PRESIDENT CRESPO CALLS IT CRIME.

Treason for Venezuelans to Disagree with the Government's Action.

His Proposition to Congress Calls Forth Adverse Criticism in the Southern Republic.

GRATEFUL HOMAGE TO THIS COUNTRY

Column to Be Erected in Caracas to United States Citizens Who Were Executed for Assisting General Miranda.

Caracas, Venezuela, Feb. 28.—The political situation remains unchanged. Even the President's message did not create the looked for enthusiasm. Venezuela awaits anxiously for new developments. Articles have appeared in the local press discussing the question whether Venezuela could or could not treat directly with England, after having solicited the friendly interference of the United States. Some claim that Venezuela could deal with England, withdrawing the power of attorney she gave to the United States, for, after all, the interference of the United States is as much for the interest of that country as for Venezuela, based, as it is, on the Monroe doctrine's fundamental principle, "America for the Americans," and that even if this republic were willing to cede her territory to England, the United States, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine, would interfere.

Others, and the majority, insist that resumption of relations with England would mean the return to first principles, when "le perfide Albion," before the States' interference, disdained to notice the weaker nation's claims. To break with an ally so strong and powerful as the United States would be perfect folly and would place Venezuela at England's mercy.

On the 23d inst. the President's message was read to Congress. The Minister of the Interior read the message, of which the following are the most important points:

In resuming the Administration's work during the past year, I regret being obliged to mention the most unexpected and unjustified revolutionary movement which took place in the early part of November last. In such a short space of time did the Government's timely action upset the sinister work that the notice of the revolt was immediately followed by the good news of the complete re-establishment of peace.

After commenting on the folly of such attempts, "based on misguided ambition," just as the country is settling into peace and prosperity the President made the following statement:

In these moments, when the country requires of its sons unity of action, when the Government has no other aim, thought or care, than the national honor, the mere disagreement of a citizen should be a crime, and consequently all future revolutionary attempts should be classed as the greatest of crimes—treason against the country.

This paragraph has called forth a great deal of criticism. For, as its critics say, though unity is absolutely necessary for successful action, how can the mere disagreement become a crime?

This claim of the President is contrary to all constitutional guarantees. If a difference of opinion constitutes a crime against existing Government, no one can find fault with the actions of the Government, and what would become of the liberty of the press? Who will fight against the actual Government's candidate, and whose liberty of person will the authorities respect, when without restraint they can declare as criminals and traitors those who differ with them in politics?

With regard to military armaments and defences the President said:

The militia enlistment count is still unfinished, but gives us already some 200,000 men. Besides, the necessary amount of rifles, several batteries are needed, both for mountain and field work, and some heavy guns for our forts, besides a number of torpedo boats for the defences of our ports and navigable rivers.

The paragraphs referring to the present Anglo-Venezuelan controversy were awaited with interest, but the result is disappointing. They are merely repetitions of known facts, only enhanced in value by their official character. They read as follows:

In speaking of our boundary dispute with British Guiana, I must express my deepest gratitude * * *after the act of noble justice exercised by the Great Northern Republic, to settle a difference whose dangerous effects are extending day by day and constitute a grave menace to the integrity of the American nations. * * *

The efforts of the Government I represent to place a peaceful solution on the ancient and arduous boundary question with the Demerara Colony are receiving to-day powerful aid by the solicited interposition of a friendly State, whose advice and acts cannot be construed by Her Majesty's Government as being derived from anything but a laudable desire to end a perpetual conflict contrary to the laws of international equilibrium. * * *

It would not be worthy of modern civilization that a republic, for lack of population or other resources, should be denied the power to discuss or settle its territorial titles, or to defend the same in the usual manner adopted by all.

Crespo concluded his remarks on this subject with the following sentence:

For such a high service (the interference of the United States) we owe Washington's country the homage of gratitude, which all Venezuela has expressed, and I ask of you a joint expression of the national sentiment.

