traverse until at 9 o'clock the troops had nearly reached the bastion. Bell had been killed and Pennypacker wounded, and Curtis now sent back for reinforcements. The advance party was in imminent peril. At this crisis a staff officer brought orders from Terry to stop fighting and begin intrenching. Curtis was inflamed with the magnificent rage of battle and fairly roared at this command: "Then we shall lose whatever we have gained. The enemy will drive us from here in the morning." While he spoke he was struck by a shell and fell senseless to the earth. The hero of Fort Fisher had fallen, and the fort was not yet carried. Ames, who was near him, sent an officer to Terry to report that Curtis was killed, and that his dying request was that the fighting might go on. It was also Ames's opinion that the battle should proceed. Terry caught the contagion, and determined to continue the assault, even if it became necessary to abandon the line of defence toward Wilmington. Abbott's reinforcements were at once ordered forward, and, as they entered the fort, the rebels on the bastion gave way, and Fort Fisher was carried.'"

As Gen. Ames quoted he smiled sarcastically, and at the end he said:

"Badeau's experience should have taught him that all this was absurd, and that it did a gross injustice to Terry and to me. It is due to Badeau to state that he says in a note that he obtained the account of this assault from a paper written by an aide-de-camp of Gen. Curtis."

Then Gen. Ames quoted again: "'Curtis was inflamed with the magnificent rage of battle and fairly roared,'" and went on:

"I say in my report that Curtis was wounded before dark on that short winter's day. I saw him emerge from a covered way at the west end of the parapet. He approached me and began to speak. Almost at the same time a shot struck him down. So this roar of magnificent rage was some four hours and a half after Curtis fell senseless at my feet."

The eyes of half the men at the dining tables were on Gen. Curtis at this moment. Gen. Curtis was very red in the face. At either end of the largest table the officers were talking together in a very excited way. There was a buzz of conversation all over the room. As Gen. Ames went on there was silence again.

"In fact," he said, "he was wounded about one hour after the battle began and at least five hours before the fort was taken. I never received any request from him for reinforcements. I never sent any requests, dying or other, from Curtis that 'the fighting might go on.' Terry caught no 'contagion' therefrom, and no one can believe that he would under any circumstances have abandoned the line of defence toward Wilmington to try the uncertainties at the fort. The simple fact is I never heard from Curtis. I never heard of him. I never saw him from the moment he entered the fort until about half past 4 o'clock, after the battle had been progressing about an hour, when I saw him emerge from the covered way at the end of the parapet and approach me."

Gen. Ames concluded by saying that truth had been outraged, and that in his paper he had attempted to right a wrong.

He had hardly finished when all over the hall there were heard cries of "Curtis!" "Curtis!" "Curtis!"

Gen. Curtis sat with flushed face, staring at Gen. Ames.

"Curtis!" "Curtis!" "Curtis!" went on the cries.

Gen. Curtis at last stood up; there was a smile on his face, and he bowed right and left. "Curtis!" "Curtis!" "Curtis!" yelled the crowd. Gen. Wager Swayne jumped up and roared, "Three cheers for Curtis!" and the place was in an uproar. The cheers were given. Gen. Curtis had resumed his seat. It was Gen. Ames's turn to grow red.

"Curtis!" "Curtis!" "Curtis!" yelled the crowd again. Half the men in the room were on their feet. The men on either side of Curtis urged him to get up. Finally he did. He was still smiling. He spoke sarcastically, ignoring Gen. Ames and looking at Gen. Porter, who sat at the head of the table. He said that he realized the duties of hospitality to guests of the Commandery. He had not come there to make a speech, but he had scarcely been prepared to listen to the startling matters that had been brought out. It seemed to him strange, he said, that Gen. Paine and the other Generals to whom the credit of the battle of Fort Fisher had been given, should be attacked. Gen. Paine had been in his grave twenty-five years, and after a man had been dead that long that he should be attacked in this manner and robbed of the laurels which history had awarded, was, he thought, disgraceful.

There were whispers of "That's right, that's right!" [and round after round of applause. Still not deigning to notice Gen. Ames, Gen. Curtis continued that up to within three years—he might say up to within three months—he was not aware that there was any dispute concerning the laurels or the honors of the victory of Fort Fisher. Again there was loud applause.

"Suddenly," said Gen. Curtis, "this gentleman comes forward with a claim of honor to himself for the capture of the fort. Some day, Mr. Chairman, the history of that second day at Fort Fisher will be written in truth, and I believe that that account will bear very little likeness to the account in Gen. Ames's paper."

There were cries of "That's right!" and Capt. Parker jumped up and roared:

"Give it to him, General; give it to him: the navy's at your back;" whereat there were cheers and laughter.

Gen. Curtis bowed and smiled and proceeded, still addressing Gen. Porter. He went into some detail regarding the second expedition at Fort Fisher. He said that when the command was on board the transports an orderly came to him with orders to proceed down the bay. He refused to open the orders because Gen. Ames was his superior officer and was on board. The orderly came to him a second time and assured him that Gen. Ames was not on board, but that he would be within twenty-four hours. Then he, being superior officer, opened the order, which commanded him to proceed down the bay and when out on the coast to open further orders. This he did. When out on the coast he again inquired for Gen. Ames. He was told that Gen. Ames had come on late the night before and was not up, and didn't wish to be disturbed. The time had come to open the second orders, and he again sent the orderly for Gen. Ames. This time he was assured that Gen. Ames was not on board. Then, being the senior officer, he opened the further orders, which were to proceed up the bay to Fort Fisher, and he added:

"It was not until two days after that that Gen. Ames appeared on the scene."

There was more cheering, many of the officers getting up to cheer. Gen. Curtis told the story of the engagement. He said:

"I sent three times to Gen. Paine in order to get reinforcements and to tell him of the progress of the battle, and three times the orderly returned to me. I sent to Gen. Ames for reinforcements, telling him that before morning, if we waited, the Confederates had two shiploads of soldiers ready to land at the fort, and that our only chance was to take the fort that night. Gen. Ames sent word back that it was impossible to take the fort, and that we had better intrench ourselves where we were and make our position as secure as possible. I then went in person to Gen. Ames and told him the same thing, after which I returned to my command. I sent again to Gen. Ames, saying that we must have some reinforcements, and he sent back [Gen. Curtis hesitated, his lips curled] s-p-a-d-e-s. [A laugh went around the table.] Knowing that it would be all over with us if the Confederates saw us using spades instead of muskets I threw them over the parapets. All this happened after the battle had begun, and, notwithstanding Gen. Ames says I was wounded at half-past 4 and in his presence, I was in fact wounded while on a small eminence trying to peer into the outer corner of the enemy's works, and the sun had already sunk below the horizon."

