The Sun.

VOL. XLIV.--NO. 359. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BOND FORGERS CAUGHT.

WHY ONE WAS HELD SO SECRETLY IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Gesner Coming to New York Without a Requisition, and Kept Out of the Reach of Writs Until Proof was Found Under which New York Can Legally Imprison Him.

John H. Huested and "Col." William Carrare, who are accused of uttering forged St. Louis county bonds and quincy city bonds, were taken before Judge Van Brunt yesterday morning on a writ of certiorari, Counsellor James Oliver urging that the proof against them was wholly insufficient; but Assistant District Attorney Herring said that he had not received the special notice of the proceedings to which he was entitled, and the hearing was postponed until to-day. In response to telegrams from the District Attorney's office, the St. Louis officials are on their way to New York, and they will not only make the required affidavits as to the forgery of the bonds the prisoners attempted to negotiate, but they will also designate the good from the bad bonds of the county of St. Louis. In the afternoon the prisoners were taken before Justice Duffy.

William J. Tucker, detective, of St. Louis, made affidavit that he is indebted by John T. Hanna of Hanna Bros., 11 Wall street, that William Carrare entered his office with one Hurd, and that Carrare wanted to negotiate a loan on the $1,000 St. Louis county sixes, and asked Hanna what he could get on them. Hanna said they were worth 100, and he could negotiate about eighty or ninety cents on them for sixty or ninety days. Carrare said all right, and he would bring in the bonds on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock. He did come, as per agreement, with the bonds, and presented No. 1,345, laying the rest on the counter. Pinkerton, who was in waiting, promptly arrested him.

John T. Hanna of 76 Greene street, Brooklyn, testified that Carrare acknowledged in his presence that the bond was his property.

Detective Tucker also made affidavit against John H. Huested that he had given to Hiram Johnson of 52 Broadway similar bonds, numbered 1,330, '31, '32, '33, '34, 1,350, '51, '52, '53, '54, to negotiate. Mr. Johnson did negotiate them, and obtained the money; but before paying it over to Huested he was informed by deponent that the bonds were forgeries.

Hiram Johnson of 18 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, banker and broker at 52 Broadway, New York, made affidavit to similar facts.

Detective R. A. Pinkerton swore that he arrested Carrare and found the St. Louis county bond No. 1,345 on his person, and that he acknowledged that it was his, and said he got it from John J. Cannon of 221 West Sixteenth street, and Carrare being placed face to face with Cannon, fully identified him.

John Cannon, who, it is charged, furnished Carrare with the spurious bond, was taken before Justice Duffy. Counsellor John O. Mott, appearing for him, urged that the affidavit on which he is held is incomplete, and does not charge any specific offence. Justice Duffy held that the proof is sufficient to hold the man for the preliminary examination, and, as it was getting late, all three were remanded until this morning.

Detective Robert A. Pinkerton attended the examination and conferred at length with Assistant District Attorney Herring. Counsellor Mott wished to question him as a witness, but Mr. Herring objected.

The line of defence, it is said, will be that the bonds are of higher numbers than any issued by the State of Missouri; that, consequently, they are not forgeries, and there can be no extradition, as there is no offence against the State of Missouri, the offence, if any, being against the State of New York.

Nelson A. Gesner, the mysterious prisoner whom the detectives had held as a prisoner for several days in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was arraigned before Justice Duffy in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon. Gesner is supposed to be the leader of a gang of forgers, whose operations, after years of uninterrupted success, have at length been laid bare. Gesner is a person of ordinary but respectable address. He is about 40 years of age. Gesner and Jos. M. Thompson, another member of the gang, have been in the hands of the detectives for several days. Their presence has been kept secret in order that the detectives might obtain missing links in the Third National Bank case, and may also connect them with the $64,000 forgery on the Union Trust Company. Yesterday morning Gesner was arraigned on the charge of uttering a forged instrument. Willis Van Tuyl, paying teller of the Third National Bank, swore that on the 8th of September, 1876, a check for $26,998.75, purported to have been drawn by Winslow, Lanier & Co. on the Third National Bank, to the order of H. B. Claflin & Co., was presented at his bank and paid. Mr. Van Tuyl also swore that the signature of Winslow, Lanier & Co. was forged by Nelson A. Gesner.

