knees, and hammered his head on the tile flooring. The attendants and his wife pulled him to his feet and gradually got him downstairs. His head was considerably bruised.

He lit a cigarette, saying that he felt better, and walked off with his wife. He is in the furniture business at 87 Hester street.

A THOUSAND SAIL TO-DAY.

Six Atlantic Liners Leave This Port with Full Cabins.

Six liners scheduled to sail to-day will carry more than a thousand cabin passengers. Among those who will go on the Cunarder Lucania are ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Prince and Princess Albert Radziwill, and Sir Charles Ross. On the French liner La Touraine are Adlai E. Stevenson, Gen. Charles J. Paine, and Edward O. Wolcott, who are going to try to do something for the promotion of international bimetallism; Yang Yu, the retiring Chinese Minister to Washington, who is on his way to Russia to assume his new office of Minister to St. Petersburg; Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Count G. de Kergorlay, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Bell, and the Marquis de Lassère d'Aurençon. On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the North German Lloyd fleet are Judge and Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet of Washington, and T. N. Rhinelander.

Joy Over the Collapse of Arbitration.

The Municipal Council of the Irish National Alliance met last night and decided to consolidate with the Long Island City Council under the Greater New York charter. The following resolutions were also passed:

"*Resolved*, That the Municipal Council of the Irish National Alliance in New York does hereby tender congratulations to United States Senator John P. Morgan of Alabama and his supporters in the Senate for the splendid proof of true Americanism which they gave in their battle against the infamous arbitration treaty between this country and England offered for ratification by the late un-American Administration, and it hails with joy the victory over the conspirators against the honesty and integrity of this nation."

YALE CLUB WELL UNDER WAY.

Alumni Association Approves the Plan—Talk of Taking the Lambs' Clubhouse.

The Yale Alumni Association met last night at Sherry's. About 375 members were present. The incident of the business part of the meeting was the bringing forward of the project to form a Yale club. Noah H. Swayne, '93, son of Gen. Wager Swayne, offered a resolution that the Yale Alumni Association approve and support the already formulated plan of a Yale club which he presented. The plan is the same as that which the Harvard graduates adopted in forming a club ten years ago. It includes the hiring of a clubhouse, the serving of a table d'hôte dinner at a low price, the furnishing of some sleeping room accommodations, and the setting of the initiation fee and yearly dues at $10 and $20 respectively, the dues for graduates of five years' standing to be only $10.

Mr. Swayne said that 550 Yale graduates had already signed the agreement to enter the club, and that the projectors had an informal agreement with the Lambs' Club to take over the remaining year's lease of the clubhouse at 26 West Thirty-first street and to buy out that club's furniture and fittings. The Lamb's Club, he said, was about to move, and desired to begin with an entirely new outfit.

Gen. W. W. Skiddy, '65 S., advised the extension of the admission privileges to all colleges.

Julian W. Curtiss, '79, said that he wanted a place where he could celebrate Yale's victories and meet comfort in distress without the constantly overhanging fear that he was about to tread on the toes of a man who had so far lacked good sense as not to go to Yale. He wanted a club where he could wake up in the morning, knowing that no house committee, made up of unsympathetic graduates of other colleges who "did not understand," were cooking up a vote of censure for him. He didn't yearn for a club where every time he let off a whoop he would meet the cold, inquiring gaze of a graduate of Georgetown or of Rutgers. "Aren't Yale men," he cried, "good enough for Yale graduates to meet?" There were plenty of places to find the men of other colleges. There was no place where one could find Yale men only.

Mr. Curtiss's remarks were greeted with applause. After similar remarks from G. C. Holt, '66, and C. Sherill, '89, who plaintively complained that Yale graduates newly come to town nowadays were obliged to take to park benches, the resolution was passed with a big majority. On Mr. Sherill's motion, a committee was appointed to confer with the "instigators" of the Yale Club, and to lend them support if it seemed advisable.

It was the unanimous sentiment that there should be no division of Yale graduate strength in New York, and it was generally believed that the Alumni Association will be merged in the new club.

Among those who have agreed to go into the new club are Benjamin D. Silliman, '24; Champion Bissell, '50; Ellis H. Roberts, '50; I. H. Bromley, '53; Charlton T. Lewis, '53 L. S.; Francis Delafield, '60; J. Evarts Tracy, '57 L. S.; Daniel H. Chamberlain, '62, and M. C. D. Borden, '64.

