BUILDING LAWS DEFIED,

AND THE AUTHORITIES NOT AWARE OF IT, THEY DECLARE.

Building Commissioners of Greater New York Up Before Tenement House Commission Yesterday—Affect to Discredit Prevalence of Violations of the Law.

The Tenement House Commission hauled the City Building Department over the coals yesterday and showed the commissioners of the various boroughs that the building laws were being violated every day in the week. The commission met in the United Charities Building with the chairman, Robert W. DeForest, presiding. Building Commissioner Brady of Manhattan and Commissioners Guilfoyle of Brooklyn and Campbell of Queens had been subpœnaed to testify and they were on hand with several inspectors from the Building Department.

Commissioner Brady was asked to describe the workings of his department, and when he got through telling how smoothly everything ran, Paul D. Cravath took him in hand and proceeded to cross-examine him. Commissioner Brady said he knew of very few cases wherein the builders of tenements violated the laws. Mr. Cravath permitted the Commissioner to go right along with his story and then stopped him suddenly and informed him that the commission had had inspectors at work on the tenements all summer and had found many violations of the law which the Building Department had evidently not discovered.

"The commission," he said, "inspected 850 buildings in course of erection in Manhattan; 317 of these were found to be better class apartment houses, and 333 were found to be strictly tenement house. Of the 333 tenements only fifteen were found where there were no violations of the Tenement House law. In one house our inspectors found as many as fifteen different violations. Now Mr. Brady how do you account for the fact that you are not aware of this condition of affairs?"

"Well," said the Commissioner, "the only way I can account for it is that my inspectors have not reported these cases to me. I have found many instances where they have permitted the law to be violated, and in each case where such a discovery was made the inspector was immediately dismissed."

Commissioner Brady was reminded of the fact that the most important provision of the Tenement House law was that in regard to light and ventilation, providing that only 65 per cent. of the lot may be occupied by new tenements. The Commissioner, however, has discretionary power to permit as much as 75 per cent. of the lot to be occupied in special cases where in his opinion the light and ventilation are materially improved. Mr. Cravath explained that this applied to lots that were not corner lots, and informed Brady that the commission's inspectors found that out of 286 tenements inspected, 282 covered more than 65 per cent. of the lot and that 274 of them covered more than 70 per cent. of the lot. About one-third of the tenements being erected covered the full 75 per cent. of the lot. He asked Brady to explain. The Commissioner said that builders were in the habit of filing plans showing that the structures were to be erected in compliance with the law and after the plans had been approved by the Building Department the builders would alter the plans and make the tenements larger. Of course, the building inspectors were to blame in such cases for not making reports that the law was being violated.

Chairman De Forest informed Commissioner Brady that the Tenement commission's inspectors had found that the law relating to air shafts was being violated in 36 per cent. of the tenements now in course of erection, and that in 36 cases out of 111 tenements inspected the public halls were constructed entirely of wood. Even the floor beams were of wood, notwithstanding the fact that the law requires fireproofing. Regarding orders in height that the public halls shall be constructed of slow-burning material or fireproof material, Mr. Cravath read a list of new tenements wherein wood was being used in the stairs, and asked Commissioner Brady if he was furnished with the complete list whether he would take action to put a stop to it. He said he certainly would. Mr. Cravath promised to send the list to Mr. Brady's office.

When told that 90 per cent. of the tenements now going up were being constructed in violation of the law Mr. Brady said that he believed the inspectors employed by the Tenement House Commission had been deceived. Chairman De Forest asked him if he had full power in the matter of enforcing the law what would he consider the best remedy to bring about reform. He said that he would not permit builders to resume work with altered plans after they had once been accepted by the Building Department and that he would approve of a law that would make it mandatory on Magistrates to impose a fine of $250 on each offender.

