

MURDERER IS ARRESTED.

CARUSO WAS CAPTURED THIS MORNING IN A BRANFORD BARN.

When Brought to the Police Station He Said That He Had Committed the Crime and When Asked if He Was Sorry For It He Said That He Was Not—He Felt For a Knife When Asked by a Reporter if He Was a Member of the Mafia.

Alonso Caruso, the murderer of Raphael Delgreco, was arrested this morning in a barn on Johnson's farm in Branford by Officers McKeon, Frey and Cooney of the Howard avenue precinct. It is due to the astuteness of Officer McKeon that he was captured. The officer heard late last night that Caruso had been seen on York street and that he intended to go to Stony Creek or somewhere else in that neighborhood, and then go elsewhere. Officer McKeon at once informed Sergeant Dunn of what he had heard, and he and Officers Frey and Cooney were ordered out to find the man.

They left this city in citizens' clothing and when they had got as far as Johnson's farm they stopped. They entered the barn and in a corner of the loft they found Caruso curled up in a heap under a pile of old clothing. The officers put the handcuffs upon him, bundled him into the wagon and brought him to this city.

When seen at the police station this morning by a representative of the "Courier" Caruso told this story of the murder: It was in broken Italian. He said that he and six others, among whom were Delgreco and Stephano Etta, were playing cards in Delgreco's place. All were intoxicated. They got into a fight and were put out, and it was then that he stabbed Delgreco.

When asked why he stabbed Delgreco the arrested man looked at the reporter and smiled. Sergeant Crocker, who was behind the desk, said: "Caruso. Don't you know that Delgreco is dead?"

"No," was the reply in good English, "I don't."

"Well, he is dead. Aren't you sorry that you killed him?" Scratching his chin, Caruso looked at the officers and reporters about him and said: "No, I am not."

At that one of the newspaper men present said to him, approaching him close, "Charlie, they say you belong to the Mafia. Is that so?"

At that his right hand went down to his hip and he looked his questioner in the eye. Then he asked what was meant by that question, but all the time he was being asked and the answer was being given he kept feeling about his belt.

He said before he was placed behind the big iron door that he had thrown the knife with which he committed the deed on the railroad track near the Derby depot.

In reference to a statement published in an evening paper, alleged to have been made by Coroner Mix, to the effect that the police were at fault in allowing Caruso to escape, the coroner stated last night that he had made no such statements. On the other hand, he said that the police had always rendered him valuable assistance at all times. In reference to the murder of Delgreco he said that in his opinion the police had done all they could under the circumstances. He also said that he had been misquoted in the article in question. He did say, however, that there was a lack of promptness in notifying him of the deed and that he knew nothing of the crime until two hours after its commission.

The arrangements for the funeral of the victim of Caruso's knife have not yet been completed, but it will probably take place Sunday. The autopsy was held yesterday and Coroner Mix commenced his investigation, which is still unfinished.

Mr. Cheeswright's Recital

- Following is the program for the piano recital to be given at Steiner's hall next Monday at 3:30 p. m., by Mr. F. H. Cheeswright, the accomplished young musical director of Trinity church; and tickets for which are on sale at Steiner's music store: Sonata in C sharp minor.....Beethoven Adagio Sostenuto, Allegretto, Presto Agitato. Liebestraume, No. 3.....Liszt Pastorale.....Scriabin Songs Without Words, No. 24.....Mendelssohn Nocturne.....Paderewski Polonaise in B major.....Paderewski Prelude, No. 15.....Chopin Fantasie Impromptu.....Chopin Mazurkas, Nos. 43, 46, 47.....Chopin Etude, Op. 10, No. 5.....Chopin Etude, in A flat.....Chopin Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 2.....Chopin Ballade in A flat.....Chopin Berceuse.....Chopin Scherzo in B flat minor.....Chopin

LARGE THROUGHS ATTEND

The Musical Festival For the Benefit of a Noble Charity—To-day's Programs.

Large crowds attended the musical festival in aid of the blind being held at the armory both afternoon and evening. Every seat was taken in the evening. The program rendered in the evening was excellent. It included the Second Regiment band, Frank Fichtl, leader, which rendered several selections. The Yale Glee club sang several songs and had to respond to several encores. The Mendelssohn quartet did very creditable work, receiving hearty applause, having responded to encores. The Arion singing society sang some fine songs and received well merited applause. Mr. W. C. Moyle, tenor at Center church sang very finely, he having responded to an encore. Miss Emma Patterson sang a soprano solo, Mr. H. R. W. Miles played an excellent piano solo, Miss Stella Clark recited very acceptably. The choir of the Dixwell avenue Congregational church sang very nicely.