The text of the check is as follows:

> $26,998.75. NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.
> THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK:
> Pay to the order of H. B. Claflin & Co. Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars.
> $26,998. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Jos. M. Thompson, the confederate of the gang of forgers, who has turned State's evidence, swore that he talked with Gesner about the forgery of the check for $26,998.75. Thompson swore that Gesner has been engaged in uttering forged paper for years, and that he got the blank (Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s) that he used for the check from Commissioner Campbell, who had forged the check and divided the profits with several others.

In default of bail Gesner was committed to the Tombs.

It has transpired, we know, several days ago, that Chief of Police Kelly and arrested with the prisoners and that the prisoners were held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, not that they came to New York without a requisition, and that they were not arraigned before a Police Justice because, in the absence of a requisition, it would have been illegal to detain them. Mr. Winslow, H. B. Claflin, the detectives, to obtain links to connect them with the $26,000 forgery, Mr. Peckham having satisfied himself that he had a complete case, informed Police Justice Duffy yesterday morning, and then the prisoners were duly brought before him under the statutes of New York.

At Broadway and Franklin street a well-known practising lawyer, conversing with a friend, a tall, stout man passed.

"By Jove!" said the lawyer, "when did William Tweed get out? Way, there goes William Tweed, the partner of Roberts and Gleason, who was convicted in October last to fifteen years' imprisonment!" In May last, at the time of a fire in the room of the State Prison in Sing Sing, a great forger, Williamson, coolly walked out. Gesner was accused of complicity in the escape of Williamson.

When Nelson Dalle offered, on condition of being pardoned, to make some startling revelations, Tweed insisted upon his conviction. Tweed, Roberts, and Gleason disbursed two hundred thousand dollars, and Spence Petteys went to close confinement in the Massachusetts State Prison. In the room the Roberts and Tweed party met, during the pardon, in Ludlow street jail. It was directly through their efforts that the twenty thousand dollars was paid for Williamson's escape.

Spence Petteys out of the way, Roberts and Gleason, having comparative freedom, employed Williamson to work among the great gang of forgers to which they belonged.

Two years ago the detectives discovered a startling fact whereby the Bank of Montreal was twice over defrauded of nearly a million dollars by the forgers. The forgeries were cleverly made, and were to have been simultaneously presented to the leading banks of Montreal, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other places, similar to the Union Trust Company fraud, exposed, and a $64,000 loss, Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s $26,000 loss, and other great banks have been victimized.

The gang is composed of over thirty malefactors, and their chief is in Ludlow street jail. Those who know ever that neither Roberts nor Gleason can be sentenced, for they would reveal such startling combinations made with the police that the powers that be will defeat the ends of justice.

In lieu of the allegations of police complicity with the gang, it is said that when the great burglary at Boulton's store in Fourteenth street was committed the police recovered the property in Philadelphia from Williamson, the forger, that night, and that he escaped arrest.

Nelson A. Gesner, who takes his arrest so easily, is a well-known old offender. It was with him that Roberts, Tweed, Roberts, Gleason, Gesner, Williamson, Bidwell and Mc[illegible] formed the gang of England forgeries. When [illegible] Gesner was arrested, Georgeo was sent over from England for a return to England. The English Government became possessed of the facts, and in their report openly charged the police authorities of New York with complicity with the forgers. The arrest on Friday last in Chicago by Detective Jayne, the sudden departure of well-known detectives from this city, the coolness with which Gesner takes his arrest, the boldness of Williamson in promenading Broadway—all these things are interpreted as meaning that Roberts's and Gleason's offers, whatever they may be, have been accepted.

FIGHTING IN SCHIPKA PASS.

A Desperate Attack by the Turks Resisted by the Russians.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A correspondent at the Russian headquarters explains the mystification which has arisen concerning the reported capture of the Hainkoi Pass by the Turks. He says: "On the 16th inst. a column of Suleiman Pasha's force attempted strenuously to force the pass. It has been reported that they were successful, but though the column did indeed force its way into the defile, it was there so roughly handled by the Russian artillery, and by the regiment holding the pass, that it was compelled to retire."