"What time was this? What time was this?" asked a dozen voices, the sound of which was almost drowned in cheers and confusion.

"Gentlemen," said Gen. Curtis, bowing and making a gesture with his hand, "that was on Jan. 15. Your almanac will tell you what time the sun set," and the cheers broke out again. He went on and told of the laurels, the wreaths and flowers that history had placed on the graves of the dead in command that day. "And now," he said, his lips curling again, "this gentleman comes before us and attempts to drag away the few unwithered leaves that history has thrown upon their caskets."

Gen. Ames was very red in the face. A great many of the diners were on their feet and the excitement everywhere was very great. All attention was centred on Gen. Curtis. He had continued looking at Gen. Porter and speaking to him. Now he turned to Gen. Ames.

"He comes here," he said, "I speak his name [and he bowed profoundly], Gen. Ames, with his craven heart——"

He got no further. There were cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" Gen. Ames looked startled. Gen. Curtis was the picture of rage. Many of the diners rushed at the two men and surrounded them. Everybody talked. Some shouted. The cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" continued. There were some hisses. At the words "craven heart" Gen. Porter had leaped to his feet and he brought down his gavel with a bang that must have split the table.

"Gentlemen! gentlemen!" he shouted, "the rules of decency must be observed."

His voice was heard above it all. Gen. Curtis half sat down. Gen. Porter banged on the table again and secured quiet. Gen. Ames glared at Gen. Curtis. The moment quiet came Gen. Curtis was on his feet again, smiling.

Addressing Gen. Porter, he said that he apologized to the members of the Commandery. He had come with the intention of not speaking at all, but he had been led by the cries of enthusiasm thus to declare himself and he had gone much further than he had intended. He was very sorry, he said, that the thing had occurred; but he repeated that he hoped that some day the history of the battle would be truly written, and it would be very different from the account the Commandery had listened to.

Again there were cheers. Some one jumped up and proposed that the Commandery invite Gen. Curtis to prepare a report on the engagement of Fort Fisher to be read at a future meeting. Gen. Porter said that while business of the legion was always transacted at business meetings and never at banquets, he thought the company all would agree that Gen. Curtis should have an opportunity to read a paper on the engagement. There was more cheering, but the excitement rapidly quieted down when the singing of the usual patriotic songs was begun.

The officers gathered around in groups of five or six and discussed the situation. Gen. Ames, who sat next to Gen. Porter, kept his place. He said not a word. Gen. Curtis joined in the singing. A hundred or so of the diners gathered around him, shook hands with him, and congratulated him. The entertainment wound up with "Auld Lang Syne." Gen. Curtis was the first to leave the hall, and after he had gone a crowd gathered around Gen. Ames and shook hands with him.

Everybody who was at the dinner agreed that it was the hottest and most exciting engagement that the Commandery had ever had at the dinner table. One man said yesterday:

"This is the beginning. Heaven knows where it will end."

The friends of Gen. Curtis declared that Gen. Ames abused the hospitality extended to him. The friends of Gen. Ames declared that Gen. Curtis was discourteous, to put it mildly, to a guest of the Commandery, which was quite as serious an offence as any abuse of hospitality could be.

COLMAN OUT ON BAIL.

Dealers Puzzled as to How He Got the "Periodical" Stamps He Had.

Hamilton F. Colman, who was arrested on Wednesday for having $5,500 worth of Government "periodical" stamps unlawfully in his possession, furnished $2,600 cash bail yesterday for his appearance before Commissioner Shields for preliminary examination on Wednesday next.

Local stamp dealers are in the dark concerning the manner in which Colman obtained the stamps. According to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Burger of 53 Nassau street, who had purchased some of the Colman stamps, the paper of the stamps is of different texture from that of the ordinary newspaper stamps issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"The paper seems to be much softer and a little thicker, he said. "I soaked one of them and found that the gum was not smooth as is the surface of the regular stamps, but rough and uneven, with small cracks here and there. Then, again, the stamps were not perforated straight and accurately, but were slightly crooked. From this it would appear that the process of perforating was not carried on while the stamps were in sheets, but was done after the stamps had been clipped into pairs. As far as appearances go, I should say the sheets came from the machinery in an unfinished condition and were afterward completed by individuals. I find that other stamp collectors and dealers are of the same opinion, though it would take an expert to detect the difference.

"If it is against the law to have these newspaper stamps in one's possession, nearly every collector in the United States is liable to arrest. It is hard to find a collector who does not have one or more of these sets."

Colman still refuses to tell how he came by the stamps, but says he will show at the proper time that they came to him in a perfectly legitimate way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The impression that the inspectors of the Post Office Department have made a mistake in arresting Hamilton F. Colman in New York yesterday on the charge of stealing uncancelled stamps used for bags and second-class mail matter is gaining ground here, and it is believed that Colman's chances for release were improved by it. Post Office officials say that retiring Postmasters frequently abstract periodical and other stamps, cover up the matter in their final reports, and pay any deficiency out of their own pockets. This is done to embarrass rivals who succeed them in office. The Government loses nothing, and the retiring Postmaster disposes of the periodical stamps for an amount sufficient to cover up his own contribution to the Post Office Department and perhaps makes something extra. How this can be done is not exactly clear, but officials say it is and can be practised. The new Postmaster finds a correct cash balance and the department has not lost a cent, but the newcomer cannot make the value of his stock on hand coincide with the inventory held against him in Washington. Only last month the department issued a warning to Postmasters concerning this practice, in which it was said that Postmasters sell periodical stamps, and, when discovered, plead ignorance of the regulations applicable. Post office robbers who know the philatelic value of sets of periodical stamps often dispose of them to collectors. Eight hundred burglaries of Post Offices occurred last year.

A. C. Townsend, the philatelist with whom Colman was associated, maintains that Colman is innocent, and that proof of it can be produced. Colman's reputation among his associates in the General Land Office is excellent.

HE WANTS "TONSORS" LICENSED.

Klapetzky Tells Why His Union Wants the Bill Passed.