In regard to Crespo's request for an expression of the national feeling by Congress in session a committee has been appointed, which will shortly present a memorial for that body's approval.

Crespo made the following remarks on the Cuban question:

The island of Cuba has again risen to assert its independence of Spain. Naturally this has caused expressions of sympathy from independent America, creating in Venezuela popular meetings of a peaceful character. Those interested in the cause have sought to get some recognition for it from this Government, which the duties of strict neutrality have made impossible.

Carnival ended on Tuesday night, February 18, with great eclat. The prize for the best allegory on the present Anglo-Venezuelan dispute was awarded to a very clever display of an Englishman mounted on a monstrous turtle. They slowly moved up the street, illustrating the slow but sure inroad in the Guiana country, which is laid at England's door.

In the Winter of 1805-6 General Miranda, the noble Venezuelan whose efforts to free his country from Spain are part of the martyr's page in the world's history, organized an expedition from the United States. After its disastrous results, the following American citizens were executed on the Plaza at Puerto Cabello, on July 21, 1806: Captain Thomas Donohue, Lieutenants Thomas Billop, James Gardner, Gustavus Burgrud, Charles Johnson, Paul T. George, Daniel Kempser, Miles T. Hall and John Ferris and Second Lieutenant Francis Farquharson.

According to a recent decree, Venezuela will attest her gratitude to these men who fought in her early struggles and died for her by erecting a bronze column on the spot where they were executed to keep their memory green.

Our great national holiday, the historical Fourth of July, is the date fixed for its inauguration.

Two Held for Burglary.

George Gebhard, a laborer, of No. 310 West Fortieth street, was the complainant in Jefferson Market Court yesterday against John Burns, of No. 425 West Fortieth street, and James Monahan, of No. 412 West Fortieth street, whom he charged with burglary. Detectives Pepperted and Taylor, of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, told Magistrate Cornell that the two prisoners had broken into Gebhard's room last Friday night during his absence and had stolen some clothing. The Magistrate adjourned the case until to-day in order that the detectives might bring to court the janitor of the premises, who had seen the prisoners working at the door.

RAINES ON HIS PET BILL.

Discusses Features of the Excise Measure and Points Out Where Law-Abiding Saloonmen Will Be Protected.

Albany, March 8.—Senator Raines is very decided in his opinion that the Raines Liquor Tax bill will pass the Senate and Assembly and be sent to Governor Morton for his signature in its present form, as it was agreed upon in the Republican Senatorial caucus.

Speaking of the provisions of the law the Senator said: "Four grades of licenses are provided for. First, the regular saloon and hotel license; second, upon the business of trafficking in liquors in quantities of less than five gallons, not to be drunk on the premises; third, for pharmacists, by whom liquors can only be sold upon a physician's prescription, and fourth, for transportation companies.

"The tax under the first grade is $800 in New York, $650 in Brooklyn, $500 in cities of between 50,000 and 500,000 inhabitants, $350 in a city or a village of between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, $30 in places of between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, $200 in places of between 1,200 and 5,000 inhabitants, and $100 for all other places.

"The fee for the other grades in the various localities divided as above are:

"Second grade—First group, $500; second, $400; third, $3,00; fourth, $200; fifth, $100; sixth, $75; seventh, $50.

"Third grade—First group, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $30; fifth, $20; sixth, $15; seventh, $10.

"The fee of $200 is charged under the fourth grade for each car, steamboat or vessel licensed.

"Next in importance in the bill comes the feature providing for a direct vote in towns by the local voters as to whether the sale of liquors shall be authorized in such towns or not. The question will be as to the exclusion or non-exclusion of sale in such towns. No local option is provided for cities or wards.

"The penalties for excise violation involve, among other things, the forfeiture of the tax receipt, and, consequently, the right to sell.

"For the first time in this State it is provided that a portion of the revenues derived from the tax receipts shall be paid into the State Treasury. The feature of the present law which requires saloons to be closed on Sunday is retained in this bill, and the hour which has hitherto been called the 'magic hour,' between 12 o'clock Sunday night and 1 o'clock Monday morning, is now a close hour.