MAYOR BUSY WITH BILLS.

Hears the Auctioneers—Vetoes the Building Board of Appeals Bill.

Mayor Strong disapproved yesterday the bill for the construction of an elevator to the platform of the Brooklyn Bridge from Frankfort street. The bridge trustees have power to build the elevator, and are going to build it, so that the legislation is not needed.

The Mayor gave a hearing on the bill to license auctioneers and to regulate their bonds. The bill compels each auctioneer to file a bond of $2,000, which shall be approved by the Mayor and the Comptroller, and to pay an annual license fee of $250. The bill was framed by A. H. Gleason of the law firm of Hastings & Gleason, who said that if it became a law fraudulent auctions would cease, because the person defrauded would be protected by the bond of the auctioneer. The bill was opposed by John C. Wilmerding, Albert Sebastian, and Auctioneer Schomburg, who argued that many honest auctioneers who could not pay the license fee would be driven out of business. The measure, they said, would not prevent fraudulent auctions. At the request of the opposition the Mayor adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Mayor decided late yesterday afternoon to disapprove the bill abolishing the Board of Examiners in the Buildings Department and substituting therefor a Board of Appeals. He also vetoed the bill allowing the Board of Estimate to reimburse J. Elliott Smith, superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph system, for legal expenses incurred in defending himself against charges brought by the Fire Board; the bill reimbursing Police Captain Cross for legal expenses incurred in defending himself against charges, and the bill authorizing the Comptroller to pay the claim of Henry H. Shill against the city.

SHOT DOWN BY A FARM HAND.

Alexander Harris Killed and Three Members of His Family Wounded by a Lodger.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—What may prove a quadruple murder occurred at the farmhouse of Alexander Harris, about five miles south of Waukesha, early this morning, the victims being Mr. Harris, his wife, hired girl, and hired man. The crime was committed by a farm hand named William Pouch, who had been sheltered by the farmer over night.

Alexander Harris was killed outright, Mrs. Harris, Helen Vesbach, and Nelson M. Holt are so seriously injured that they will probably die.

Pouch arose about 5 o'clock this morning and went out to the yard, where Harris and the hired man were milking the cows. After wishing them good morning he drew a revolver and fired, killing the farmer and mortally wounding the hired man. He then walked to the kitchen, where he met Mrs. Harris and the hired girl. He chatted with them for a short time and said Mr. Harris would not be in for a few minutes, and that he would eat his breakfast at once. The women waited upon him. Concluding his breakfast, Pouch arose and started to walk toward the door, but suddenly wheeled around. He shot Mrs. Harris in the breast and then fired at the hired girl.

After finishing his work the murderer robbed the house, then mounted a bicycle, and rode away. A posse of farmers is in pursuit. It is supposed that he is insane.

Williams Alumni on the College's Policy.

There was a special meeting of the Williams Alumni Association of New York at the Grosvenor last evening to consider the work of the committee which was appointed at the annual meeting of the association in April to formulate in a series of resolutions the opinion of the association regarding what the trustees of Williams College should do with certain money that is expected to come into their possession. These expected funds amount to about $350,000, including the Fayerweather bequest.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that this sum should be devoted to the general purposes of the college as it exists, rather than to the extension of the curriculum or to the acquisition of real estate. The resolutions, however, were laid on the table, the meeting coming to the conclusion, in effect, that it was best not to tell the trustees what they should do or should not do.

Arbor Day in the Schools.

Yesterday was Arbor Day and suitable exercises were held in all of the public schools. They consisted of reading the Arbor Day law, singing national songs, and reciting poetry appropriate to the day. The favorite poems were Wordsworth's "Daffodils" and Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith."

West 14th St.

ESTBD 1807.

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"Much value in an it." —Shakespeare.

IF you purchase our carpets, rugs, mattings, &c., before the proposed tariff takes effect, we can save you the duty.

Here is an extra bargain:

FINE HEAVY 9X12 SMYRNA RUGS $25.00 EACH.

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MRS. ELLA M'GARVY,

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham.

She says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excretions. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day I am feeling like a new woman.—Mrs. ELLA McGARVY, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

LAW FOR STOCK BROKERS.

Appellate Division Tells What They May Do with Stocks Carried on Margin.