At present if he hauled up a violator the Police Magistrate would let the case go over for a day and then the violator would come into court with amended plans and the case would be dismissed. The fact at present, he said, is that builders start without permits and get their permits after being hauled up. All permits should issue before the building operations. At present the Highways Department issued permits for the storing of building material in the streets and for carting across sidewalks. If the Building Department had the sole privilege of issuing such permits no builder could start a building without the consent of the Building Department.

John A. Dooner, Superintendent of Buildings for Manhattan and The Bronx, was asked if he was aware of the fact that there were thousands of tenements in these boroughs that were not provided with fire escapes. He said that there were a great many, but none of them was a tenement more than four stories high.

John Guilfoyle, Building Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn, was asked if he was aware that tenements were being erected in the Greenpoint section on more than 70 per cent. of the lot. He said he knew of no such cases. Then he was told that the inspectors employed by the Tenement-House Commission had visited 661 tenements in Brooklyn and found 288 of them without fire escapes. He said that surprised him.

"Would it surprise you to hear that out of forty-four new tenements, now being erected in Brooklyn, the floors of the public halls in thirty-nine of them were constructed of wood?" asked Lawyer Cravath.

"If that is so," said Mr. Guilfoyle, "I don't think my men are doing their duty. I don't believe that report's correct."

"Well, it is correct. These violations are mostly in the Seventeenth ward. There we found 283 tenements entirely without fire escapes. They never had any at any time."

Mr. Cravath then went on to say that the law was being violated by Brooklyn builders who erected tenements with windowless rooms. The commission's inspectors found that 68 per cent. of the tenements now being erected were not properly built so far as ventilation was concerned.

Daniel Campbell, the Commissioner from Queens borough, said that only 25 per cent. of the tenements in Queens had fire escapes, but that was no fault of the Building Department of Queens. When he went into office two years ago there was no such thing as a law providing for fire escapes for Queens, but since the annexation of Queens, much progress had been made in providing tenements with fire escapes.

The commission will hold another session this afternoon and examine the officials connected with the Health Board.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Receiver in a Yorkville Department Store on a Petition in Bankruptcy.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday by several small creditors against Louis Reinhardt and Isidor Weisbader, doing business as H. Reinhardt's Son & Co., dry goods department store, at 1524 Third avenue, corner of Eighty-sixth street. Walter P. Long was appointed receiver of the assets by Judge Brown of the United States District Court, with a bond of $50,000, to run the business of the holiday trade. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are $100,000 and assets about $75,000.

Henry E. Brown, shipper and exporter of chemicals and drugs at 50 Beaver street, has made an assignment to Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., without preference.

Edmund D. Lawall, druggist, of 127 Avenue C, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $38,918 and no assets.

Harry W. Roseborn, canvasser, of 226 East Forty-eighth street, formerly manager of the Casino, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,000 and no assets. Mr. Roseborn was interested in the comic opera "The Rainmaker of Syria," which was produced in 1899, in which he was reported to have lost a lot of money.

ART NOTES.

It is probable that in connection with the coming exhibition at the American Art Galleries of paintings by William de Leftwich Dodge, and of the Denton collection of butterflies which received the medal of honor and the gold medal at the Paris Exposition, there will be shown specimens of Japanese needlework from Yokohama. The needlework, of course, is that of men.

Another Rembrandt of fine quality soon to be added to a private collection in New York is at the Durand-Ruel galleries. It is a woman's head, in characteristically mellow tones. The face is full of expression and holds the spectator in study. The canvas bears a date which looks like 1631, but is said to be 1631. Two interesting heads by Rol are at the same galleries. One is done in the artist's own manner. The other, from which the signature has been at some time all but erased, is so distinctly in the Rembrandt style that with the signature obscured the picture has very likely been shown some time as a Rembrandt. Another painting to be seen there is a Madonna and child by Crivelli, which has escaped the freshening process by which some old pictures are marred and presents the old colors in their natural charm. It is painted on a thick panel and although the panel is warped the painting is very well preserved. Another portrait not more definitely attributed than to the Rembrandt school shows the lower part of a strong, bearded face in a bright light, the upper features shaded by the broad hat. The small aggregation of old masters to which one room is devoted includes some German Biblical paintings with faces of marked type.