W. E. Klapetzky, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, who is trying to get a bill through the Legislature to license barbers, or tonsors, is now in the city. He came here from Syracuse, the headquarters of the International Union, to spend a few days in stirring up the New York barbers, and is stopping at present at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Forty-second street and Lexington avenue. Mr. Klapetzky paid a visit to the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth street, yesterday, and afterward had a conference with Matthew Richards and G. Stine, the two organizers of the Progressive Barbers' Union, which lately had a row with the Socialists in the Central Labor Federation. The Progressive Barbers are now out of the federation, and Mr. Klapetzky strongly advised the two organizers to get their organization to join the American Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union. He will have nothing to do with the Socialists himself. The Executive Council of Progressive Barbers will meet on Sunday night at 145 East Fourth street to consider the question of applying for representation in the Central Labor Union and the calling of a mass meeting. The Progressive Barbers want to kill the three-cent and five-cent shaves, and especially the latest movement of alleged barbers from Italy to give a shave and a shine for three cents.

Mr. Klapetzky is full of enthusiasm over the bill to license "tonsors," as they are called in the bill. No one under the provisions of the bill will be a qualified tonsor until he has passed an examining board consisting of three employing barbers and two journeymen.

"The bill was agreed upon," he said, "at a meeting of the executive boards of the international organizations of employers and journeymen. The employers are as anxious for the bill as the journeymen. The bill provides for the closing of a barber shop which is unclean and in bad sanitary condition by the State Board of Health if the local Board of Health declines to take action. All its provisions are good, and it was to be introduced in both Senate and Assembly to-day."

"Why do you call the barbers tonsors in the bill?" he was asked.

"Tonsor was the original term for a barber in the old days in England, when a barber was a dentist and surgeon as well. The striped pole is a reminder of those days, when red, white, and blue stripes at the tonsor's door signified cupping or blood letting, dentistry, and hair-dressing or shaving."

With reference to the tipping question Mr. Klapetzky said it had become an established custom and would probably last until barbers were earning enough to do without tips. On general principles he thought it belittled a man to depend on tips as part of his income.

"The International Union," he said, "was represented as saying that the barbers of New York were a degraded lot. Some of them are, but we never meant it to include all the New York barbers. There are some barbers in New York that I would not have in the union on any terms, and many others who would be highly desirable members."

RAPID TRANSIT ON THE BRIDGE.

Running of Both Elevated and Trolley Lines There Favored.

It is expected that the report of the three expert engineers who have been studying the question of introducing both the trolley and elevated railroad systems on the bridge will be presented to the trustees at their meeting next Monday. Mayor Wurster said yesterday: "If these engineers report favorably on the scheme I shall certainly be in favor of granting the privilege. I favor the running of both surface and elevated cars if possible. I don't think that with surface roads on the bridge the trucking would be interfered with, as there would be but one track in each roadway."

Acting President Henriques said: "If the engineers agree that it is feasible to run both surface and elevated cars over the bridge, I shall be in favor of putting the plan into operation. Brooklyn ought to have quick and easy access to New York, and if the engineers discover how that is to be done, we should do it."

Mr. Herrl, the new trustee, said: "I am heartily in favor of the project. If the report of the engineers is favorable, I shall certainly support it."

Chief Engineer and Superintendent Martin is opposed to the proposed innovation either on the railroad or roadways.

Chamber of Commerce Appoints Committees.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. President A. E. Orr presided. The committee appointed by the Chamber to urge the Greater New York Commission to ask more time from the Legislature, that the provisions of the charter might be considered, reported through its Chairman, Charles Stewart Smith, that their efforts had been in vain. The committee appointed to attend the monetary convention at Indianapolis made a report through its Chairman, John Harsen Rhoades, covering the work of that convention.

Mr. Isidor Straus moved that a committee be appointed to consult with the powers that are to be and have embodied in the call for an extra session of Congress to consider the tariff a provision that the monetary question should also be considered. The motion was carried, and the committee that attended the Indianapolis convention was appointed.

Louis Windmuller presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire if the prices of gas and electricity were not exorbitant, and to inquire into the advisability of having the prices restricted by the Legislature. The matter was referred to the Committee on Trade and Commerce.

LIQUOR IN THE CAPITOL.

THE SENATE DISCUSSES THE BILL TO PROHIBIT ITS SALE.

Senator Hill in a Vigorous Speech Denounces the Bill as Silly, Unwise and Unnecessary, and a Cowardly Yielding to Clamor and an Alleged Public Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—As soon as the routine morning business was disposed of in the Senate to-day the House bill was taken up to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol. It had been reported by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Morrill desired its passage, while declaring that it was unnecessary and was based on a misapprehension in the public mind.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) took a similar position. Even, although it was based "on false and foolish grounds," he thought the Senate ought to meet the popular objection and pass the bill.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) took a different view of the duty of the Senate. He denounced the bill as silly, unwise, and unnecessary. He read and commented upon a letter which he had received from the State of New York urging him to vote and use his influence for the bill, and thereby "to raise the standard of the national honor." Was the national honor, he asked, to depend upon the fact whether Senators took a glass of ale or beer? Every time that any public question arose some good citizens started the cry of "national honor." There was no question of national honor involved in the matter. There was no drunkenness in the Capitol. He had never seen a drunken man in it. It was a libel on Congress to say that there were saloons in the Capitol, in the proper sense of the word. The question involved here was a question of decency, a question of propriety. He stated the experiences which he had with a similar question when he was Governor of New York, and when he vetoed two such bills. He spoke of the people active in such agitations as "busybodies meddling with other people's business," and said that the matter might safely be left with the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Tex.) spoke in favor of the bill and against its reference. He thought that it should be passed in deference to the views of a great portion of the people of the country.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) pointed out some of the objectionable provisions of the bill which would prevent his colleague (the only physician in the body) from prescribing a stimulant for one of his sick brethren.

Mr. Gallinger said that if his colleague called upon him for a prescription he would give one, not to be filled by a chef or a barkeeper, but by a licensed chemist.

Mr. Chandler replied humorously that his colleague would not surely wait to get from outside "a restorative drug," to which Mr. Gallinger retorted that when his colleague wanted a "restorative drug" he would not go to a physician for it.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) suggested the picture of Senators passing in front of Mr. Gallinger's desk to get "billets doux" entitling them to restorative drugs.

The vote was taken on Mr. Hill's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Rules and it was disagreed to. Yeas, 27; nays, 30, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, *Bacon*, *Blackburn*, *Brice*, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, *Faulkner*, *Gibson*, *Gorman*, *Gray*, Hale, Hawley, *Hill*, McMillan, Mantle, *Martin*, *Mills*, *Mitchell* (Wis.), *Murphy*, *Palmer*, Smith, *Tillman*, *Turpie*, *Walthall* and *White*—27.