A Constantinople despatch contains the following: "Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of Aug. 21, that three of his brigades ascended the heights of the Schipka Pass, in spite of a shower of Russian projectiles, drove back a Russian outpost, and advanced to within a hundred yards of the enemy's entrenchments. There was desperate fighting for fourteen hours, at the end of which, however, although the Turks retained the ground they conquered, the enemy still held their fortified positions, which were defended by fourteen cannon and a large force." The telegram concludes: "To-morrow we shall bring up our siege guns and renew the attack. We hope to be successful." Detailed bulletins from the Russian General commanding the Schipka Pass show that on August 22 the Turks erected two batteries of long-range artillery and made trenches, through which they approached the Russian positions. The Russian loss on August 21 was 200, and on the 22d much less. The latest bulletin records the operations of Thursday. It says: "The Turkish fire commenced at half past four in the morning and lasted with great violence until noon. Meanwhile the Turks made several desperate assaults, but were repulsed. Our heroes did not yield a foot. At noon the firing slackened and Suleiman Pasha's battle-cry began to arrive. Our losses have been great."

A despatch dated Eski-Djuma, Thursday night, reports that steady fighting has been going on for the last thirty-six hours between the Turkish advanced posts and the Russians, who are attacking in force along the line from Jasiar to Popkoi. The Turks were at first driven in, but were reenforced and retook their original positions, which they hold at this moment.

A Moscow correspondent writes describing the effects of the war in Russia, as follows: The peasants are being called off to join the imperial army from all directions. Wherever one goes families are mourning, because either father or brother are under orders to start within, perchance, only a few hours. Families are broken upon all sides, and wives are selling the household furniture. The streets of Moscow are lined with carts, many piled with household goods. The price of provisions is rising proportionately. Among the upper classes homes are in the same state of change. Those who have retired from the army or navy are in many cases being recalled. All will, it is presumed, be summoned in the course of time. Meanwhile the ranks are being filled by drafts all to serve in the militia, and notices to this effect have been served on all those residing in No. 1 of the six divisions of Moscow. House-to-house visitation is also going on relative to the number of men servants and horses kept by householders, a large quota of which must now be parted with for public service. Substitutes on the part of the former are not accepted. Funds are rolling in for the sick and wounded on all sides, the peasants even urging the acceptance of their mite.

Several special despatches remark the hostile tone of Austrian and semi-official press toward Turkey. The Turkish Embassy at Berlin having, through a Berlin telegraphic agency, contradicted the report that the perpetrators of the Salonica massacre have been released, the Ministerial Journal Provinzial-Correspondenz expressly begs to observe that the statements of the Turkish authorities and the Sublime Porte's Foreign Department are notoriously untrustworthy.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

Rufus F. Andrews & Co. Raking John Kelly and Tammany Hall Fore and Aft.

Louis M. Doscher called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Democrats to order last evening in the Union Square Hotel. He was elected permanent Chairman, and Charles H. Swan and John W. Van Hoesen were made permanent Secretaries. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Doscher, and Mr. Swan presented an address, and it was unanimously adopted. G. W. Dean, John Theiss, and William Cashman were appointed a Committee on By-laws. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Theiss, and William H. Seear spoke in support of the address. It is claimed that the German organization under the leadership of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer is in full accord with the Independent Democrats, and that the probabilities of a union with the Republicans in the fight against Tammany Hall are good. The address avers that Tammany Hall has control of the Executive, Finance, Law, Docks, Charities and Correction, and Health Departments, further with the control of the Board of Aldermen and the cleaning of the streets; that John Kelly is responsible for whatever mismanagement is now apparent in the city; that the discharge of efficient and practical officials like Devoe and Cornell, to make room for ward politicians like Keenan and Wathen, indicates a contempt for the interests of the city; and that the appropriation for the repaving and repairing of the streets was reduced $350,000 by John Kelly, after provision had been made by Comptroller Green and a subsequent attempt had been made through the Legislature to reduce it $250,000; that, although the perpetual injunction Nos. 520, Assembly was earnestly advocated by Commissioner Campbell, it was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that the Finance Department John Kelly informed him that enough money had been appropriated for the purpose; which, by the latest appropriation report, John Kelly increased the salaries of "Tom Dunlap, Billy Boyd, Ed. Gale," and others. In other words, $350,000 has been taken from workingmen and the teaming interests, and filthy and uneven streets left unchanged, by the direct action of John Kelly.