The late Mr. Sprague, whose art collection has just been dispersed, was a bachelor. Some visitors to the exhibition of his collection who pondered what manner of man he was who could bring together such a curious lot of furniture for his dwelling will find in this a reason, satisfactory to them, for his eccentricity. Oddly enough, it was inexplicable to some that such pieces could be acquired for any other purpose than for exhibition; to others that a man caring enough for such examples of art or skilled artisanship to want them near him should wish to have foreign ideas adapted to home requirements rather than to import the spontaneous productions of the stranger's art and to place and admire them as exotics.

Mr. Sprague exercised his bachelor's privilege of enjoying what pleased him in his own way. He liked the art of the Japanese, and as he wished to live in Louisville he preferred that art expressed in forms adaptable to his place of abode. Notwithstanding the time he spent in travel, he enjoyed life at home. In his bathroom, which was spacious, he had things arranged to his convenience, with chiffoniers and clothing cases sufficient to his wants, and there he spent a couple of hours each morning, taking his coffee, reading his papers and attending to his mail there.

His chief meal he took at his club, and then at home when he wanted tea, he had it among his treasures, toasting his crackers himself as he wanted them, hot, at a gas log in one of his fireplaces. He would show no one through his home who would not agree not to furnish information of his possessions for publication. One of his particular pleasures was to entertain children. He would collect numbers of them, sometimes the orphans, and treat them to pleasures they would not too often have, sometimes taking them on little excursions and making a small present to each. In his absences when travelling he closed his house, leaving no caretaker. At such times he locked his portable treasures in fireproof safes. His personal servant, whom he retained year after year, he would not take travelling with him. It was one of his jokes that the cost would be too great if the servant were to accompany him. Much as Mr. Sprague enjoyed his Japanese possessions, he liked to get away from them at night, apparently, for his own bedroom in the upper part of his house contained not the big Indian bedstead which was sold on Saturday, but a plain mahogany bedstead and little other furniture except a chair.

The large cabinet, carved in cherry by Numashima, which was presented to the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia University by the persons who bought it on Saturday afternoon, was acquired by them for that purpose chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, who is instrumental in the accomplishment of many pleasant things in the interest of art in New York of which nothing is publicly said. Something like $75,000, it is stated, has been expended upon the Avery Architectural Library up to the present time.

At Sherry's this week there is to be an exhibition of portraits by Mrs. Leo Everett.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Montefiore Home.

Andrew Carnegie, who in an address at the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids on Thanksgiving Day signified his appreciation of that institution, and of the honor of being a life member of it, he has been elected a patron of the home in perpetuity. Mr. Carnegie presents $1,000 to the treasury of the Home.

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LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Angela Anderson, the young pianist who has just returned from Paris, is a niece of E. Ellery Anderson, and a great-granddaughter of Da Ponte, who wrote the text of "Don Giovanni" and other Mozart operas. Da Ponte died in New York and was buried in a cemetery somewhere on the East Side, although it has never been possible for investigators to locate the exact situation of the old burying ground. Miss Anderson, who has just made an appearance in London with considerable success, has been studying in Paris for five years under the direction of Ignace Padewski, at whose suggestion she first decided to devote herself to a professional career. Her teacher during most of her preparation was a Polish pianist named Stojowski, although she has enjoyed the great advantage of Paderewski's personal observation and advice. Miss Anderson has appeared once or twice in Paris during the last year and her efforts have given every indication that she has made no mistake in her decision to follow music as a profession. As she has returned here chiefly to visit her family it is not yet certain that she will be heard here. She is to return to Paris next spring and will begin her work regularly next autumn, when she will live in London and then begin a long Continental tour which will carry her through Germany to Russia in the north and through Spain and Italy in the south. Miss Anderson's success is notable from the fact that she was not compelled by necessity to devote herself to so exacting and arduous a profession, but took up the work merely from her devotion to music.