The following program will be rendered this afternoon and evening:

- Afternoon Program. Overture—Wedding March, "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn Quartet Song and games by the blind children from the Kindergarten. Violin solo—Selected, by Arthur Smith. Baritone solo—Selected, by George Marshall. Piano solo—Arabesque.....Andres By R. H. W. Miles. Vocal solo—"As the Dawn".....Raff Miss Inde Thomas. Clarinet solo—Second Air.....Thornton By Prof. George Marshall. Vocal solo—"Love's Old Sweet Song" By Miss Emma Patterson. Vocal Duet—"I Would That I Love" By Miss Anna Chapin and F. E. Wrightman.

Evening Program.

- a. Happy New Year—March Militaire.....Lombardi b. Mazurka, from the Ball Excelsion.....Mareno By Lombardi's Military Band. Song and games by the little blind children from the Kindergarten. Beau Ideal March.....Souza By Yale Banjo Club. Song—Selected. Swedish Orpheus Singers. Violin solo by Professor Clark M. Elliott. Vocal solo—"Goodnight Farewell" By Miss Inde Thomas.

Intermission of ten minutes, during which Lombardi's band will render Napoleon III. Prisoner at Sedan (E. Lombardi).

Part Second.

- Song—"Love's Old Sweet Song" By Miss Emma Patterson. Solo—B flat Clarinet from Beatrice de Zenda.....Bellini Song—Selected. By the Swedish Orpheus Singers. The Butterfly.....Bendix Vocal Duet. By Yale Banjo Club. The Forest Nymphs.....Glover Miss A. J. Chapin and L. E. Wightman. After the entertainment the audience will be given the opportunity to patronize the booths and watch the blind young men make brooms—Mr. W. C. Cleveland and W. C. Dexter.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement of Miss Fannie Rogowski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Rogowski, to Joseph H. Ullman, is announced.

Lucius Hendee of the firm of Abner Hendee & Co., and Miss Lizzie Relly were married at St. John's church Thursday. An informal reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Ward street. The couple left later on a tour to Washington and southern cities.

Miss Elizabeth C. Gaffney sang yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Sorosis club in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Remus Loveridge of No. 128 York street gave a reception for their daughter Thursday evening. Miss Loveridge is the gifted soprano singer in the Humphrey street church, and many of the guests were from among her acquaintances there. She has a voice of much promise and it is being carefully cultivated.

Mr. Stoddard, the lecturer, was the guest at dinner on Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson went to New York last evening and will attend the Grand Opera to-day. "The Hugonots" will be given at the matinee. Mrs. S. B. Shoninger went down yesterday with the same object in view.

Miss Annie Warren Story returned to New York yesterday morning, but will visit New Haven every Wednesday throughout the remainder of the season, as has been her custom, since the winter "Antigone" was rehearsed and produced. She is a teacher of Delbarto, as well as of elocution, and will start a class in that art at Anderson's gymnasium and receive pupils for private instruction at her apartments in the New Haven house. Miss Story is a member of the Women's Press club in New York, and is a lady of varied accomplishments.

The honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anthony Mitchell of this city and his bride will be passed in Rome, north sunny Italian skies, and after their return to this side, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will be connected with the firm of Mitchell, Vance & Co., of which he is one of the largest stockholders. Mrs. Charles L. Mitchell of this city is still in Washington, where she has hosts of friends and is being entertained by a constant round of teas, dinners and luncheons.

SEN. HILL MAKES A FIGHT.

HE DELIVERS A SPEECH IN OPPOSITION TO THE INCOME TAX.

He Quoted Decisions in Which He Showed That an Income Tax Was an Excise Tax—His Arguments Were Fortified by Quotations From Publicists—It Ought Not to be Imposed.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hawley, rep. of Connecticut, requesting the president to call the attention of the Nicaraguan government to the proper adjustment and settlement of claims of United States citizens against it was presented and referred to the committee on Nicaraguan claims.