A judgment which Douglas & Jones, brokers and bankers, obtained against Robert B. Carpenter for $16,318 in the report of Hamilton Odell as referee, has been set aside by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the opinions being written by Justices Williams and Patterson. The opinion of Justice Patterson discourses on the rights of brokers with regard to stocks which they purchase on margin for customers. Carpenter operated with Douglas & Jones in stocks on margin from Oct. 10, 1888, to Dec. 1, 1893. The brokers maintained that an accounting showed a large amount was still due them. The referee held among other things that a broker can hypothecate stock of customers held on margin, but cannot loan the stock, because in a loan he parts with the title. Justice Patterson says:

"In such transactions the broker is under no obligation to purchase or take title to shares in the name of his customer. He may buy and take title in his own name, and need not keep his customer's stock separated from his own (Horton vs. Morgan, 19 N. Y., 170). He may even sell the shares he bought for his customer without being chargeable with a conversion (Caswell vs. Putnam, 120 N. Y., 153), provided he keeps, subject to the order of his principal, an amount of stock of the same kind equal to that purchased for his principal.

"The effect of this decision is that the broker may use in his own business shares purchased on margin and held by him for advances, and he is bound only to be ready on demand to give his customer his shares or an equal number. He cannot, of course, purchase after a demand and speculate on his customer's speculation, but he must always be in readiness with shares, actually available in the course of business for delivery from the date of the execution of his customer's order. That does not curtail his right to use the shares in business and until demand is made. What is meant by the phrase 'having always in his possession?' I do not understand it to be that he must have a certificate of shares in actual and continuous physical possession, but that he must have the shares always under his control, so that when in the due course of business he is called upon he can deliver without going into the market to buy. He does not convert the stock of his customer simply by using it in the ordinary way in which brokers conduct their business, by borrowing money to carry all their customer's stocks, pledging and repledging even in bulk from time to time according to the custom of their business and as the necessities of their transactions may require, and to enable them to hold the shares, so long as they have shares under their control and available to perform their specific contract with their customers when called upon to do so."

A new trial is ordered before another referee.

BOOK STORE IN THE STREET.

John D. Williams Moved Unceremoniously off the Van Beuren Estate.

In front of 36 West Fourteenth street yesterday at nightfall there was piled up a stack of books big enough to fit out the libraries of two or three Western universities. Among the books were piled counters, shelves, and other office furniture.

The assorted literature came from the book store of John D. Williams, who until yesterday noon had occupied the store at 36. Mr. Williams stood guard over the books, which were being removed in trucks under his supervision, but neither he nor any of his assistants were willing to say why they were moving.

The Van Beuren estate owns the property at 34, 36, and 38. The stores on either side of 36 are occupied by Ludwig Brothers. Frank Lazarus had a lease of 36 and until last December he sublet that store also to Ludwig Brothers.

For almost two years the Van Beuren estate has been trying to dispossess Lazarus so that Ludwig Bros. might rent all three buildings direct from the estate.

Last December Lazarus got the upper hand in the row, turned the Ludwigs out of the middle store, and put Mr. Williams in. Yesterday the Supreme Court approved the finding of a referee to the effect that Lazarus should go out, and, naturally, Williams, the sub-lessee, with him. The deputy sheriff, who supervised the proceeding, was not ceremonious.

This is the explanation given by an agent of Ludwig Bros.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TAXATION PLAN.

Title of the Revenue Bill Amended—Increased Rates for Insurance Companies.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 7.—The Revenue bill was reported to the Senate on Wednesday at a special session held at 3 o'clock, hustled to the printer, and nobody knew what changes had been made in it by the committee. As it came from the House it was a bill to tax inheritances alone, but the Senate Finance Committee amended the title, something never heard of before, and it is now called "an act to provide revenue by taxation."

The amended bill takes the tax from mixed property, but places it on that part of estates that have not been settled at the time of the passage of the act. Furthermore, it puts a tax of eight mills on the dollar on the gross amount of premiums and assessments received in the State by all insurance companies incorporated by the State, excepting mutual companies and mutual beneficial associations.

The amended bill revises a tax of four cents on the dollar on the premiums of all business done by foreign insurance companies in this State and repeals the Clarency act of 1895, which gave to cities and boroughs half of the 2 per cent. tax levied on the business of foreign companies. This tax was intended to form a beneficial fund for disabled firemen. Finally, the amended bill repeals so much of section 24 of the Boyer revenue act of 1889 as is inconsistent.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. GADD.