A man who is a member of half a dozen big clubs in this city says that several of the new clubhouses have been a disappointment to the members because their appointments have been too handsome. "I believe," he said, "that the new University Club house is the handsomest building of its kind in the world. Its appointments are all in the most excellent taste. It is, however, just a bit awe inspiring. Probably the members will get over that feeling very quickly, but at present many of them are suffering from it. The ceilings are very high and there is a cathedral like suggestion as one enters the big hall which is a bit chilling. The Manhattan club, when it moved into the old Stewart mansion, had this same experience. With its removal to the old University Club building it has taken on a new lease of life. I don't mean, of course, that the University Club will not flourish in its new quarters. Its waiting list has increased since the move, but it will be many months before some of the old members feel at home there. When the Metropolitan club was opened it could not compete in attendance with the dingy old Union Club though it was much finer in its appointments. If I were planning an ideal of a clubhouse I would make the ceilings of the first floor low and the rooms on it comparatively small. I would place the large, high-ceilinged rooms on the upper floors."

When Senator Cushman K. Davis wanted a complete rest for a few days he came to New York and stayed at a small hotel on Staten Island. This was a habit known only to a very few of his personal friends. One of Senator Davis's friends on Staten Island was a man who for many years had been a pilot and who now lives at the hotel. The employees at the hotel were instructed to deny the presence of the Senator should any inquiries be made there for him. A man who was very anxious to see Senator Davis in this city learned a few days ago in some way that he had been seen going to Staten Island and he called up every hotel there on the telephone. From none of them could he get any information, though Senator Davis was at that time in great need of rest. His selection of this place was due to the fact that he had acquaintances there and because it was about the last place in New York where any one would search for him. One of his friends stumbled on this retreat by chance last summer. He met the Senator and his friend the pilot just returning from a trip to Coney Island.

A man who has run downhill very rapidly in the last three years after borrowing as much as he could from the men whom he knew in his prosperous days hit upon a novel scheme to get more money from them. He worked it successfully until he was detected by a man who is not overcredulous. To each one of his old acquaintances this fellow sent a heartbroken letter saying that his wife had died in the country and he needed $5 to get there before she was buried. He declared that he was heartily sorry for the past and as evidence of the truth of his story he enclosed a telegram which he had just received. It seemed to be made out regularly and it stated that his wife was dead and that her last wish was that he should attend her funeral. None of his old friends could resist this plea, and it worked beautifully until he tried it on the incredulous man. Something about the way the telegram was written aroused this man's suspicions. He sent it over to the Western Union office, where it was quickly shown to be a clever fake. The fakir himself was warned to get out of town or he would be arrested, and he got out.

A man who makes a reputation in college as a star football player frequently has to pay a severe penalty for it later or be accused of disloyalty to his college. He must come back year after year and help coach his college team. This means a serious sacrifice of time. One of the famous half backs of six or seven years ago who is now doing to do something substantial in the insurance place line if he is successful decided that he could devote his energies to his college's football interests to the detriment of his business. For the first time since he graduated he went back as a coach. The alumni subscribed liberally to expense funds with which to hire the best coaches obtainable, and during the season preceding the most important game the managers sent him many telegrams. He stuck to business, however, but only his intimate friends know how hard a job it was for him.

A wine agent who never has shunned publicity slid into the fourth seat at a table in a downtown café last week at which were sitting one man of national reputation and his two friends. The wine agent was on speaking terms with one of the friends, and it was too good an opportunity for him to sit at the same table with the distinguished man to lose. The wine agent promptly ordered a bottle of his champagne. The general, who had witnessed the incident determined to have some fun with him. They sent a waiter for him and told him that it was proposed to take a picture of the distinguished group at the table. The camera would be pointed in two directions, so none of the men need know that they were being photographed. This just suited the wine agent. He returned to his seat and hoisted his bead around so as to face the camera. A cigar box was poked between the curtains. Every time the wine agent relaxed his pose or showed an indication of lifting his glass to his lips the manipulator of the box would move it a little. The waiter would then wind up and put his glass on the table. For three quarters of an hour he held his pose. The distinguished citizen and his friends left the café and the wine agent has been looking ever since for the man who photographed the picture. The picture of the group with a bottle of his wine on the table would be valuable for advertising.