"The main features of the bill are the abolition of Excise Boards, a State tax with a division between localities and the State, which tax, though not as high as some would desire, means that those engaged in the traffic, so long as they obey the law, need have no fear of being disturbed by demands from any source for blackmail."

Senator Raines denied that he was to be appointed by the Governor under the bill as the State Commissioner of Excise.

ORGANIZING FOR M'KINLEY.

Clubs Forming to Support Him in Western New York.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 8.—The McKinley men seem to be on top at this end of the State, with good prospects of remaining there until after the caucuses have been held. A Buffalo Republican paper recently interviewed people from all over Western New York and showed conclusively that McKinley has the sentiment with him and that the people were against the machine rule and the Morton boom. McKinley clubs immediately began to spring up in all the cities and towns and a perfect boom for the Ohio statesman was the result. Last night Niagara Falls fell in line and a McKinley club with two hundred members was formed here. There is also a club in Lockport with over seven hundred members.

From all Assembly and Senate districts in this end of the State comes the information that the McKinley boomers will contest the election of delegates at the primaries, but this does not disconcert the Morton machine men, for they wink their eye and significantly tap their pockets and say: "Wait and see." Another significant feature of the McKinley movement is that he has the support of nearly all the leading Republican papers of Western New York. Now and then some little machine sheet is heard singing for Morton, whose editor has received some political help from the Governor.

SEIZED HIS UNCLE'S ISLAND.

Both Have Life Leases, but the Nephew Thought His Title Stronger.

Portsmouth, N. H., March 8.—A fair example of England's style of taking possession of islands and other lands was illustrated here to-day. At an early hour the steamer Howell left here with Lawyer Kelly and a party of men and steamed to Cedar Island, of the Isles of Shoals, where a landing was made and possession taken.

Lemuel Caswell an old weather-beaten salt, has a lifelong lease of Cedar Island in his possession, obtained from Moses Stevens, of Newburyport. Clarence Caswell, his nephew, has a lease of the island obtained from the Messrs. Laighton, who claim to be the owners. It was during Lemuel's absence that Clarence determined to take possession of the island. Both nephew and uncle have been at loggerheads for years.

A Sightseer Run Over.

George Bender, a farmer from Greenville, N. J., came to this city Saturday afternoon to see the sights. While crossing Greenwich street, near Vesey, he failed to see two horses and a truck that were bearing down on him. He was knocked down and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital for the night. Roscoe Williams, the truck driver, was arrested, but was discharged in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning because Bender did not appear against him. The farmer was not badly hurt, and had left the hospital for home early in the morning, saying that he would not appear against the driver.

BROKEN HEARTS AND A BROKEN HOME.

Pitiful Efforts of a Wife and Mother to Secure a Pardon for Their Loved One.

President Ignores the Recommendation of United States Judge and District Attorney.

ONE OF ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S CASES.

A Flatbush Man, Convicted of Violating the Postal Laws, Serves a Term Within a Few Blocks of His Home.

For nearly two years two women—one a mother whose hair is silvered, the other a wife who is hardly more than a girl—worked unceasingly in the hope of obtaining the pardon of a young man convicted of offences against the postal laws of the United States and confined in the Kings County Penitentiary. They failed. Having served out his sentence of three years, except the time allowed for good behavior, William Scott, Jr., will be released on April 1. The young wife and the aged mother who have struggled so hard for him are feverishly anxious for his release, as his father is dying and may not live to see the son, who was his idol, and who brought sorrow upon those who loved him.

William Scott, Sr., owns a little home at the corner of East Eighth and Montgomery streets, Flatbush, where he and his wife have lived for twenty-two years. The son, who was an agent for a billiard manufacturer, married Lillian Stevenson, a pretty little woman of eighteen years, in January, 1893. Eight months later, on September 22, the young husband was arrested, charged with sending "French pictures" through the mails. Anthony Comstock was the complainant. The young man pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years at hard labor by Justice Benedict. He was confined in the Penitentiary within a stone's throw of the house in which his loved ones lived.