The urgency deficiency bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Hill's dem. of New York amendment giving United States courts jurisdiction of the question of the constitutionality and validity of the income tax, and Mr. Hill addressed the senate.

He complained of the remark of Mr. Peffer, pop. of Kansas, yesterday intimating that he intended to filibuster against the bill, and said that nothing had taken place since he had been a member of the senate which justified the insinuation. Mr. Peffer denied that he had used the word filibustering since he had been in the senate.

"The senator," said Mr. Hill, "may not have used the precise word 'filibustering,' and I think now that he did not, but, nevertheless, I think that the fair intimation from his remarks was, that in some way or other the senators from New York and Pennsylvania were going to defeat this income tax, if possible, by some methods exactly in accord with the usual methods of opposition."

Senator Proctor stated that in Vermont everybody was so honest that the residents did not even lock their doors upon retiring at night. "I certainly did not mean that," Mr. Peffer protested. "Then I accept the senator's disclaimer," said Mr. Hill.

"This subject," Mr. President, is a most important one, not merely the question of the appropriation of moneys to enforce the income tax but I conceive that other considerations are involved also. The secretary of the treasury in the discharge of his duty has made certain regulations for the collection of this tax, to which I propose to call the attention of the senate and this country; and this appropriation of itself draws the attention of the country again to the importance of this legislation. I propose to review certain of the considerations that arise out of it."

Mr. Hill then went on to read an argument, fortified by quotations from the writings of publicists and the decisions of courts, to show that an income tax is an excise tax, and that, in terms of the constitution, and excise tax must be uniform; and that the income tax provision in the tariff law is unequal, uniform and unjust. It was not uniform, he declared, because, among other things, it exempted all incomes under \$4,000. He did not, he said, ask for a repeal of the income tax law, as he recognized the impossibility of having it repealed. He should simply criticize the treasury regulations for the assessment and collection of the tax. And first he called attention to the taxation of rents of real estate. It was conceded, he said, that Congress had no power to levy a tax on land and call it an excise tax; but a tax on the income from real estate was virtually a tax on the real estate itself. He denied the authority of the secretary of the treasury to require citizens to make returns of the income derived from rents; and he denied the authority of congress to tax such income.

If an assessment were invalid because not made by the officer designated by congress or made not by the process of law or because any other restriction of the statute was not obeyed, the enforcement of the tax would be illegal, and he contended that that would be the case under the treasury income tax regulations. He criticized some of the treasury regulations and said that he protested against the treasury interpretation of the law and against the interjection into it of instrumentalities not contemplated by congress. The income tax provisions themselves he characterized as a "slipshod piece of legislation." The citizens had under it next to no protection. Just as the basis of the levy of ad valorem duties was an appraisal, so the basis of the levy of the income tax was an appraisal. If congress should decide, or if courts should decide, that the repealed machinery of former income tax laws was revived, so that refunds could be made by the treasury, then the innumerable ambiguities and contradictions of the income tax law would produce a pressure on all departments of the government back the tax legally enacted; and it would be very difficult, even under the most careful legislation by congress to retain a tax against which the legal profession of the country was prejudiced. For these reasons it seemed to be the duty of congress to reconsider the recent income tax legislation and to remove those ambiguities; otherwise it was reasonably certain that the experience of the war period as to the refund of the tax would be repeated, taxpayers and their agents would besiege the treasury department, congress and the courts, claiming the refund of the tax paid.

Mr. Hill illustrated a point against one of the rules by the case of the great newspapers of New York, organized as corporations under the state laws. These were to pay 2 per cent. on their annual profits, but why, he asked, should not the trustworthy statement of their proprietors be taken as correct without an inquisitorial scrutiny of their books by assessors and the necessary exposure of their business secrets?

Mr. Hill said that he was sure that the senate would concur with him in saying that the income tax law as it stood was unconstitutional, unwieldy, unworkable, and ought not to be included in its present shape, either on the taxpayers, the executive officers or congress. He conceded the general rule to be that there ought to be an appropriation to carry out every existing law enacted, still there might be occasions, he said, when it was the duty of congress to withhold an appropriation to execute a law that affected the life and liberty of the citizen or the rights of great political parties. The objections raised to this appropriation required some additional legislation. In the course of his speech Mr. Hill remarked: "I think that no democrat finds very much consolation in referring to the result in New York, Missouri or any other state last fall. I do not know of a single state where the cause of the party was aided by the insertion of this income tax in the tariff law. If we are to accept the verdict of the people last fall as conclusive our republican friends would argue for the condemnation of the income tax legislation by somebody else, whatever it was, and for the condemnation of all our legislation of last year, and I think that the less we have to say about it at this time the better."