A big crowd of New Yorkers went to Philadelphia to see the West Point-Annapolis football game and when they piled into the Broad street station to come home there was confusion. The train which they expected to take was twenty minutes late. No one knew which gate to take. The crowd kept increasing in numbers, each one determined not to miss his train and spend the night in Philadelphia. A big broad-shouldered man pushed his way sturdily through the crowd until he saw an official of the station:

"Hey there!" he shouted. "Won't you please tell me when the next train leaves for the city?"

"You are in the city now," said the official very stiffly.

The crowd who had heard the request laughed and the big man said:

"I didn't mean to hurt your feelings, old man, but I want a train to New York."

Most of the foreign singers who come here are dependent for employment on their engagements at the Metropolitan Opera House, although it is true that some singers are able to earn quite as much or even more when they travel alone. But for the less important singers it is indispensable to be engaged by the opera company. During the past few years some of the less known singers who had lost all hope of being engaged at the Metropolitan came to New York to see what they could do. There are, of course, very few cases in which they succeeded. Usually they returned to Italy after a few months spent in the futile effort to find engagements in this city. One of the main reasons for their failure is the slight value they put on their services. Although they come with the hope of finding employment the least known Italian tenor or baritone expects to earn as much during one week here as he would during half a season abroad. If the singer has a return ticket and the assurance of employment abroad, he usually returns to the country in which he is known, for high salaries in America go only to the performers with established reputation.

It doesn't take much of a philosopher to understand that men and women have queer ideas. That is the accepted rule of life. Possibly one of the queerest ideas occurred the other day in a Brooklyn dry goods shop. A lady in deep mourning made a small purchase, which she wanted to take with her at once.

"I could not take this package, though," she said "unless you wrapped it up in black paper."

So the lady in deep mourning was accommodated, and she left the store perfectly satisfied because her package was wrapped up in black paper.

SNUG HARBOR DISSENSION.

PRESIDENT OF THE MARINE SOCIETY DECLINES RE-ELECTION.

Capt. Trask Objects to What He Says Is Discrimination at Snug Harbor in Favor of Naval Men and Against Merchant Mariners—Business Methods Criticised, Too.

Capt. G. D. S. Trask, President of the Marine Society, informed the Standing Committee when it met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday that he would not accept a renomination. The committee had prepared a ticket for the annual election on which all the present officers were renominated. They adjourned for a week when Capt. Trask refused to be President again. Capt. Trask said to a reporter:

"It is the custom for a President of the Marine Society to serve two terms, but I have strong reasons for wishing to break that rule. My reasons have less to do with the Marine Society than with the Sailors' Snug Harbor, upon the Board of Trustees of which the President of the society is required to serve. Conditions have arisen at the Snug Harbor which absolutely forbid me serving another term with the Board of Trustees as it is at present constituted."

The trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor are the Mayor and Recorder of the city, the President of the Chamber of Commerce [Morris K. Jesup], the rector of Trinity Church [Dr. Morgan Dix], the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church [Dr. Howard Duffield], and the President and Vice-President of the Marine Society. Capt. A. J. Newbury is Vice-President of the Marine Society. The present governor of the Harbor is Daniel Delehanty, who was a commander in the navy when he was appointed, and who when ordered last June to report for duty at Manila, retired from the navy and kept his governorship.

"The trustees are all eminent men," said Capt. Trask, "holding high places in the community, but I am widely at variance with them on many important points regarding the management of the Snug Harbor's affairs. The enormous value of the property under their direction, amounting to $15,000,000, makes it a post of great responsibility. Notwithstanding the large income from this property I maintain that a judicious management of the business would increase the income so that the intent of Capt. Randall the founder of the institution, would be much more nearly carried out than it is at present. I believe that there are existing rules which are absolutely at variance with the founder's intent, and operate seriously against the interests of the merchant seamen.