The blow to the wife, mother and father was stunning. For a time they let the matter rest and then the two women began the struggle for the boy's pardon.

They were inexperienced, and when a man who was said to have influence in Washington was recommended to them as a desirable agent they at once engaged him. Of what little money they had they gave freely. At first they were hopeful, but delays saddened them, and they finally became sick at heart.

They called at the United States District-Attorney's office in Brooklyn, and had an interview with Assistant District-Attorney Robert H. Roy. He, upon the report of Mr. Comstock, had just sent to Washington a recommendation that the young man's pardon be refused.

"It was then virtually too late to do anything," said Mr. Roy yesterday, "but Mrs. Scott was so persistent and her ladylike demeanor so impressed me, that I took the trouble to investigate and reopen the case. I believed that the defendant had received a rather severe sentence, as compared with the punishment awarded to others guilty of similar offences, and for that reason recommended a commutation of his sentence. The defendant's mother also called upon me, and exhibited, with regard to the prisoner, that tender devotion and loyalty that had characterized the conduct of his wife."

Mr. Roy's recommendation, although it had the approval of Judge Benedict, failed of its purpose. The President refused to interfere.

The news when it came, finally, almost broke the heart of the little woman with the big, brown eyes. She and her husband's mother tried bravely to bear up under their sorrow, because the father was daily growing weaker, and they wanted to cheer him.

Scott's father is now at the point of death, and as his wife said: "I fear he will not live until Will comes out of prison. Besides, I hardly know what we will do when Will comes home. His business has gone to ruin, and goodness only knows what will become of us. Our little home has been broken up, and my heart is very nearly broken also."

Convict William Scott.

Condemned to three years' imprisonment for violation of the postal laws, he has been serving his term at Crow Hill Penitentiary, within a few blocks of his home in Flatbush. He will be released on the expiration of his term on April 1. For two years his wife and mother have, by every possible avenue, sought his pardon, but in spite of a favorable recommendation from District-Attorney Roy and United States Judge Benedict, President Cleveland declined to interfere. Mr. Anthony Comstock opposed the pardon.

AUCTION SALES. Women have the reputation of being persistent bargain hunters, and it is a good thing for husbands and fathers that they are. But there are lots of men also who are bargain hunters. You reach both through an advertisement under the classification of Auction Sales in the Journal at 10 cents per line, and you can get the advertisement repeated in Das Morgen-Journal free if you wish it.

BEARD'S BOLD BURGLARS.

Police Declare That the Colored Janitor Has Been Indulging in Some Lurid Fiction.

Acting Captain Vredenburgh and Detectives Lang and McNaught, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, spent yesterday investigating a story which appeared in a morning newspaper of how the colored janitor of All Angels' Church, West End avenue and Eighty-first street, had been attacked by burglars who were in quest of a richly jewelled cross. The story told how the janitor, Peter Beard, fired three shots at the burglars and kept them at bay for hours, while they all the time were seeking his life.

As the result of the investigation Captain Vredenburgh last night reported to Chief Conlin that, in his opinion, the story was a "fake."

"The storm door of the church is usually left open," said Captain Vredenburgh. "The brass knob to the inside door is gone. It is likely that some one did try to get in that way and stole the knob. The noise that Beard claims to have heard was likely this. According to his statement made to me, Beard says that he came up the basement steps and that he was chased back. That he ran in and slammed the door. That accounts for the glass in the door being broken. The story says that Beard drew his revolver and fired three times through the broken glass. If he did so, and the bullets went through the narrow space, they would have struck the stone wall of the court.

"There is not the slightest evidence, other than his statement, that any shots were fired. There is absolutely no evidence of any one having tried to force an entrance. Had the shots been fired they would likely have been heard by the policeman on the beat or by somebody else. The private watchman on that beat does not go 500 feet away."