Luther G. Is to Pay Mary L. $150 a Month Alimony.

At the conclusion of the trial of an action brought by Mary L. Gadd for an absolute divorce from Luther G. Gadd, Justice Pryor decided yesterday that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree. He said that if the parties could not agree on the amount of alimony he would send that question to a referee. They finally agreed on $150 a month for two years, at the end of which time a motion may be made to increase or reduce it, according to the earnings at that time of Gadd. Gadd is connected with several building and loan associations. His wife contended that his income runs from $25,000 to $50,000 a year. He had been an actor before he went into this business, and after their separation in 1894 she also went on the stage for a time in "A Night at the Circus." It appeared that Gadd was intimate with a woman in Connecticut in 1893.

Prize Declamation at the Columbia Grammar School.

The annual contest for the prize and honorable mention in declamation took place yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of the school. The ten competitors showed the value of the special training of their instructor, Prof. Townsend Southwick, and their work was praised by Dean Van Amringe of Columbia, who was spokesman for the judges. Thomas Dudley O'Brien received the prize, while Stanton Brown, Ralph Somerville Thompson, and John H. Hankinson, Jr., received honorable mention in the order named.

Strike at the New Appraiser's Stores.

A general strike of union mechanics took place yesterday morning at the new Appraiser's stores in Christopher and West Tenth streets because the bricklayers' helpers were non-union men receiving less than the New York union wages. The bricklayers as well as the helpers are employed by D. H. Hayes of Chicago, but although he pays the helpers non-union wages he pays full rates to the bricklayers. About 100 men struck.

NABBED THE PRIVATE SLEUTH.

Capt. O'Brien's Hawkshaws Put a Stop to a Lay Imitator's Business.

Mrs. C. Reinach, a wealthy resident of St. Louis, while visiting friends in this city a month ago, was robbed of a gold watch. She advertised a reward for its return a fortnight ago. Among the answers the advertisement brought through the mails was a letter in which the writer said that he could recover the watch for a consideration. This letter was written on paper of fine quality. Across the top was stamped "Vincit Omnia Veritas." With it was inclosed some circulars of E. Guernsey Catlin, whose signature was attached to the letter. The circulars gave his office address as 258 Broadway, with a long-distance telephone call and the cable address "Gurn," and set forth that he was a private detective of renown.

The letter and circulars were turned over to Detectives Downing and Winder of Capt. O'Brien's squad. They had a talk with Mrs. Reinach, and got a letter from her in which she said that Downing had full authority to arrange for her for the return of her watch. Downing got a gripsack, rigged himself up after the supposed fashion of a drummer, and turned up on Thursday evening with fake samples. He had his pal Hawkshaw, Winder, near by. They had previously found out, they say, that Catlin's office, with its telephone and cable address, was in reality in his hat.

The elevator boy in the building at 258 Broadway, for a small consideration, looked out for Catlin's mail and told callers that he could be seen at a neighboring café. The Hawkshaws got all this out of the elevator boy, and then Hawkshaw Downing wrote to Catlin that he would meet him in a café in the Stewart building about the watch.

When Private Sleuth Catlin came to the café Hawkshaw Downing showed his samples, said he was in a hurry, and finally got down to the watch.

"I'll need $2 to pay for postal cards to send to the pawnbrokers about this matter," Catlin said, stroking his Dundreary whiskers.

Hawkshaw Downing didn't smile. He knew that that was one of Chief O'Brien's detective steps when thieves got off with jewelry. He remarked, instead, that it was odd that the private sleuth didn't do business at the office.

"Oh," Catlin replied, according to Hawkshaw Downing, "that's part of the business. We detectives move in a mysterious way. It is by mystery that we accomplish our results. It wouldn't do to put everybody on."

"Oh, that's it," retorted Hawkshaw Downing. "I'm glad I know." Then he pulled out some bills and rapped on the table. Hawkshaw Winder heard the rap and sauntered into the saloon, just as Downing passed a marked $2 silver certificate over to Catlin. Winder put his hand on Catlin's shoulder.

"You're a prisoner," he whispered, and he and the drummer detective haled the private sleuth to Chief O'Brien's dungeons. Catlin had his pocket full of circulars and cards. The cards showed him to be an agent for a "Cemetery Restoration Company," which announced that it had done work for Grover Cleveland, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, and other celebrities.