"Capt. Randall was a merchant seaman himself and it was for American sailors that he founded the institution. Instead of managing the Harbor along these lines the trustees persistently ignore the marine element in the board, which seems to me to be an assumption on their part that Capt. Randall did not mean anything in particular when he named in his will two master mariners as his trustees.

"If the legal affairs of the institution received the attention of the legal element in the board and the clergymen gave regard to the spiritual welfare of the inmates and the business matters were carefully scrutinized by the always distinguished President of the Chamber of Commerce—that I believe would be coming somewhere near the founder's intention in naming his trustees. It would also leave a little something for the marine members of the board to do—and that, too, I fully believe would be close to Capt. Randall's intentions.

"Appointments to office have been made by the trustees which are positively repugnant to the great merchant marine interests of this city and this country. I don't believe that is right. I am very sure it is wrong. There is no intimation in Capt. Randall's will that naval men should be taken care of by the Snug Harbor founded on his money. How could there be when there was practically no American Navy at the time? Capt. Randall had the American sailor in his mind and no other. There is no reason why the institution should be burdened with the care of men from the navy. The Government very wisely does not come into marine circles seeking for men to manage naval and military homes. As the Sailors' Snug Harbor is at present run there is positive discrimination in favor of naval men in the matter of appointments and appointments. As an old mariner I don't like it and I feel sure it is not in accord with the intent of the founder. In the matter of the management of the business affairs of the institution, with due regard for the eminent business men and clergymen associated with me in the board, I am not at all satisfied with it. Hence I bid good day to them.

It is generally known in marine circles that Capt. Trask has declined, on the advice of counsel, to accept any fees for his services as a trustee, these fees being from $10 to $20 a meeting.

Gov. Delehanty was acquitted last summer after a hearing on charges of treating the nurses at the Harbor with undue severity, interfering with the physicians and enforcing unreasonable regulations.

Russell Sage Merely Forgot the Subpœna.

Kiff Bros. obtained a judgment against E. C. M. Rand, an employee of Russell Sage, for $100 for printing some railroad bonds. The money was not paid and Russell Sage was summoned for examination to ascertain if he is liable for the bill. He did not appear last week at the time set. He appeared at the office of counsel for Kipp Bros. yesterday and explained that he had overlooked the subpœna, and said he was willing to be examined at any time. The hearing was adjourned to Dec. 20, but it is expected the matter will be settled before that.

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Nos. 38, 43, 45, 47, 48, 12, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 59.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Clear. Motions. Demurrers: Nos 1461, 1517. Preferred Causes: Nos. 3146, 1562, 1658, 2316, 2531, 2583. Part IV.—Case unfinished. Law and Fact: Nos. 2118, 2119, 1215, 1695, 2038, 2112, 2122, 2128, 2132, 531, 1685, 1737, 1771, 1793, 1810. Part V.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part IV. Part VI.—Clear. Cases from Part IV. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Elevated R. R. cases. Trial Term—Part II.—Clear. Preferred Causes: Nos 2365, 3594, 5424. Part III.—Case unfinished. Nos. 1846, 1847, 1902, 4362, 1538, 1291, 2016, 2865, 1475, 1728, 1384, 5554, 5217, 2001, 1901, 4892, 2125, 1252, 1943, 1949, 1286, 1750, 2083. Part IV.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part V.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Nos. 1847, 2839, 2170, 1734, 1285, 1110, 899, 2296, 2111, 5106, 2298, 763, 1463, 2178, 1291, 1409, 2121. Part VIII.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part VII. Part IX.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part VII. Part X.—Clear. Cases from Part VII. Part XI.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part VII. Part XII.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part II.