The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, assistant rector of All Angels' Church, and John Irving, Jr., the sexton, do not believe the janitor's story, and so expressed themselves to Captain Vredenburgh. Beard says that the alleged attempted burglary was made Wednesday night, but not a word did he say about it to Mr. Townsend or the sexton.

A BOMB SENT TO ARMOUR.

Post Office Authorities Got a Fright When They Saw It.

Chicago, March 8.—The employes of the Hyde Park Postal Station, at Fifty-fifth street and Kimbark avenue, were thrown into a great state of excitement last evening by the discovery of a supposed dynamite bomb that, from general appearance, was capable of blowing up the entire establishment.

The object of suspicion was concealed in a small pasteboard box four inches long and one and a half inches in height, and was addressed to P. D. Armour.

The officials of the Hyde Park Postal Station have reason to believe that the supposed bomb was the work of a practical joker, as the contents of the box were known all about by callers before it was opened.

PARKER IS GOING TO ALBANY,

With a Squad of Policemen He Will Oppose the Page Pension Bill.

Commissioner Parker at the head of a delegation of policemen, will go to Albany to oppose the passage of Senator Page's bill, which provides that the clerks and other employes, including the elevator man, employed at Police Headquarters in Mulberry street, should get a slice of the Police Pension fund, which is maintained by the uniformed members of the force contributing two per cent of their salary.

The bill has recently passed the Senate and is now before the House. Senator Page is supposed to have introduced the bill at the instance of Commissioner Roosevelt.

Caught Stealing a Case of Hats.

Henry Lux, twenty-two years old, was held for trial in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Henry Untiedt, a wholesale hatter at No. 13 Astor place. Lux secreted himself in the store on Saturday afternoon. Joseph Ettlinger, the stenographer for the hatter, returned to the place in the evening to do some work. While writing at his desk he saw Lux coming from the storeroom carrying a case of hats. He seized Lux and shouted for help, and Detective McGinnis ran into the place and arrested Lux.

CITY JOTTINGS.

Nathaniel Hirschfield, seventeen years old, of No. 101 East One Hundred and Ninth street, was charged with larceny in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by his employer, Henry L. Jacobs, who has a clothing store on Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street. Detective Rohrig, of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, told Magistrate Cornell that Jacobs caught the boy stealing a vest and forced him to confess that he had stolen other property. The boy gave no excuse for his crime and Magistrate Cornell held him for trial.

Simon J. Heiman, twenty-three years old, of No. 115 Canal street, who was caught by Detective Bonnoll on Saturday night while attempting to burglarize the store of H. Richter & Son, at No. 627 Broadway, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and remanded.

John C. Jones, a compositor, of No. 175 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, accidentally walked into an open elevator shaft from the fifth floor of a printing office at No. 58 Centre street yesterday. He fell three stories to the top of the elevator, breaking his leg and fracturing several ribs. At the Hudson Street Hospital it was said that his recovery was doubtful.

George Campion, of No. 42 Riverdale avenue, was knocked down and badly beaten yesterday at Riverdale avenue and Beach street by George Branigan and another man with whom he had had an altercation. The men escaped and Campion was taken to the Fordham Hospital.

Frank Harris, thirty years old, who describes himself as a medical student, of No. 455 Second avenue, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and asked to be taken care of. An examination showed that he was suffering from alcoholism, and that he had been drinking heavily for some time.

MILITARY DRILL FOR THE POLICE.

Officers and Patrolmen to Be Prepared for a Street Parade in June.

They Will Receive Their Instructions from Capt. Allaire in a Regimental Armory.

FULLY 3,500 MEN WILL BE IN LINE.

Heads of the Force to Be Given Their First Drill To-morrow—Mounted Men Will Practise at the Polo Grounds.

Captains, sergeants and roundsmen, including the acting roundsmen recently named by the Police Board, will receive orders to-day to report at the Twelfth Regiment Armory at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Their presence at the armory will inaugurate the first of the drills through which every member of the metropolitan force will be put in anticipation of the annual drill, which will probably take place on June 1.