The Dock Department is arraigned in the address for lavish expenditures for supplies and salaries, while good wharfage cannot be obtained. John Kelly is attacked for securing the veto of the "Omnibus" and Finance bills passed by the last Legislature, bills which, it is alleged, would have reduced the number of officials and lessened the expenses of the city over $2,000,000 a year. The address continues:

> As an indication of the evil condition of things into which we have fallen, the Governor's course on Bill No. 525, above referred to, in reference to street repairing, points that the recommendations of the commission having charge of the department and the approval of the Mayor were of no avail against the all powerful influence of the head of Tammany Hall. The patronage and favor of the Judges connected with Tammany Hall is exercised principally in favor of those who are already in receipt of salaries as city employees, and to the detriment of public business, if they have enough to occupy their time.

The action of the police in arresting liquor sellers who had paid their money for licenses into the treasury of the city, and that at late hours of the night, is condemned as unnecessarily harsh.

AMELIA BECKER'S CASE.

Thrown Out of a Window by Frank Schlater while on a Spree.

The screams of a woman, followed by the dull thud of a heavy body falling to the pavement, attracted Police Officer Raywood to 502 East Seventeenth street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He picked up a woman who was lying unconscious on the sidewalk and bleeding from a scalp wound. She was taken to the Twenty-second street station, and on her recovering consciousness she described herself as Amelia Becker of 208 Elm street. She was very much under the influence of liquor, and said that she had been thrown from the second-story window of the tenement in front of which she was found. Frank Schlater of 502 East Seventeenth street, she said, was the assailant. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it was ascertained that her collar bone had been fractured and that she had been injured internally.

Schlater, before Justice Morgan, yesterday, could give no account of the assault. The police learned that at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening the prisoner and the woman drank to excess in a lager beer saloon at 235 East Nineteenth street, and that at midnight they were turned out, and both staggered home to Schlater's room and got into a drunken quarrel, which terminated as above stated. Schlater was committed.

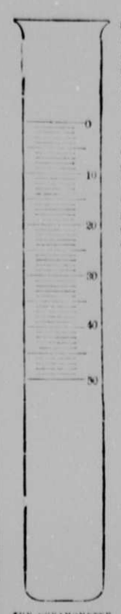
A careless diet, a change of water, or a cold setting in the bowels, very often brings on an obstinate diarrhœa, or some other troublesome affection of the stomach or bowels. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a simple, but safe remedy for them, and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery, and summer complaint.—*Adv.*

WHAT THE BABIES PINE ON.

NEARLY 100 SAMPLES OF MILK TESTED BY THE CREAMOMETER.

Results Obtained in Depots, Groceries, Hotels, and Restaurants—Experiments that Fairly Represent the Average of City Milk.

THE SUN has continued its investigation of the milk supply of the city, and presents to-day the results of the test of nearly one hundred samples of milk obtained from hotels, milk depots, groceries, and restaurants. The experiment was made solely with a view to determine the proportion of skim milk actually sold in New York. One hundred creamometers were procured from Tagliabue, 302 Pearl street, in each of which a sample of milk was put.



THE CREAMOMETER.

The milk was allowed to stand for twenty-four hours in an ice house, at a temperature of 44° Fahrenheit, after which the percentage of cream that rose to the top was carefully recorded.

Following are the names and addresses of twenty-seven milk depots, with their sources of supply, as far as they could be ascertained, and the percentage of cream found in the samples of milk bought from them. Good milk should contain at least ten per cent. of cream:

MILK DEPOTS.