IS NO INCREASE IN ORDERS.

BRADSTREET'S GIVES A POOR REPORT FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Weather Conditions in the East Have Been Unfavorable—Furniture Manufacturers Are Stocking Up—Not a Few Orders Are Received.

New York, Jan. 11.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The second week of the new year brings few reports of an increasing volume of orders for reasonable goods. Weather conditions in the east have been unfavorable, those west and south the reverse. Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, New York and Philadelphia report relatively greatest improvement with increased orders for dry goods, clothing, rubbers, shoes, hardware and woolen dress goods. At some centers it is too early to judge of the outlook for trade. Travelers in many instances have not all gone out. Western furniture manufacturers are stocking up, which had an influence on the hardwood trade and western dealers in iron and steel expect increased orders by February 1. Production of iron and steel is going on in excess of demand, but manufacturers expect that necessary repairs, renewals and additions to plants by railroad companies, car manufacturers and other industrial enterprises will have a stimulating influence in the near future.

A feature among jobbers at Philadelphia and Boston has been the extent to which sales of dry goods and shoes have been pushed. Prints and singhams have been opened and new orders are freely received. Foreign woolen dress goods are active, going to all parts of the country. Not a few re-orders are received. This has had a quieting effect on demand for domestic dress wools. Woolen mills, while fairly busy on first orders are in the market for wool only to cover contracts.

Mercantile collections south and in the central west are reported fairly satisfactory or improving to a greater extent than for thirty days. Confidence of wholesale dealers in staple lines that the near future in business promises increased activity with an upward tendency in quotations is pronounced at some cities, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Boston at the east; Atlanta, Jacksonville, Chattanooga and Galveston, south, and at Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis, in the west. Each of these, except Cleveland, reports a moderately improved condition of business this week, as does Milwaukee. At other points general trade is quite unchanged and without feature. At St. Paul and Minneapolis jobbers report extremely careful buying in the country and that it is too early to judge of the outlook. Duluth states that stock-taking and readjustment incident to the new year are still uncompleted, but the outlook for business is encouraging.

On the Pacific coast trade almost larger cities is quiet. At San Francisco almost constant rains have intensified dullness and the certainty of a large crop of wheat depresses quotations for that cereal. At Portland, Ore., merchants announce an improvement in business, due to a revival in demand from the interior.

Total bank clearings throughout the United States for six business days ended January 10, amount to \$1,039,000,000, an increase of 9.4 per cent. over the total for the previous week and a gain of 4.3 per cent. over the second week in January, 1894.

When compared with the corresponding week of 1893, four months before the panic appeared, the past week's total shows a decrease of 24 per cent., and contrasted with the like total in 1892, a falling off of 26 per cent. This comparatively favorable showing is reinforced by the course of prices of staples, as quotations for hides have been working higher, while those for wheat, Indian corn, pork, lard, coffee, cotton, and plate glass have been marked up. Prices for shoes, leather, coal, lumber, naval stores, rice, sugar, tobacco and live cattle have been held firmly. Cruder forms of iron and steel are no lower, but are weak. Neither is wool lower, but is flat at the ordinary figure.

Total railroad earnings for 1894 are unfavorable. Earnings of 114 leading American lines, with 94,000 miles of road, amount to \$478,000,000, 11 per cent. less than in 1893, in which year gross earnings fell off 2.1 per cent. from the total in 1892, when there was a gain in gross railway earnings of 5 per cent., as contrasted with 1891.

Every group of roads showed reduced earnings as compared with 1893. The most favorable exhibit is that by southern lines, the decrease for which was only 2 per cent. Gross earnings of Mexican railways show a gain over 1893 of 5 per cent.

The best available data with respect to the rise of domestic wheat crops in 1893 and 1894, together with supplies in sight at various dates, quantities planted and exported (and consumed by animals in 1894) together with Bradstreet's report of stocks out of farmers' hands, make it plain that the total wheat supplies in the United States January 1, 1895, were 18,000,000 smaller than a year previously, and that the stocks back of available supplies were fully 34,000,000 bushels smaller.