Captain Anthony Allaire.

He is recognized authority on military tactics on the New York police force, and is the drill master of the men. The police will have a street parade June 1, and the drilling of the men will begin to-morrow in the Twelfth Regiment Armory. Captain Allaire will first drill the officers of the force and will then give instructions to the patrolmen.

While the Police Board Friday expressed itself in favor of a parade—the force now being in good condition and properly and fully officered—no positive decision was arrived at until Saturday, when the Commissioners agreed to have a parade.

Captain Allaire, the acknowledged military tactician of the force, was instructed to make the necessary arrangement for the drilling of the men. Commissioner Andrews, who is taking great interest in the matter, through the courtesy of Colonel Dowd, of the Twelfth Regiment, received permission to use the regiment's armory, at Ninth avenue and Sixty-first street.

GOOD DRILL ROOM SECURED.

A finer drill room than that of the Twelfth Regiment would be hard to find. It is as large as the Seventh's, and the armory itself is provided with all the facilities for conducting the drill of the policemen, the floor being spacious enough to permit of the entire force being assembled at one time.

It is the present intention of Captain Allaire to mass the men for battalion drills after they have become proficient in manoeuvring. This will not be done, however, until each man has been thoroughly drilled in companies. The battalion drills will suffice to give the men an idea of how they must march, and in public 3,500 men will be in line on the day of the parade.

During the battalion drills Chief Conlin and the inspectors will also take part and be assigned the positions they will occupy in the parade. The mounted squad will be drilled at the Polo Grounds.

TO BEGIN DRILL TO-MORROW.

All of the captains, sergeants and roundsmen who can be spared will receive their first instructions to-morrow morning. Many of these men are new in their present positions, owing to the numerous advancements, and much raw material will confront Captain Allaire.

The same condition will be found in the ranks of patrolmen, as there are many new men and the force is naturally rusty because of the long time which has intervened since the last drills. Captain Allaire, however, expects to have them fairly well drilled by Monday, June 1, on which day the parade will probably take place.

The day following Memorial Day this year is Sunday, and as the police parade has always been held the day after Memorial Day, it is doubtful if the Board of Aldermen will permit the stands used on Memorial Day to remain up until the following Monday. Arrangements may be made, however, whereby the "finest" can parade the day before Decoration Day, when the stands will be completed and used by the public.

All of the Commissioners excepting Commissioner Parker are in favor of the parade, but his sanction may be obtained this week. His colleagues are determined that the men shall make a fine showing, and no expense will be spared toward "showing off the boys" in public.

WILL BE DRILLED TUESDAYS.

Strict attention to drills will be demanded of the men. The hours for drilling have been so arranged that they will not conflict with police duty. Tuesday of each week will be drill day. The hours will be from 10 to 11 in the forenoon, and 1 to 2 in the afternoon.

After the captains, sergeants and roundsmen have received their instructions from Drill Master Allaire and have reached a stage of proficiency, the rank and file of the department will get their turn. The men will be assigned their positions in line according to size and formed in companies of fifty. They will first be drilled in squads, then companies, and the officers who have already received their instructions will be placed in command, according to rank, captains acting as captains, sergeants as lieutenants and roundsmen as corporals.

On the day of the parade Chief Conlin will be the colonel and Inspector Cortright and Acting Inspectors McCullagh and Brooks—who may be full-fledged inspectors by that time—will fill the relative positions of lieutenant-colonel, major and adjutant.

Captain Allaire says that the dignity of the last parade was marred by the fact that many of the men in line chewed gum. He will insist this year that every man throw away his gum before the march commences.

HE MADE SURE OF DEATH.

Inventor Davicco First Took Laudanam and Then Shot Himself at His Desk.

Edward Davicco, an Italian, committed suicide sometime between the hours of 6 o'clock Saturday night and noon yesterday by shooting himself under the right ear with a revolver while seated at his desk on the third floor of the office building No. 1180 Broadway.