J. Bates & Co., 1,279 Broadway, wholesale; Orange Co.—10 per cent.
Schultz's, 992 Third avenue; Sussex Co., N. J.; Farmers' Milk Association—10.
Harlem Depot of the Sussex Co. N. J. Farmers' Milk Association, 2,256 Third avenue—22.
H. Wedekind, 1,992 Third avenue, Westchester—20.
Windsor Market, 765 Third avenue, nonformation—8.
Croton Falls, 767 Third avenue; self-supplied—15.
D. Valentine, 761 Seventh avenue; Berlin, Lebanon, N. J.; sign, "Pure Orange Co. Milk"—9.
Lowell Milk Depot, 355 Seventh avenue, New Jersey—15.
266 Seventh avenue, W. J. Martin, West Chester—7.
Andrew Scherer, 214 West Thirty first street; Orange Co.—10.
Sullivan, 479 Pearl street; Clarke, Rutgers Grove—12.
N. D. Woodhull, 20 North Moore, wholesale; self-supplied from near Goshen—10.
M. Lowe, 644 East Ninth street; no source stated—11.
John Sherman, 158 Avenue A; Orange Co.—8.
H. B. Wright, Fifty third street and Eighth avenue; Paulding, Harlem Railroad—8.
Frederick Robinson, 752 Ninth avenue, self supplied from Putnam Co.—13.
Bailey & Beakes, Mercer street, wholesale—5.
Beakes's Variety O. K. Market, 306 Third avenue; Sanford & Woodhull—10.
M. J. Conway, 440 East Fifteenth street, Westchester Co.—7.
C. L. Bullwinkle, A. Co., 440 East Seventeenth street, "Pure Orange Co. Milk."—11.
B. Rogers, 209 Third avenue; D. Bates & Co.—10.
H. Rogers, 195 Third avenue, "Pure Orange Co. Milk and Cream"—6.
F. Breune, Broome street, near Christie, wholesale; Connecticut and Orange Co.—10.
William Hunter, 58 Eldridge street, Connecticut—12.
Francis Flynn, 43 Pearl street, Sullivan, Erie Railroad—5.
A. Stevens, 80 Varick street; Orange and Sullivan—8.
Christopher Elliott, 147 East Thirty-second street, Burlington milk specialist on Harlem Railroad—6. Another sample, from Parker, Westchester Co., which he sells to people living in Elliott's house—1.
John Sherman, 158 Avenue A; Orange Co.—8.
H. B. Wright, Fifty third street and Eighth avenue; Paulding, Harlem Railroad—8.
Frederick Robinson, 752 Ninth avenue, self supplied from Putnam Co.—13.
Bailey & Beakes, Mercer street, wholesale—5.
Beakes's Variety O. K. Market, 306 Third avenue; Sanford & Woodhull—10.
M. J. Conway, 440 East Fifteenth street, Westchester Co.—7.
C. L. Bullwinkle, A. Co., 440 East Seventeenth street, "Pure Orange Co. Milk."—11.
B. Rogers, 209 Third avenue; D. Bates & Co.—10.
H. Rogers, 195 Third avenue, "Pure Orange Co. Milk and Cream"—6.
F. Breune, Broome street, near Christie, wholesale; Connecticut and Orange Co.—10.
William Hunter, 58 Eldridge street, Connecticut—12.
Francis Flynn, 43 Pearl street, Sullivan, Erie Railroad—5.
A. Stevens, 80 Varick street; Orange and Sullivan—8.
Christopher Elliott, 147 East Thirty-second street, Burlington milk specialist on Harlem Railroad—6. Another sample, from Parker, Westchester Co., which he sells to people living in Elliott's house—1.

It will be seen that the milk sold at retail by dealers who supply the small venders, the hotels, restaurants, &c., averages over ten per cent. of cream. This confirms the assertion made on Monday that good milk in the summer season should contain at least ten per cent. of cream. It also shows that the dealers are careful to keep their own skirts clear of skim milk, and the chief part of the skim-milk adulteration is effected prior to reaching the wholesale dealer. As these samples were procured on Monday, the day the former article appeared, when the milkmen could not have made any change in it, it is certain that the milk cans delivery represents the average of that with which New York has been recently supplied.

Over forty groceries were visited, and similar facts obtained:

GROCERIES.