Nays—ALLEN, Allison, Baker, *Bate*, *Chilton*, Clark, *Cockrell*, Cullom, Davis, *Frye*, Gallinger, Gear, *Gordon*, Hansbrough, Hoar, JONES (Nev.), *Lindsay*, Lodge, *Pasco*, PEFFER, Perkins, Pettigrew, *Pugh*, *Roach*, Sewell, Sherman, STEWART, Teller, Thurston, and Wilson—30. (Democrats in italics, Republicans in Roman, and Populists in small capitals.)

The bill being before the Senate, another attack was made upon it by Mr. Hill, who declared that the theory of the bill, if it had any, was vicious. It would not be parliamentary to say that it was cowardly, and therefore he would not say it. He would not say that "conscience doth make cowards of us all." Neither would he say that an alleged public opinion "doth make cowards of us all." There was not a single Senator who did not know that drinks would be obtained in the Capitol hereafter as they had been obtained heretofore. But Senators had to satisfy a clamor, to satisfy an alleged public opinion. He had no sort of respect for such a public sentiment. Murder was nothing compared with a violation of prohibition laws; robbery was nothing, burglary was nothing. He was opposed to such sort of narrow legislation. He believed in the personal liberty of the citizen. He believed in the right of a man to eat, drink, and wear whatever he pleased, subject only to such reasonable regulation as the welfare of the whole community may demand. All else was tyranny, all else was oppression, all else was an exhibition of pettiness unworthy of an American Legislature. It was ridiculous legislation; unnecessary legislation. From where did it come? Not from the people of the district, but from those queer people living hundreds and thousands of miles away, who have never been in Washington and never will be, but who lie awake at nights thinking of the great danger from the power of the Pope, or from the sale of lager beer in the saloons of the Capitol. He thought that when the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler), imbued with the ideas of a prohibition State, could not vote for the bill, the Senator from a liberal State like Texas (Mr. Chilton) might think the bill at least deserving of criticism.

While Mr. Hill was speaking the morning hour expired and the bill went over without action till to-morrow.

Mr. Allen's resolutions in reference to the judicial sale of the Union Pacific Railroad also went over till to-morrow, Mr. Thurston stating that he would then continue his remarks on the subject.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) and agreed to requesting the President of the United States to furnish information as to the arrest in Cuba of Caspar Betancourt, a United States citizen, whether his release has been demanded, and what answer to that demand has been made.

The bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) to increase the pensions of the survivors of the war of 1812 from $12 to $30 a month was reported favorably from the Committee on Pensions by Mr. Gallinger, who said that there were only twelve surviving pensioners of that war and that their ages ranged from 90 to 104. The bill was passed.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) moved to take up the conference report on the Immigration bill.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) contended, as a parliamentary question, that the adoption of that motion would displace the Nicaragua Canal bill as the unfinished business.

Without any ruling upon that point Mr. Lodge's motion was put to a vote, and was agreed to: Yeas, 35; nays, 13.

Mr. Hill suggested some changes which he thought ought to be made in the bill, and said that if they were made he would offer no opposition to the bill. He suggested that the bill should be recommitted to the Conference Committee so as to have those two objections removed—the one being the substitution of the words "any other language" for the words "the language of the native or resident country," and the other the permission to an illiterate wife to come in with a literate husband.

Mr. Chandler suggested that for the sake of harmony Mr. Hill's proposition should be agreed to; and Mr. Lodge moved that the report be disagreed to and that a further conference be asked.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was then taken up, and the remainder of the day's session was occupied by Mr. Vilas in opposition to it, this being the fourth day of his speech. He argued that the duty of the United States in the matter of the canal was to have adequate surveys made and a complete plan prepared, and then to confer with Great Britain, Germany, and France as to the construction and maintenance of the work. He had not finished his speech when the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Consideration of the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1899, engaged the attention of the House to-day to the exclusion of almost all other business, and at adjournment it was still the unfinished business.

The further conference asked by the Senate upon the Immigration bill was agreed to, and Messrs. Danford (Rep., O.), Wilson (Dem., S. C.), and Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.), reappointed conferees.

Among the few bills passed in the course of the day were the following: For a lighthouse and fog signal at Orient Point, L. I.; granting right of way through the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., to the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company; granting a pension of $50 a month to the widows of Gen. J. B. Carr and Gen. John Huff.

Destitute Canadian Colonists from Brazil Returned to Montreal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In a report to Col. Stump, the Commissioner-General of Immigration, William J. Burke, chief detention officer at Ellis Island, tells of the safe conduct to Montreal of a number of Canadians who emigrated to San Paola, Brazil, and were obliged by destitution to desert the colony. About fifty of them reached Ellis Island the other day from Brazil. Some of them wanted to stay in this country, but the permission could not be granted because of their destitute condition. The immigration bureau fed them at Ellis Island for two days until the British Consul at New York furnished them transportation to Montreal. No provision for feeding them en route was authorized by the British Government, and Mr. Burke, who went along to see that none remained in the United States, supplied them with eatables paid for out of his own pocket. About fifty more Canadians from San Paola are expected in a fortnight. Thirty of the colony died of dysentery in Brazil.

FRAMING THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

One-Half of the Schedules Already Agreed Upon—Advanced Rates on Farm Products.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The work of framing the new tariff law has been well advanced by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. The chemical schedule, which comes first on the list, the earthenware and glass schedule, the metal schedule, and the cotton schedule have all been put in tentative form, with some controverted questions still open, and the agricultural schedule was nearly concluded to-day. The wine and spirit schedule has not yet been passed upon by the full committee, but will follow substantially the McKinley rates.

The agricultural schedule of the McKinley bill has been adopted almost without the erasure of a line. One of the most important changes is on live cattle, which are covered by a blanket provision of the existing law for all live animals at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The rate under the new law will be $5 per head on cattle more than one year old and 25 per cent. ad valorem on cattle valued above $20. This is thought to establish a more equitable rate than the McKinley law, which imposed $10 per head on all cattle more than one year old without regard to value, and is regarded as sufficiently protective against the importation of Mexican cattle. The rate on barley is the McKinley rate of 30 cents per bushel, which was demanded by the American barley growers. Hay is put at $4 per ton and hops at 15 cents per pound, the same as in the McKinley law. Vegetables all go back to the McKinley rates, potatoes being put at 25 cents per bushel and flaxseed at 30 cents per bushel. Other items on which McKinley rates are restored are salt, 12 cents per 100 pounds, in packages, and 8 cents when in bulk; starch, 2 cents per pound; salt meats, 25 cents per pound; meat extracts, 35 cents per pound; milk, 5 cents per gallon, and poultry, 20 per cent. Eggs go back to 5 cents per dozen, and berries to the old McKinley rate. Oranges and lemons will be adjusted in a manner to meet the wishes of the California fruit growers. The rates have not yet been absolutely fixed, but will involve a different classification from that of the McKinley law.