Exports of flour, both coasts, ended January 10 amount to 2,578,000 bushels compared with 2,409,000 in the second week of January, 1894. Supplies of available wheat in the United States and Canada in Europe out of producers' hands and afloat for Europe from all exporting countries, together with those of Australia, furnish a total of 187,253,000 bushels on January 1 this year, a decrease of 6,470,000 bushels compared with January 1, 1894, but an increase of \$6,000.

ABOLISHED BY THE BOARD.

NO MORE MEETINGS OF STUDENTS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Except They Be Connected With Their Studies or For Objects Approved by the Principals—Practically an Abolishment of Secret Societies, Athletic Associations and High School Publications.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the board of education was held last evening. After the transaction of routine business the question of how to deal with the secret societies and athletic associations in the two high schools was taken up. It was the almost unanimous opinion of the board that that had been carried too far and that the only to deal with them was to shut them off entirely. Superintendent Curtis said that they had been carried to excess and were proving detrimental to those connected with them. Mr. Betts strongly advocated the abolishment of the societies and he thought that this would be practically brought about by forbidding the schools to hold their meetings in the high school buildings. He thought that this would show that the board did not approve of them and that if they carried them on it would have to be outside of the building and in the face of the disapproval of the board, although he did not believe that the high school pupils cared any more for the opinion or wishes of the board now than they did last year when they manifested such an independent spirit in regard to the promenade.

It seemed to be the opinion also of the commissioners that the societies engendered much ill feeling among the pupils themselves. As an extreme case, the story of two girls living near each other in Fair Haven was cited. They had always been the closest of friends, both before entering the high school and after. When it came to the society elections one was chosen and the other not. Consequently they do not speak now, and one goes home by the Fair Haven and Westville road and the other by the State street road.

The members of the board recognized that some of the meetings of the pupils were beneficial, as, for instance, the meetings of the boards of the editors of the different school publications. But they did not feel that any discrimination could be made, and as a result of the discussion the following vote was passed by the board: Voted, That the superintendent notify the principals of the high schools that hereafter no meeting of the pupils of those schools shall be held in either of the school buildings for any purpose not connected with their studies, except class meetings for objects approved by the principals of the schools.

Miss Helen C. Doolittle was appointed substitute at a salary of \$300. The following changes in the rules of the board with reference to removal from one sub-district to another was adopted: In case of such removal pupils of the eighth grade may be allowed to remain in the school they have attended until the end of the school year. The Eaton sub-district will hereafter take in both sides of Chapel street.

The principals were authorized to prepare for the celebration of Washington's birthday on February 22 in the usual manner, with the appropriate exercises in each school. Miss Sanford was appointed teacher of music in the school on the corner one day a week at \$20 per month, or, if her services can be secured, for two days a week at \$30 per month.

The usual appropriation of \$300 for color work in the primary and grammar grades was made. It was decided that the beginning of the morning session hour at the Boardman school shall be changed from 9 a. m. to 8:30 a. m. and that at 11:30 a. m. a vote be taken to revise the rules of the board with reference to unexcused absences.

The following amendments were proposed to the rules and regulations of the board: The high school of the district comprises the classical, the English and the scientific departments, each with a course of four years, the commercial department with courses of two and three years, and the manual training department with a course of three years.

At the close of each school year pupils in the highest grade of the grammar schools may be examined for admission to Hillhouse and Boardman Manual Training high schools on the recommendations of their principals. But the grammar school principals shall recommend no pupil for examination whose age is under twelve years and who has not attained a satisfactory standing in the prescribed studies. Only candidates who attain an average standing of 75 per cent. in these examinations shall be admitted to the high school.

All applicants from other schools shall pass a similar examination and shall be required to bring certificates from the principals or teachers of the schools they have attended stating that they have attained a satisfactory standing in subjects required for admission. Diplomas will be given to pupils who have completed either of the prescribed courses and who have attained the standing indicated by "C" in the literal standing.

In the high schools five instances of unexcused absences or tardiness in any one term shall render the delinquent liable to suspension. To Discuss the Situation. Washington, Jan. 11.—Chairman Springer will endeavor to get the democratic members of the house committee on banking and currency together to-morrow with a view to a general discussion of the situation. Mr. Springer still believes that the Carlisle bill can be made acceptable to a majority of the house.