Jacob Wiener, 1,97[illegible] Third avenue; sells at 3c., and has cream forcerett, Harlem—7 per cent.
William C. Scaff, 1,977 Third avenue, 5c.; Chester, Harlem—14.
J. H. Scott, 2,321 Second avenue, 7c.; Scott, West Chester—14.
H. M. Wilkets, 291 East 124th street, 6c.; Goodenough, Harlem—20.
M. Shinick, 1,097 Third avenue, 7c.; "Orange County milk."—1.
617 First avenue, 5c.; Westchester—4.
J. Weckel, 1,000 Second avenue, 6c.; Westchester—9.
Rogers, 584 Third avenue, 7c.; Westchester—13.
John Warner, 905 First avenue, 6c.; Don't know—6.
312 East Thirty-sixth street, 6c.; unknown, polite—3.
William Van Downing, 1,[illegible] Third avenue, 7c.; refused information—15.
Murray, 195 Eighth avenue, 5c.; N. D. Woodhull & Co.—7.
H. Rubenickel, Sixth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, 6c.; Hartford, N. Haven Railroad—10.
Philip Schaefer, 1,[illegible] Second street; Albert Schaefer, 250 West Nineteenth street—10.
H. Reichers, Seventh avenue and Twenty-fourth street, "Boiled; can't say"—10.
A. Lyons, 1,[illegible] Third avenue, own farm in Orange county—11.
61 Baxter street, 8c.; Edson Barker, Danbury, Ct.—9.
92 Roosevelt street, 6c.; Manning, Cherry st.; 1—2.
103 Madison street, 6c.; Lane, Oak st.—7.
96 Madison street, 6c.; Lane, Oak st.—7.
Pell and Mott streets, buy on Fourth street—6.
Schmidt & Tannerman, 70 East Broadway, "Orange County Milk"—11.
Mrs. Philip Doerr, 613 East Eleventh street, buys from Connecticut—11.
Louis Meyell, 174 Avenue C; Connecticut—10.
Weckel, 1,[illegible] Third avenue, 6c.; Patrick O'Neill, Fifty-second street—10.
J. N. Meier, Forty-third street and Ninth avenue, 5c.; Jersey milk sold as "Pure Orange Co. Milk."; D. Bates & Co.—4.
Robert Martin, 455 Tenth avenue; Jersey milk sold as part skim, from H. H. Meyer, Twenty-eighth street—6.
Geo. Schaefer, 710 Second avenue, 6c.; "Pure Orange County Milk, Jackson, Brooklyn"—7.
Sears Bros., 436 West Forty-second street, 7c.; warranted "Pure Dairy Milk from Orange County"—7.
John Schaefer, 1,[illegible] Twelfth street and Seventh avenue; no information—6.
H. Merrow, 295 Fourth street; Wolff, Sixteenth street—8.
H. Merrow, 295 Fourth street, 6c.; sold as "Wood hull, Broadway and Forty-second street"—10.
R. Peters, Canton and Broome streets, supplied by F. Breune—11.
Harmonson & Co., 22 Grand street; Charles Foxon, Forsyth street—13.

The average amount of cream in the milk of twenty of the thirty-nine groceries was nearly 12 per cent. The average in the other nineteen was only a little over five per cent. In other words, about half of the groceries sell good milk, and the other half sell water on the average half and half. It is true that in some cases the milk that shows a great deal of cream may not be good. Swill milk will show a deposit of cream as large or larger than the best Orange county milk. But the swill milk business is carried on at so great a risk that it is very limited in extent now, and there cannot be much difficulty in buying with the discrimination necessary to avoid it. THE SUN's article on Monday bore such good fruits that a number of those who unblushingly sold skim milk over the counter last week as good milk and pure milk were careful on Monday to tell customers that it was skim.

The prices in groceries range from five to eight cents. As pure milk costs the wholesale dealer about 4½ cents a quart at the depot, five cents is the lowest price at which he can sell to the retail men; and eight cents is the ruling retail price in Brooklyn. Some of the five-cent men claim that they sell at the same price at which they buy, in order to compete with neighbors; but, as a rule, their milk does not come up to the standard in cream. In cases where it does, the buyer ought to look sharply at the source of supply, lest it should be swill milk. One five-cent man said he had to sell good milk at cost because the shop over the way sold swill milk at five cents. His milk showed about ten per cent. of cream, and was therefore as represented; the milk across the way showed seven per cent., and was probably skim instead of swill. The milk of another grocer, who buys first-class milk and sells for five cents, and who also claims that he sells it pure in order to compete with a neighbor who sells skim milk, proved to contain only five per cent. of cream, although the wholesale dealer who supplies him recommended his milk as likely to stand the test. The fact is that there are dealers who have two sources of supply, and trade on the reputation of one, while the other, the skim-milk vender, is kept in the shade. Sanford & Woodhull, who have a good name as honest dealers, say that they used to be surprised by an occasional visit from retail dealers, who asked for a can or two of "Bard Top No. 4." They did not know at first what it meant, but they found upon closer inquiry that that particular brand meant, in the trade nomenclature, the skim milk brought in on the Erie by a neighboring firm. Watering milk appears to have been pretty well broken up, so far as the dealers are concerned, by the Board of Health, but skim milk has gradually taken its place to such an extent that old dealers on the line of the Erie express the belief that one-half of the 40,000 gallons a day that come in by that line is skim. Dealers on the New Jersey Central say that about one-third of its 3,000 gallons a day is skim. There is some also coming in by the Harlem and the Midland, but not in such large proportions. The farmers' milk costs the dealer $1.20 a can, without freight. He can buy the skim for 50 cents a can from the creamery men, who make more money at that rate than by working it up into skim-milk cheese.