Surrogates' Court—Chambers—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. For probate—Will of Gilbert H. Gregory, Lydia A. Stone, Rosa H. Bell, Anita Jablonwitz, Augustus N. Schoonmaker, Samuel J. Freshney, Mary A. Hutchinson, at 10:30 A. M. Trial Term—Nos. 1598, 1868, 1612 1629, 1618.

City Court—Special Term—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions. Trial Term—Part I.—Case unfinished. Nos. 1697, 28721/2, 1734, 1547, 848, 3664½, 1635, 1930, 1910, 1328, 1165, 1526, 1864, 1869½, 1912, 1917, 1190, 1779½, 1128, 2978, 1609, 1264, 1107, 2646, 665, 3030, 3154, 2688, 3284½, 1526, 1284, 1288, 1807. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 1650, 1726, 1822, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978. Part III.—Clear. Nos. 1591, 1767, 1756, 1627, 1176, 1183, 299, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1668, 674, 301, 1678, 1693, 747, 772, 1629½, 1734, 1581, 1730, 1932, 1862, 1711, 1962, 1963, 1964. Part VI.—Clear. Short Causes. Nos. 2521, 2357, 3317, 3318, 3177, 3396, 3307, 3297, 3486, 2760, 2832, 3419, 3365.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 11: Nos. 754, 719, 786, 787, 195, 788, 789 and 771.

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EXPLANATION BY MR. CONNORS.

Gunpowder in Mr. McDonald's Pipe Only Singed His Shades—Begs Him to "Forget It."

Chuck Conners who was arrested on Sunday night, and John McDonald in whose pipe Connors is alleged to have put gunpowder, causing an explosion which led to a fight and resulted in the arrest of the pair, were arraigned in the Essex Market police court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct.

"I always thought this man, Chuck Connors, a myth," said Magistrate Cornell. "I am really pleased at the chance to see him. Let's hear about the trouble."

"I was aslape forninst ther stove," said McDonald, "and they blackened me face, then Chuck, that I knew nigh onto twenty year, gave me a poipe that blew oop. I soaked him an' he ran away an' me afther him."

"What have you got to say, Mr. Connors?" asked the Magistrate of Chuck.

"It's all a mistake, see?" said the pride of Chinatown. "I didn't do it, see?"

"Indade it was you, Chuck," interrupted McDonald.

"Aw say, pull off, pull off! yez got clouds in yer sky," protested Chuck and McDonald subsided.

"Now, Judge," continued Chuck, "dis bloke asks for a smoke, an' some guy hands him a pipe wid dynamite that went off an' smoked up his phiz."

"What do you mean by phiz?" asked the Magistrate.

"Why, his mug," explained Connors, in surprise.

"Mug? What do you mean?" questioned the Magistrate.

"Why, dem, his face, of course. I tought it put out his lamps but it only singed der shades." Chuck laughed at the remembrance, "I nearly split me face laughin' at him," he continued, "and der foist ting I knew, he planted a wallop on me neck dat nearly heaved out me grinders. I runs and he runs. It was so funny dat I didn't have the heart to swing on his kisser. Den we gets nailed, dat's all, see?"

"Yez know ye did it, Chuck," put in McDonald.

"Aw, g'wan! Forget it," replied Chuck. "Der whole trouble is dis, Judge. Dis guyr here had his pots on an' he ain't wise to det bloke wot did it ter him. Dis is der fois time I was ever arrested an' everybody wot knows me knows I wouldn't hurt an old tarrier like me friend here."

McDonald made a violent effort to say something at this juncture but was choked with indignation.

"I guess I'll let you both go," said the Magistrate, and with a "t'ank you," Connors turned away.

SONDHEIM'S $5,000 CHECK.