Davicco was about thirty-eight years of age and until about two months ago boarded at No. 152 West Twenty-fifth street. About two years ago he invented a powder which he claimed when sprinkled over coal or wood caused the fuel to last longer than under ordinary circumstances. He engaged offices on the third floor of the building No. 1180 Broadway about eighteen months ago, and introduced his invention in this city under the name of the American Eureka Fuel Economizing Company.

For about a year the business flourished, but about three months ago Davicco began complaining that he had not made the amount of money he expected to from his invention. Two months ago he was forced to move from his boarding house in West Twenty-fifth street because he was unable to pay his bills, and since then he had been despondent.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning Louis Talley, while on his way to his office on the floor above Davicco's, glanced through the open transom over the door and saw Davicco seated in front of his desk with his head thrown back as though asleep. When he came downstairs about an hour later Davicco was in the same position. He hurried downstairs and notified the janitor's son, who, on receiving no response to repeated rappings, summoned a policeman, who forced open the door, and saw that Davicco was dead. On the floor at his feet was the revolver and on the open desk in front of him was a two-ounce vial and a glass. The vial had contained laudanum, and an examination of the bottle and glass showed that Davicco had undoubtedly made sure of death by first drinking a mixture of laudanum and whiskey and had then shot himself under the right ear.

Whether Davicco had any relatives in the city is not known and the people with whom he boarded on West Twenty-fifth street know nothing about him.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

William Haack Died from His Self-Inflicted Wound.

William Haack, thirty-seven years old, janitor of a row of flat houses at No. 1632 Second avenue, shot himself in the head with suicidal intent with a .38-calibre revolver, at 12:30 p. m. yesterday.

The bullet entered the head at the right temple and came out on the left side.

Haack was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital and died at 8 p. m.

Neighbors of the suicide say that Haack has been drinking heavily of late and was threatened with discharge by his employer.

He had also quarrelled with his wife because she reproached him for neglecting her and the children. On Friday he went away from his home and remained away until a few minutes after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, when he entered his home and, going into a room, covered his head with bedclothes, and then shot himself. Mrs. Haack heard the muffled sound of the shot and aroused the neighbors with her screams. A policeman was called and Haack was taken to the hospital in an ambulance.

PAID THE BOYS SIX DOLLARS

The Magistrate Did Not Believe Doonlief's Accusation.

Abraham Doonlief, a tobacconist, of No. 123 West Third street, was a complainant in Jefferson Market Court yesterday against Samuel Palmetter, Abraham Gotlerman and Joseph Klein, three seventeen-year-old boys, whom he charged with petit larceny.

The boys told Magistrate Crane that they had worked for Doonlief on Friday and Saturday, stripping a case of tobacco. They were to have received $6 for the work, but when they had finished Doonlief accused them of stealing a box of cigars, and had them arrested. Doonlief admitted that he had no proof against the boys. The Magistrate roundly scored him for making the charge on a mere suspicion, and ordered him to pay the boys the $6 before leaving court. The boys got their money and went home.

MRS KOUKEL GOES INSANE.

Tries to Bore Holes in a Boat in the North River.

Mrs. Catharine Koukel is the wife of a canal boat captain, whose boat, the Rescue, is lying at the foot of West Thirty-fifth street. She wanted some water with which to cook yesterday and decided to get it from the river by boring holes in the bottom of the boat.

She had begun work when her husband found what she was doing and stopped her. This made Mrs. Koukel indignant and she tried to jump overboard.

Koukel locked her in the cabin and called the police. They took the woman to Bellevue Hospital, where she will be examined as to her sanity.

$2,000 for Missionary Work.

In the First Baptist Church, Seventy-ninth street and the Boulevard, yesterday morning Rev. Dr. Haldemann preached a sermon upon "Money in Relation to Divine Work." "God needs money," he said, "to carry on this work in this world. God works by means, by secondary causes, and money is the factor converting means to God's hand. Money is an infallible test of the Christian's relation to God's work. Giving of money should occupy a large place in public worship. The Christians of the United States to-day are worth thirteen billions of money, and are growing richer at the rate of $235,000,000 a year. Instead of a sad face a Christian, according to God's mind, ought to be full of laughter and joy at the thought of giving." As a result of the sermon $2,000 was contributed in about ten minutes. The sermon was the closing one of the series on Home and Foreign Missions.