HOTELS.

Windsor pays 8c. to Hatch & Co. and 5c. to Blanck—3 per cent.
Gilsey House pays 5c. to Blanck and others—6.
Brunswick pays 5c. to Duryea & Co. and D. Bates & Co.—4.
Sturtevant pays 5c. to Bates & Co.—6.
Fifth Avenue pays 10c. to Park & Tillord—12.
St. James pays 5c. to Blanck—8.
Hoffman pays 8c. to Park & Tillord—6.
West side, supplied by D. Bates & Co.—7.
Centennial, supplied by John Agers, Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue—12.
Grand Central pays 4½c. to Bailey & Beakes and J. Bates & Co.—3.
Sinclair House pays 5½c. to D. Bates & Co.—5.
Compton House pays 6c. to Dan Mooney of Eighteenth street—3.
Pacific Hotel, Greenwich street, supplied by Blanck—5.

The average milk bought at thirteen of our best hotels averaged, therefore, 6 per cent. of cream, or a little over one-half of what good milk ought to show. Blanck and the Bateses, who are among those charged with the heaviest responsibility for the skim-milk business, supply four each. The milk in Blanck's four averages a little over 5 per cent. of cream; that supplied by the Bateses averages a little under 5 per cent.

There are two firms known as Bates & Co., each bearing that sign on the door, the leading members of the upper one at 1,279 Broadway (formerly numbered as on Sixth avenue), and the lower one, 57 Sixth avenue, are brothers, were formerly connected in business, and still have their creameries in the same region, Warwick valley, Orange county. The upper concern, however, which is the larger of the two, is also known as the Warwick Valley Milk and Cream Association. It has been styled above J. Bates & Co. to distinguish it from the other Bates & Co., of which Daniel is the senior partner.

THE SUN on Monday printed the explicit denials of these gentlemen that they did a skim business. Mr. William A. Blanck has this to say in his own behalf: "I never owned a cent in a creamery in my life. I never sold anything but pure milk in my trade; and, in order to ascertain that, it is only necessary to go round to hotels and ask them what kind of milk I serve." Mr. Blanck shows a letter from Palmer, of Jarrett & Palmer, testifying that his health has been benefited by the use of Mr. Blanck's milk. Mr. Blanck says further: "It is true I have brought down some skim milk for milk men, but I don't know what they do with it; it is none of my business. I bring down the cans of skim milk, but I don't take one cent back for my trade. It goes to bakers, and it is made into pot cheese, I suppose. I used to get eighteen or nineteen cans, but that went to Brooklyn. I take a pride in my trade, and if I caught one of my men tampering with the milk I would send him to State prison."

Mr. Blanck, in order to show the esteem in which his fellow citizens hold him, shows a handsome watch presented to him by Manhattan Commandery of Knights Templars. He asked that a reporter be sent with him to the proprietors of the hotels which he furnishes, and to the farmers of whom he buys, in order to verify his statements. But although he serves several retail dealers, one of whom was formerly in his employ, he could not remember their names.

There may be cases in which hotel milk is diluted after it leaves the hands of the dealer, but these must of necessity be rare.

Samples were called from a few restaurants also:

RESTAURANTS.

Centennial, Catharine and East Broadway, served by D. Bates & Co.—10 per cent.
Sun Dial, 729 Sixth avenue, served by N. D. Woodhull & Co.—12.
Metropole, Ninth street, near Broadway, served by Michael Bennett, Berry street—5.
Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street, served by Haviland, Charles street—1.
Cooke's, 124 Sixth avenue, supposed to be supplied from Mott street.
Oriental, 120 Bowery, refused information.

There are hardly enough of these samples from restaurants to establish an average. In a few cases the milk curdled too soon to obtain the full percentage of cream, and they are not noted.