Under the chemical schedule soap made of caustic of soda and kindred chemicals remains at the rate fixed in the Wilson law, which is considered sufficiently protective. The principal oils are left at existing rates, except in the case of linseed and flaxseed oil, where an advance was required because of the restoration of the McKinley duties on the raw material. Refined borax is advanced from two cents to three cents per pound, which is somewhat under the McKinley rate. Boracic acid remains at three cents per pound, the rate fixed by existing law, while borate of lime is increased to two cents per pound. There are only slight changes in dyestuffs and their elements.

Lead in ores is fixed at one cent per pound, pig lead at two cents, and white lead and lead acetates at 2¼ cents. These rates are considerably less than those of the McKinley law. Castor oil is left at 35 cents per gallon, the rate fixed under existing law.

The cotton schedule has not yet been quite completed, but there will be but few changes, except on the fine yarns and the costly fabrics.

The iron and steel schedule, like cottons, was left in a fairly satisfactory condition to the manufacturers by the present law, and will not be changed except upon a few special articles, like tin plate and cotton ties, and some forms of tube steel.

The earthenware schedule is also incomplete, but will be put upon a firm protective basis. The rates on decorated china were put exceptionally low in the present law because of irritation between the manufacturers and their employees. The new rates will be specific so far as practicable, and plate glass will be subjected to some advances. Glass above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches will be left at the present rate of 22½ cents a square foot. The next highest size will also remain at the present rate of 35 cents per foot. The smaller sizes of plate glass are advanced from 5 to 8 cents per foot when not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, and from 8 to 12 cents per foot when not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square.

The committee are waiting the meeting of wool growers and wool manufacturers here next week before deciding upon the rates on these articles. A rate of 5 cents per pound upon all classes of wool has been suggested as a probable compromise upon the raw product.

The progress made by the committee indicates that they will have the bill well advanced by the close of the present session, on March 4. Leading members to-day expressed great satisfaction at the progress already made, which covers nearly one-half of the printed text of the tariff schedules.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A Rumor That Some of Them Will Be Held Back Until the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There has been a report in circulation at the Capitol for the past few days that the leaders of both houses have practically agreed to hold back several of the annual appropriation bills until the extra session, in order to allow time for the consideration of other measures that would otherwise have to be abandoned. The report is not verified by any of the Senators or Representatives in charge of the appropriation bills. Indeed, Chairmen Cannon and Allison of the House and Senate committees respectively, deny it absolutely, but at least one influential member of the House is authority for the statement that the plan mentioned is under advisement.

Of course there is no legal obstacle to such procedure. It is not necessary that any of the appropriation bills should become laws before the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, so that there would be plenty of time for the new Congress to consider and pass them after March 4. All bills passed by one House and left unacted upon by the other will die, and the work upon them must be done all over again. A number of the appropriation bills have already passed the House, a few have passed the Senate, a few more are now being considered by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the others are being put into shape by the House committee. For many years it has been a favorite plan of the leaders to hold back appropriation bills in order to bring them forward at the proper time to crowd out objectionable measures, and the fact that this plan is being followed at this session probably gives rise to the report that the bills cannot be passed at all.

It is very apparent now that Speaker Reed does not intend to yield to the great pressure upon him to allow public building bills and other measures to which he has been opposed to pass, and it is equally certain that none of the important bills pending in the Senate, with the possible exception of the Immigration bill, can be brought to a vote during the present session. Business is about at a standstill in the Senate, as it is in the House, and the situation is becoming more confused every day. The Nicaragua Canal bill still stands as a buffer against everything else in the Senate, for it now has the right of way against everything except the appropriation bills. Its opponents will not permit it to come to a vote, and their task of defeating it becomes daily more easy as the end of the session approaches. As for the Bankruptcy bill, the Pacific Railroads bill, and the General Arbitration Treaty with England, it is quite evident that they will all be found on the calendar unacted upon when the Fifty-fourth Congress expires on March 4.

It is known to be the desire of President-elect McKinley to have all appropriation bills passed at this session. He and Chairman Dingley propose to see to it that no business is transacted at the special session except the enactment of a tariff law.

PRICE OF ARMOR PLATE.

The House Committee May Vote to Fix It at $400 a Ton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The disposition of the troublesome question of armor plate, its cost, &c., appears to be one upon which the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs cannot speedily reach a conclusion. An hour and a half was consumed this morning in the consideration of the Chandler report, but no decision was reached. The main question before the committee is what sum shall be fixed as the proper amount to be paid for armor plate. The firms are now receiving $500 and $550 a ton. The consensus of opinion appears to be in favor of naming the price in the bill instead of leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of the Navy, as has been suggested by some members of the committee. It is believed that in the end the committee will adopt the figures of Secretary Herbert, viz., $400 a ton. Extremists on the committee go even lower than Mr. Chandler, $300 a ton, Mr. Tillman having said that $100 a ton was sufficient for this work. If the price is fixed at $400 a ton there will be a saving of about $150 a ton, or $500,000 on each warship. The committee is favorable to a provision in the bill fixing the price to be paid for this armor, which will also carry an appropriation sufficient to enable the Secretary, in his discretion, to purchase or build an armor plate plant for the Government. This will be done, if at all, not so much because it is believed the Government will ever build such a plant, but for the reason that a provisional appropriation for such a plant will compel the firms to supply armor at the price fixed by Congress.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

SPEAKER REED KILLS THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Hold-Up of Post Office Nominations—Outdoor Lavatory for the Crews of the Senate Car Line—Congressman McEwan to Ignore Bosses in Distributing Offices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The bill for the reorganization of the army, reported to the House last week, has probably been killed by Speaker Reed, who has informed Mr. Hull of the Committee on Military Affairs and other advocates of the measure that no bill carrying so large an appropriation for new legislation will be passed this session. Its friends had expected to have clear sailing, and a poll of the House satisfied them that if it came to a vote it would pass. They were about to ask a day for its consideration, when the ultimatum came from Mr. Reed, which settles its fate for this session. Mr. Reed says he is not opposed to army reorganization, but that the condition of the Treasury will not permit an outlay of over $1,000,000, which the bill calls for to carry out its provisions. The increase of 5,000 men and the promotions which would immediately follow its passage would lead to a yearly increase of the annual appropriations for the support of the army by $1,500,000.