"You've got one on me," Catlin was understood to say as he walked into Headquarters. He was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in Centre Street Court yesterday morning on a charge of swindling, based on the collection of the $2 for postal card notices to the pawnbrokers. Magistrate Brann held him in $300 bail.

300 MORE DAUGHTERS OF ERIN.

Came In by the Germanic and Most of Them Are Going West.

Among the steerage passengers who landed yesterday at Ellis Island from the White Star steamship Germanic were 300 bright-eyed, red-cheeked Irish girls, nearly all of whom are going to work as servants in American families. The passages of many of them were prepaid by their relatives or friends in this country. The majority of them are going West. They are mostly from the farming districts of Ireland. Those who had no relatives or friends to meet them were taken care of at the Rosary Mission in State street. The few who have not secured places will have no trouble in getting them, as the demand for Irish servant girls is far ahead of the supply.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 08 | Moon sets. 12 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 17 | Gov. Island. 11 49 | Hell Gate. 1 42

Arrived—Friday, May 7.

Ss St. Louis, Randle, Southampton May 1.
Ss Columbia, Thompson, Cherbourg April 30.
Ss Halle, Raetz, Bremen April 24.
Ss Sarnia, Wyatt, Naples April 16.
Ss Catania, Matzen, Rio Janeiro.
Ss Johanna, Petersen, Rosario.
Ss City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah.
Ss Comanche, Pennington, Charleston.
Ss Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk.
Ss Altamaha, Charlton, Baltimore.
Ss Goldsboro, Wells, Philadelphia.
Ss Mackey-Bennett, Schenk, Halifax.
Bark Marie, Bulling, Bremen.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-Day.	*Mails Close.*	*Vessel Sails.*
Lucania, Liverpool	6 00 A M	9 30 A M
La Touraine, Havre	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8 00 A M	10 00 A M
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8 00 A M	10 00 A M
Anchoria, Glasgow	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Mohawk, London	.....	9 00 A M
Pretoria, St. Thomas	9 30 A M	12 00 M
Athos, Jamaica	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Seneca, Havana	10 30 A M	1 00 P M
Trinidad, Grenada	12 00 M	2 00 P M
Merida, La Plata	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3 00 P M
Leona, Galveston	.....	3 00 P M
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3 00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	5 00 P M
Sail Monday, May 10.		
Alliance, Colon	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Habana, Havana	11 00 A M	1 00 P M
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
Sail Tuesday, May 11.		
Havel, Bremen	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Servia, Liverpool	.....	1 00 P M
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	5 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-Day.		
Massilia	Gibraltar	April 15
Olympia	Gibraltar	April 17
Hexam	Gibraltar	April 19
Schiedam	Amsterdam	April 24
Thoresina	Paro	April 25
St. Louis	Southampton	May 1
Etruria	Liverpool	May 1
King Cadwallon	St. Lucia	April 30
Venezuela	La Guayra	May 1
Trinidad	Bermuda	May 6
Due Sunday, May 9.		
La Bourgogne	Havre	May 1
Wells City	Swansea	April 25
St. Regulus	Rotterdam	April 25
Antilla	Swansea	May 5
Due Monday, May 10.		
Alier	Bremen	May 1
Tauric	Liverpool	April 30
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	April 28
Mendota	Dundee	April 25
Yucatan	Havana	May 6
Mount Sephar	Antwerp	April 25
Lucerna	Shields	April 25
Rosse	St. Lucia	May 2
El Sud	New Orleans	May 2
Hudson	New Orleans	May 2
Due Tuesday, May 11.		
Ems	Gibraltar	May 3
Furnessia	Glasgow	April 29
Friesland	Antwerp	May 1
Sorrento	Havre	April 25
Jeanne Coneil	Bordeaux	April 25
Montebello	Gibraltar	April 26
Cherokee	Macoris	April 30
Bolivia	Gibraltar	April 27
Due Wednesday, May 12.		
Teutonic	Liverpool	May 5
Mobile	London	April 30
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	April 30
Powhatan	Gibraltar	April 28
Saratoga	Havana	May 8
Madiana	St. Thomas	May 6
Concho	Galveston	May 5
Advance	Colon	May 5

Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II.—Ex-parte matters.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—No day calendar. For probate—Wills of Margaret Monaghan, Fischel Ciasowitz, Simon Goldenberg at 10:30 A. M.

City Court—Special Term—Motions.

The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warner's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of . . Success behind it . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by put