The Last of $10,000 He Got From His Father's Estate.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 10.—Philip Sondheim's share of his dead father's estate was in the neighborhood of $10,000. The estate was divided among the four children, each sharing equally. The final settlement was made two months ago. The executors are of the opinion that the $5,000 check which Philip had cashed in New York was the balance of his share and that he had spent all of his money.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:14 | Sun sets 4:33 | Moon rises. 10:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11:08 | Gov. I'd. 11:40 | Hell Gate... 1:33

Arrived—MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Ss Caledonian, McLean, Liverpool, Nov. 29.
Ss Weehawken, Robinson, Hull, Nov. 24.
Ss Paula, Bettmeyer, Surinamde, Nov. 16.
Ss Potomac, Bevan, Avonmouth, Nov. 27.
Ss Sardinian Prince, McDougall, Genoa, Oct. 1.
Ss Cienfuegos, Richter, Gibara, Nov. 28.
Ss Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, Nov. 30.
Ss Frascati, Witte, Jamaica, Dec. 3.
Ss Caspian, Young, Baltimore, Dec. 9.
Ss Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville, Dec. 6.
Ss Proteus, Gager, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
Ss Colorado, Avery, Brunswick, Dec. 7.
Ss Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, Dec. 8.
Ss Manhattan, Bennett, Portland, Dec. 9.
Brig Fredericka Schepp, Engstrom, Corn Island, Nov. 16.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Statendam, from New York, at Boulogne.
Ss Weirna, from New York, at Gibraltar.
Ss Aller, from New York, at Naples.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Vaderland, from Southampton, for New York.
Ss Fuerst Bismarck, from Naples for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

	Mails Close	Vessel Sails.
Sail To-day.		
Lehn, Bremen	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Finance, Colon	9 20 A M	1 00 P M
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3 00 P M
Italian Prince, Argentina	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
Amazonense, North Brazil	2 00 P M	4 00 P M
Sail To-morrow.		
Deutschland, Hamburg	6 00 A M	10 00 A M
New York, Southampton	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Germanic, Liverpool	9 00 A M	12 00 M
Orizaba, Havana	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3 00 P M
Chesapeake, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
Mount Vernon, Inagua	9 30 A M	12 00 M
Tyrian, Inagua	9 30 A M	12 00 M
Sail Thursday, Dec. 13.		
La Bretagne, Havre	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Fernfield, Azores	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Friedrich der Grosse, Brem	.....	10 00 A M
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Redruth	Gibraltar	Nov. 21
Algiers	Gibraltar	Nov. 21
Trinidad	Gibraltar	Nov. 21
Motsa	Hull	Nov. 22
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 23
British King	Antwerp	Nov. 23
Cyrene	St. Lucia	Dec. 2
Manitou	London	Nov. 29
Assuria	Gibraltar	Nov. 25
Effingham	Dundee	Nov. 15
Acanthus	Colon	Dec. 2
Xenia	Copenhagen	Nov. 23
Adirondack	Kingston	Dec. 5
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 1
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Nov. 21
Georgic	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Hibernian	Glasgow	Nov. 29
Niagara	Colon	Dec. 4
Rosetti	St. Lucia	Dec. 4
El Sud	New Orleans	Dec. 6
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 9
Due Wednesday, Dec. 12.		
Majestic	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Llandaff City	Swansea	Nov. 27
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 7
Due Thursday, Dec. 13.		
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Gibraltar	Dec. 4
Trave	Bremen	Dec. 1
El Dorado	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Due Friday, Dec. 14.		
Victoria	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Leon XIII.	Cadiz	Nov. 30
Peconic	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
Excelsior	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Due Saturday, Dec. 15.		
Umbria	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Hekla	Christiansand	Dec. 1
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Dec. 1
Bulgaria	Hamburg	Dec. 5
Cuba	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Prins Maurits	Port au Prince	Dec. 9
Hildebrand	Para	Dec. 3

Art Sales and Exhibitions.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

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also

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JOHN BIGELOW, ESQ., ANDREW GREEN, ESQ., GEORGE W. SMITH, ESQ., } Executors.

SALE DAYS:

SATURDAY, DEC. 15TH, and following days, at 2 o'clock each day, at the

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, 34th Street.

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91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

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The Hook of 1900

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