For years a bill having in view some general reorganization scheme has been before Congress, and has been approved and recommended by every Secretary in the last two administrations. The new system of coast defence, which will call for an increase of the artillery arm by two regiments, will make it imperative in a short time to authorize the men, and when these are provided it will be necessary, the army experts say, to introduce the three battalion system at the same time. Gen. Miles, when informed to-day of the defeat of the bill, expressed great surprise, as he had believed its passage was almost certain.

For more than an hour this afternoon the Senate, in executive session, engaged in some good-natured criticism of the conduct of the Post Office Committee in failing to report the nominations now before it. The debate came about in the effort to confirm the Postmaster at Clay Centre, Kan., Mr. Peffer urging such action and Mr. Baker, his colleague, antagonizing it. The matter went over until Monday. A protest has also been received from the Republicans of Florida against the confirmation of the Postmaster nominated for Daytonia, Fla., and that was drawn into the discussion.

The nomination of Charles F. Amidon to be District Judge for the district of North Dakota, which has been favorably reported to the Senate, was recommitted by general consent at the request of Senator Hansbrough of that State, he having been absent when this action was taken. Mr. Hansbrough is opposed to Mr. Amidon, and informed the Senate that the bar of North Dakota was of the same mind.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures at its meeting to-day acted on two measures, but did not consider the Senate bill providing for the appointment of delegates to an International Monetary Conference to be held in the future. This bill and two others on the same subject, introduced by members of the House, were made the special order for a meeting to be held on Saturday next. The committee ordered favorable reports on bills authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make experiments as to the best metal or combination of metals for minor coinage and for new designs for those coins; and on the bill to maintain and protect the integrity of coins of the United States by providing that no coins shall be refused in exchange at or in payment to the Treasury of the United States on account of being clipped, mutilated, punched, or burnt, so long as they can be recognized as genuine United States coins, but authorizes the Secretary to deduct from the value of such mutilated coins an amount equal to the coinage value of the metal which has been taken out by mutilation. Mutilated coins are to be redeemed in sums of $20 or multiples thereof.

Secretary Herbert has directed that no further proceedings be taken in the case of Commander Royal B. Bradford, who was navigating the Montgomery when she was injured in New York harbor off Castle William, Jan. 12. A court of inquiry which considered the case three days later found that no blame could be attached to any one on board the ship, which was properly navigated at the time she struck some unknown object. Admiral Bunce in approving the finding of the court suggested a resurvey of that portion of the harbor, which will be done.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs cleaned up its executive calendar to-day by ordering a favorable report to be made on every nomination before it. The only case in which there was any question was that of Capt. Thomas Henry Barry of the First Infantry, nominated to be Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Major, vice Major John B. Babcock, promoted. No protest of any kind was received, despite the fact that Capt. Barry had been passed over the heads of many officers his senior in the service, and in the absence of protest the committee decided that there was no reason why the nomination should be held up.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day voted to include in the Naval Appropriation bill a transfer of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the repair of the famous old frigate Constitution, from a specific to a general purpose. The appropriation made last year provided for her repair to be used as an adjunct to the naval militia of New Hampshire. By the proposed transfer of the appropriation she may be repaired and then used for any purpose in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. Constructor Hichborne told the committee that the $7,900 available would put the Constitution in condition to go anywhere.

A bill establishing a Department of Public Health, prepared and indorsed by the Pan-American Medical Congress, was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire. The duties of this department may be inferred from the title, but the range of subjects to be investigated and upon which reports are directed to be made covers every phase of vital and social statistics, the conditions of the laboring classes and their workshops, the origin and classification of insanity, the soundness of food and the purity of water supply, &c.

Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont gave a dinner to-night. The guests were Vice-President Stevenson, Richard Croker, Nathan Straus, Speaker Reed, Senators Sherman, Cameron, Hale, Aldrich, Chandler, Gray, Murphy, Brice, Smith, and Lodge, and Gen. Miles. Messrs. Croker and Straus will visit Fort Myer and inspect the cavalry drill to-morrow under the escort of Secretary Lamont.

The officials of the Underground Electric Railroad, one branch of which terminates almost at the doors of the Senate chamber, are very careful to maintain among their employees the esprit de corps necessary among those who come in frequent personal contact with United States Senators. Where the "Senate car line," as it is called, ends, there has been placed a set of toilet articles, including a wash basin and stand, water bucket, towels, and soap. As the crew of each car arrive at the Senate end of the route and prepare to make a return trip on which Senators are apt to be passengers, they are expected to use the toilet articles and make themselves presentable. The public at large, especially strangers who are not accustomed to the ways of Washington, daily gaze with surprise on this outdoor lavatory and wonder what it all means.

Representative McEwan of Jersey City has a novel plan for testing the sentiment of his constituency in the matter of appointees for Government office in his district. He proposes to send a postal card to each voter in Jersey city, with the names of the applicants for office printed on it, with instructions to the voter to indicate by check mark or otherwise the man whom he favors for office. Mr. McEwan believes he has struck upon a plan whereby the will of the people of his district can be ascertained. There are only four Presidential Post Offices in his district, and of course he will not have to send out as many cards as a member having more offices to look after. Several bosses in Mr. McEwan's district have been trying to dictate to him who shall and who shall not be appointed, but he is determined to heed the will of the people and ignore the bosses. His motto is: "No boss shall rule my district."

Senator Elkins of West Virginia, says the Washington *Post*, tells a story of Judge Nathan Goff, whom Mr. McKinley desires to make his Attorney-General, which is illustrative of the man's character. Judge Goff served in the civil war, and was incarcerated in Libby Prison for four months. At the same time a Confederate spy of the name of Armsey, caught within the Union lines, was condemned to be shot. The Confederates sent word to the Federals that if the spy was executed Goff's life would be taken in retaliation. Goff was informed that this would be done, and immediately wrote a letter to President Lincoln, which is now on file in the War Department. In it were these words:

"If Armsey is guilty, he should be executed, regardless of the consequences to me. The life of a single soldier should not stand in the way of adherence to the great principle."