RELIEF FOR THE ARMENIANS.

Committee in This City Will Send $10,000 To-day.

An urgent appeal was received from Constantinople on Saturday by the National Armenian Relief Committee. The committee was requested to telegraph funds as fast as realized, in order that they might be forwarded to the Armenian sufferers as quickly as possible.

In response $10,000 will be sent on to-day through Brown Brothers & Co., of No. 59 Wall street, who are authorized treasurers of the Armenian Relief Fund and of the Red Cross. The greatest obstacle to the work of relief now is not from the Turks, but from lack of funds. The distribution, which is all done through American residents and British consuls, is going on in fifteen centres, under the direction of the United States Minister, the British Ambassador and Clara Barton, who are in Constantinople. The committee asks that the gifts be immediate and generous.

AFRAID OF BOYS OF LONDON.

Socialists in the Brotherhood of Tailors Have a Grievance.

Complaints are being made against an alleged gang, known as the "Boys of London," by the Socialist end of the Brotherhood of Tailors, who claim that the "Boys of London" have been hired by the anti-Socialists to hang around the headquarters of the Brotherhood, at No. 30 Suffolk street, for the purpose of assaulting the officers and keeping them out of the hall.

It is claimed that the "Boys" are ready to throw any Socialists down the stairs who may seek to obtain admittance to the hall.

The officers of the Brotherhood of Tailors, deny that they are in league with the "Boys of London," or any other gang of toughs.

STRIKERS WITHOUT LEADERS.

Bohemian Cigarmakers Decide, However, to Continue the Fight.

The striking cigar makers in the Bohemian District met yesterday afternoon in Hallowbeck's Hall, in East Seventy-third street, and passed resolutions to continue the fight.

The strikes are against proposed sweeping reductions in wages. The strikers employed by Rosenthal Brothers say that the tenements in which they live are owned by the firm. They pay $10 a month, they say, for rent, and a team of two men can earn only $15 a week by hard work.

The strikers are not organized and have no leaders.

"Just as Good"

or better is what you hear now-a-days for almost everything you want to buy, until you must be tired of being told that you don't know what you want when you go into a store. The big department shops help the substitution evil by advertising standard articles at reduced prices, just for the sake of the advertising—just to get people to go to the store. Some haven't the things to sell at all; they have something "just as good" which in six cases in ten is next to no good; something "cheap" in every way, in place of standard goods.

In any merchandise this is wrong—in medicine it is a crime. When you want

SCOTT'S Emulsion

you know just what you want; you know it has benefited your friends or family, and you don't want, for the sake of a few cents, some obscure unknown preparation with no record of results back of it. The proprietors of a standard remedy must keep up the quality or it won't long remain the standard. In emulsions, Scott's is the standard the world over, and has been for more than twenty years.

All druggists sell Scott's Emulsion.
Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00.

CARPETS.
New Spring Styles Now Open!
Greatest assortment to select from, embracing all the various grades.
SPECIAL (THIS WEEK).
IN OUR BARGAIN ROOM (4th Floor).
VELVETS (in Wilton Effects)—A new line to introduce, at 65 cents the yard.
BRUSSELS—A number of pieces, slightly damaged by water, during the late storm, to close out at 49c. and 39c. the yard.
Mattings! Mattings!
Our Importation Largest in the city; in many New and Novel Effects.
China Mattings from $3.50 per roll of 40 yards.
Japanese (seamless), from $5.00 per roll of 40 yards.
Twisted Damask Mattings; a Novelty, just received.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Millinery.
Opening Days
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 10th and 11th.
Imported Hats and Bonnets,
As well as our own designs.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.