Two Colored Youths Hanged. Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Budd Y. Wooten and George Mapp, two colored youths aged respectively nineteen and twenty, were hanged here this morning at 10 o'clock in the county jail for the murder of Marion Ross January 17, 1891.

Free Traders Banquet. Boston, Jan. 11.—The New England Free Trade league enjoyed its first banquet (since its change of name) to-night at the United States hotel. About 150 or 175 sympathizers with the movement gathered at the dining tables and after the food was despatched listened to the address made.

The End is Far Off. Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 11.—Two weeks have passed since the great shoe workers' strike commenced and so far as any indication of a surrender of the strikers is concerned the end is far off. It has become more and more apparent from day to day that the real object of the labor leaders is to bring all factories under the control of the unions, at least so the manufacturers think.

Also Misused the Funds. Pierre, S. D., Jan. 11.—It is understood that another official having the custody of very large sums of state money was concerned with defaulting State Treasurer Taylor in the beginning of the trouble and he has also misused the funds.

Killed His Wife. New York, Jan. 11.—Louis Cross shot and killed his wife this evening at No. 202 West Thirty-third street during a quarrel caused by his jealousy. He then shot himself and died in a few minutes.

She Gradually Grows Weaker. Asheville, N. C., Jan. 11.—Miss Stevenson is gradually growing weaker, although there is no material change in her condition to-night.

Elkins Nominated for Senator. Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 11.—Ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins was nominated for United States senator to-night by the republican caucus. He had no opposition.

Transfers of Police Captains. New York, Jan. 11.—The police commissioners in executive session this afternoon made the following transfers of captains upon the recommendation of the superintendent: Meakin, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to Tremont; Thompson, Tremont to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Gallagher, East One Hundred and Twenty-second street to West Sixty-eighth street; Smith, West Sixty-eighth street to East Twenty-second street; Price, West Thirty-seventh street to Macdougall street; McCullagh, Macdougall street to West Thirty-seventh street.

TO TEST THE LAW.

A Suit Has Already Been Commenced Against the Income Tax.

New York, Jan. 11.—Lewis H. Hyde of Orange, N. J., commenced a suit here to-day in the United States court against the Continental Trust company, of which he is a shareholder, to test the constitutionality of the new income tax. Mr. Hyde is represented by Messrs. Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz and Steele and Joseph H. Choate as his counsel. It is understood that a number of corporations and individuals largely affected by the income tax have combined to protect their interests and to contest the constitutionality of the act.

Section 3,234 of the revised statutes of the United States provides that no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court. The supreme court of the United States has decided that a suit could not be brought to restrain the collection of a tax merely upon the ground that it was unconstitutional, but it has also held in several cases of state tax law, that where there existed other grounds of equitable jurisdiction a court of equity could properly interfere and grant an injunction restraining the enforcement of an unconstitutional tax law. It is evidently upon this theory that Mr. Hyde is now proceeding. The bill of complaint shows that the trustees of the company deem it inexpedient to enter into a suit with the federal government in this matter and consequently Mr. Hyde, as a shareholder, is seeking to restrain the directors from voluntarily paying what he claims to be an unconstitutional tax. In this way it seems likely that the courts can pass upon the question of the validity of the income tax and thus avoid the delay and uncertainty of proceedings which would follow a payment under protest.

SCARRED FOR LIFE.

An Unknown Man Threw Vitriol in His Face.

Waterbury, Jan. 11.—As Frank B. Steele of the Bridgeport Sunday Herald was leaving his office at about 6 p. m. an unknown man threw vitriol in his face, from the effects of which he will be scarred for life. Steele had just left his office in Lilley block when a man stepped up and walked alongside. Steele noticed the man make a motion to pursue him, but realizing that it was vitriol he made for an apothecary store nearby, where Drs. Axtell and Goodenough were summoned. The vitriol covered the most of the left side of his face and ran down the outside of the throat and breast, his clothing about the neck being badly burned. His eyes were uninjured. His assailant is as yet unknown.

Stole \$5,000 Worth.

Harford, Jan. 11.—A tray of valuable diamond rings was stolen from the window of the jewelry store of the Ernst Schall company on the corner of Main and Asylum street, some time Thursday afternoon. A conservative estimate of the value of the jewels is \$5,000.