No Revolution in Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Lazo Arriaga, denies the published statement that a revolution is now in progress in Guatemala. In reply to a telegram sent by him to his home government respecting this report, he was informed by cable last night that not only is there no revolution in the republic, but that the entire country is at peace.

If you had a story to tell, one that you knew was true, one you wanted believed, how would you tell it?

Use big adjectives, high-sounding phrases, or tell it quietly?

Perhaps we're too modest.

As good clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings as money can buy.

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LILIUOKALANI'S ANCESTRY.

Secretary Palmer Gives the Pedigree of the Dethroned Queen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—All outdoor engagements of Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Hawaii, have been cancelled and until Sunday morning she will remain in her room at the Shoreham. An attack of influenza, which still clings to "her Majesty," necessitates this. She would have gone to the Capitol to-day but for the fact that she was not in the best of health or spirits. Monday or Tuesday she will visit the lawmakers. She has planned later in the week for a visit to the other Government buildings, and Mount Vernon has also been suggested.

Secretary Palmer, feeling that something ought to be known about Liliuokalani, proposed the following for THE SUN to-night:

"Liliuokalani is the great-grandniece of the celebrated Kapiolani, one of the first persons who were converted to Christianity by the American missionaries from Boston in the year 1820. That lady's husband was Naihe, orator and counsellor of Kamehameha I., surnamed the Great; his father, Kaawe-a-Heulu, was Chief Counsellor of Kamehameha I., and with his two cousins, Keeaumoku and Kameeiumoku, won the crown for the great father of Hawaiian unity and established the kingdom throughout the islands under one head, which peace and union remained unbroken until disturbed by Minister Stevens and the forces of the United States ship Boston, in January, 1893. These facts are recorded in history by Mr. Dibble, Mr. Pogue, and other island historians. Naihe's sister was the great-grandmother of Liliuokalani. Kapiolani was the chieftess who dared to pluck the sacred berries in the crater of Kilauea, in defiance of tradition, and by her act placing her own life in danger, she descended to the Lake of Fire, accompanied by two hundred of her retainers, opened her hymn book and sang praises to the Christians' God close to the boiling lava. She then took the sacred berries and, defying Pele, the Goddess of Fire, she threw the sacred berries into the midst of the burning lake. Thus her history has been handed down to the present day, and the ancient fear of the Fire God, dispelled by her bravery, has never renewed its hold upon her people."

The principal of the Forest Glen (Md.) Seminary called to-day and asked that "the Queen" receive the pupils of his school some time at her convenience. There are eighty pupils, all of whom are young ladies, their ages ranging from 16 upward. Secretary Palmer made arrangements to receive the young ladies next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. They will be met in the public parlor of the hotel. Hawaii has been under discussion among the pupils of the seminary for the past few years, and they are desirous of obtaining a more accurate knowledge of social and political affairs on the island. They hope to accomplish their purpose by an interview with "the Queen."

Congressman Kem of Nebraska and several other gentlemen have written asking to be received, and "her Majesty" will set apart an hour for their reception. Senator Perkins of California and Treasurer Morgan called yesterday, but owing to the absence of "Col." Palmer, who acts as private secretary and chamberlain, they could not be received. "The Queen" admits no one unless Secretary Palmer has given the word.

"Her Majesty" spent a very quiet day translating some Hawaiian music and answering her correspondence from Hawaii. Letters addressed to her with a United States postmark are opened by Secretary Palmer, but all foreign mail is handled by the Queen herself. Within the last three days Secretary Palmer says he has received a half hundred invitations for his "Gracious Lady" to dine or to be present at some social function, but she has declined each and all such invitations.

Col. Crofton Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President, taking advantage of a prerogative rarely exercised, placed Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, commanding the Fifteenth Infantry, with headquarters at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on the retired list of the army to-day, under the statute enabling the Executive, as Commander-in-Chief, to retire an officer who reaches the age of 62 years. Col. Crofton reached the required age last December. The Fifteenth Infantry, when stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, was considered poorly disciplined, and an effort was made a year ago to retire Col. Crofton for physical disability, but the Examining Board did not find him incapacitated to command, and shortly afterward the regiment was ordered away from Chicago and sent to the Mexican border. Col. Crofton ranked No. 4 among army Colonels, and would probably have been promoted to General before his compulsory retirement in 1898.

Senator Harris Has an Operation Performed on His Eye.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Harris of Tennessee, who has been quite ill in this city for some time, had an operation performed last night upon one of his eyes, which has given him great relief. The Senator refused to take an anæsthetic, but cocaine was sprayed locally, and, in spite of his age, the Senator stood the shock very well. The oculist is yet unable to determine whether or not the sight will be destroyed. The operation consisted in the removal of part of the diseased tissue from the outer corner of the left eye. A second operation of a similar nature will have to be performed later on.

Admiral Bunce's Fleet Sails.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Admiral Bunce put to sea this morning from Hampton Roads with the flagship New York, Columbia, Amphitrite, Indiana, and Fern. He expects to pick up the Marblehead outside the capes. The fleet will proceed to Charleston, S. C., for exercises off that harbor from the 8th to the 13th inst. The Puritan and Terror are expected to join the squadron before the evolutions commence.

Hunter's Point Dog Catcher Overpaid.

John J. Sullivan, a former keeper of the dog pound in Long Island City, sued the city on unpaid warrants given him for services rendered. Sullivan had received $1,286, and wanted more. Justice Garretson, who heard the case, rendered a decision yesterday to the effect that instead of being entitled to $2 a day for every day in the year, Sullivan could only draw pay during the period from June 15 to Dec. 15 in each year that he was employed. The Justice decided that Sullivan had been overpaid to the extent of $750, and he gave judgment to the city for that amount. Sullivan held office for three years under the administration of former Mayor Sanford.

Erie Cashier Short in His Accounts.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Charles Thoman, cashier for the Erie Railroad Company here, was arrested last midnight charged with grand larceny. Thoman is said to be short in his accounts nearly $1,000. He made a full confession. He is about 24 years of age and has been in the company's employ over ten years.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

DRY DOCK 21 INCHES SHORT

THE DEFECT IN THE NAVY DRY DOCK AT THE BROOKLYN YARD.

Commodore Matthews First Heard of It Through The Sun and Ordered an Examination—A Court of Inquiry May Be Ordered to Fix the Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There seems to be trouble ahead for the Government official responsible for the defect in the new dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a court of inquiry will probably be ordered to locate the blame. Commodore Matthews admitted to-day that until the publication in THE SUN last week he had supposed that those superintending the work were properly attending to the business of the department. He ordered an examination and re-measurement of the dock, and a report has been received here showing that it is just 21 inches short.

The disclosures made by the report are a surprise to the department and will unquestionably lead to further investigation to fix the blame. It is not so much that the value of the dock is effected by the loss of twenty-one inches, as the fact that if it can be built shorter than the plans prescribed without the officials in charge of the inspection work knowing about it, other defects far greater in importance may be developed which may seriously impair the strength and utility of what was intended should be the greatest dock on the Atlantic coast.

Either one of two officers may be found responsible for the defect. When first begun Engineer Asserson, the senior officer of his grade and for many years stationed at the yard, was placed in charge, and was succeeded later by Engineer Menocal of Nicaragua Canal fame, with Lieut. Peary of Arctic note as his assistant. Mr. Peary is acknowledged to have discovered the fault and reported it to the Washington authorities, although Commodore Matthews, under whose direction all dry docks are placed, would not admit to-day how he became advised of the defect. The Commodore said that he believed the dock to be well constructed and would show when tested in the next three weeks that it was the finest of its kind the navy has. He is not pleased to learn, however, that a dock could be built nearly two feet shorter than the design called for. He declines to say what action will be taken by the authorities, but he intimates that the error will be carefully looked into and the person found responsible held to strict accountability.

No dock ever undertaken for the navy has caused more trouble and expense than this new dock at Brooklyn. The first contractor, Mr. Gillis of Brooklyn, could not fulfil his contract, and another award was later made to the present contractors, who encountered serious trouble with quicksand soon after undertaking the work. As first planned it was to be 600 feet long, but later the designs were changed so as to give the dock an additional length of seventy feet. It has been four years building, when it should have been completed in half that time.

COL. MICHELL ATTACKED.

Brooklyn's Deputy Excise Commissioner Complained of to the Grand Jury.

C. Augustus Haviland, a real estate broker of Classon avenue, Brooklyn, and other property owners of that section, are determined to have the Raines law strictly enforced. Last week they brought suit through former Supreme Court Justice Clement for the revocation of the liquor tax certificate granted to Harry L. Price for a saloon at the corner of Classon and Greene avenues. They alleged that the saloon was within 200 feet of property used exclusively for residential purposes. At the trial Price testified that he had measured the distance of the saloon from the private residences according to the measurements ordered by Deputy Excise Commissioner Henry H. Michell. He said Mr. Michell ordered him to measure up one side of the street and then over the street crosswalk to the front entrance of the store. Under this measurement, the saloon was not within the prohibitory 200 feet.

It was shown on the trial that the printed instructions of State Excise Commissioner Lyman stated that measurements were to be made by the most direct method. The certificate was revoked by Justice Gaynor.

Before beginning these proceedings Mr. Haviland and others sent a letter to the District Attorney asking him to present the matter to the Grand Jury. The letter was presented to the jury, who suggested that a civil case first be brought. It was brought, with the above result. Now it is expected that Mr. Backus will again present the letter to the Grand Jury. The letter, it is said, asks for a criminal investigation of Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell's methods.

Thomas C. Jenks, a lawyer, is getting ready to make an application for revocation of the certificate of a saloon on Taylor street. It was ascertained yesterday that a week ago Mr. Jenks called at the District Attorney's office and saw Assistant District Attorney Ward. He told Mr. Ward that unless the District Attorney took action in the matter at once he would see that a petition was sent to Gov. Black asking for Mr. Backus's removal.

Mr. Backus, when asked about this yesterday afternoon, said that he had heard the story from Mr. Ward, but he declined to discuss it. He was asked about the letter sent by Mr. Haviland in relation to Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell, and he acknowledged that he had such a letter and that he intended to lay it before the Grand Jury. Further than this he declined to talk.

IS THIS WHISTLER INSANE?

A Clerk Taken to Bellevue Pavilion Because He Whistled.

When John H. Wolf, a clerk, returned to his home at 317 Broome street at 6 o'clock Wednesday night he appeared to be greatly excited. When his wife Barbara tried to quiet him he began to pace up and down the floor and whistle loudly. Then he put on his hat, and rushing out of the house, stood on the curb of the sidewalk and began to whistle louder than ever. A crowd gathered quickly, and Wolf kept on whistling to them. At length he put his fingers in his mouth and emitted a series of ear-splitting whistles. They were heard a block away, and brought Policeman Johnson of the Eldridge street station to the spot on a run. He couldn't make Wolf stop his whistling, and took him to the station. An ambulance took him to Gouverneur Hospital.

There the surgeons declared that he was insane, and he was transferred to Bellevue. He kept up his shrill whistling all through the journey, and was still piping away on his fingers when he was removed to the insane pavilion. His wife declared that she couldn't account for the prisoner's singular behavior. He had abandoned whistling when Dr. Robertson visited the pavilion yesterday. The doctor thinks that Wolf is merely suffering from temporary aberration of mind, and that he will be all right again in a little while.

Receivers to Wind Up the Murray Hill Bank.

The motion of a majority of the depositors of the Murray Hill Bank, who wished to avoid the delay and expenses of the receivership by having the assets appraised and sold at an upset price to be named by the Court, has been denied by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, who points out several legal objections. He quotes this from an affidavit of Receiver O'Brien:

"The receivers are advised that the stockholders of the company at the time of its insolvency are liable to an amount equal to the par value of their stock, and that such liability can be enforced if the assets be administered in the manner required by law, but that if such assets be placed in the hands of an unofficial body, such an act may void the stockholders' liability. The receivers are further advised, and from their investigation thus far they verily believe that the directors of the bank are liable in damages to a large amount for their acts with respect to the administration of its affairs. This liability, however, is dependent upon the exhaustion of the assets in the usual and ordinary sense of administration."

No Stay for Valentine.

Justice Truax has refused to grant a stay and a certificate of reasonable doubt to Walter D. Valentine, the bucket shop broker, who was convicted lately before Recorder Goff of the larceny of $3 and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. The certificate was asked for mainly on the ground that Recorder Goff was biased, having had Valentine before him as a witness in the Lexow investigation, where he took occasion to call Valentine some very hard names. Lawyer Steinhardt said when he applied for the stay that there was not a case on record where an appeal had been taken from the Recorder's rulings without a reversal. If this be so, the record in this instance has been broken.

Wants to Tax Bicycles $1 a Year.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—Senator Marigold presented in the State Senate to-day a bill to tax bicycles $1 per year.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
Odds and Ends,
all reduced.