The President of the Board of Health has said through THE SUN that the board had not sufficient force to handle this subject properly. The board can find clues enough in this record of actual tests for its inspectors to work from, and if it will follow up the skim-milk fraud as vigorously as it did the watered-milk fraud, it will do thrifty work for good service. There is no objection to the dealers in creameries bringing down skim milk and selling it to bakeries, or makers of pot cheese and schmier kase, but they should be required, under severe penalties, to brand it and sell it for what it is, instead of and restaurants to obtrude it upon their customers as good milk. Until the Board of Health takes some such proposition, every family should apply the old-fashioned test of letting its milk stand till morning, to see how much cream rises. A creamometer only costs fifty cents; but for those who cannot afford that, any glass vessel will answer the purpose. The creamometer, a glass tube graduated to hold less than half a pint, should be filled with milk up to the zero point (0), and left undisturbed in the ice box for about twenty-four hours, when the cream will be plainly discernible at the top, and the percentage can be counted by the lines and figures on the scale.

REJOICING IN DUTCH KILLS.

The Injunction Against the Offal Boiling Nuisances Made Perpetual.

The offal boiling nuisance in that part of Long Island City called Dutch Kills having been vigorously assailed in the Brooklyn Supreme Court for two months past, received its finishing blow yesterday by the perpetual injunction granted by Judge Barnard. The offal establishments are strung along on the line of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad, and cars crowded with New York's business men pass every day. Nausea and vomiting have been caused by the odors entering the car windows. The original complaint for the suppression of the establishments, as argued for the people by Messrs. Downing & Stanbrough, on Monday last, before Judge Barnard, was that they laid the foundations for disease in the inhabitants of that vicinity. Dr. Baylis of Hunter's Point said that such smells are detrimental to health, and that, in his opinion, that "the noxious and offensive odors tend to produce disease." On this ground the perpetual injunction was granted. Two years ago the same establishments were shut up by an injunction, but as it was not made perpetual the proprietors soon drifted back into Dutch Kills, and the nuisance was as bad as ever. Coal at 10c. had been taken. The first place closed was that of Henry Krebs, whose business was to clean, pack, and send to Germany hogs' intestines. They were stuffed and sent back to this country as Bologna sausages. Others whose dens were closed are High Tierney, Christine Morgenrath, Ann Brennan and James Brennan, Nicholas Feeny and Patrick McIntyre failed to appear in court. They could not be found and their places were closed. Notwithstanding the success of the complainants in their lawsuits, much greater nuisances remain to be abated. These are best cases in point. Those which annoy the inoffensive dwellers up town in this city are the oil works on the East river. These, with Elkins's extensive manufactory of fertilizers, and other bad-smelling institutions, are to be next attacked. It is expected that the fight will be long and bitter.

CONNECTICUT'S PEACE SOCIETY.

Who Inducenced the Reading Railroad's Employees Against a Strike.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 24. The annual grove meeting of the Connecticut Peace Society was attended by 2,500 persons. The resolutions call on the President to negotiate an international arbitration treaty; assribe panic and business depression to the war debt and taxation; attribute Indian troubles to bad faith on the part of the Government; demand Congressional investigation of the misdeeds of the army toward the peace movement; suggest peace policy; abolish the abolition of the army; insist that our difficulties with Mexico and Canada be settled by arbitration; urge that Russia, Turkey, Spain, and Cuba adjust their troubles by that means; treat the peaceful settlement of the Presidential question as a sight of the growth of the peace movement, and claim that peace principles on both sides would have prevented the late strikes. It was said that the efforts of the Pennsylvania Peace Society prevented a strike on the Reading Railroad.

The McKee Whiskey Case.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—A demurrer and an answer in the case of the United States Government against A. M. McKee were filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by defendant's counsel. The demurrer is against all the counts and causes of action from No. 1 to No. 454, covering the time from Sept. 1, 1871, to Aug. 3, 1872, on the ground that they are barred by limitation. The answer is a special demurrer of all the remainder of the counts, from Nos. 455 to 1,653, and alleges that the Government cannot maintain the present suit against the defendant for the reason that he was indicted, tried, and convicted on the same general charge as that now brought against him, in 1875. was sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine, and that he was subsequently granted bail and unconditional pardon by the President, which was accepted, and the Court released him.

Worshipping in the Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 24.—The last of the sunrise meetings was held this morning. It was by far the most successful held this season. Prayer was offered for God's blessing on the whole people of the country. The experience and Bible meeting today was conducted by Mrs. Lizzie Smith and the Rev. Selah Brown.

LEASK & CO.'S REPUBLICANS.

A PRIMARY THAT HAD POSSIBLE HOMICIDE AS AN AFTERPIECE.

The House after the Contest for the Presidency of the Fifteenth District Republicans—Fourth Warders in the Twentieth Ward.

While Officer Wall was standing at Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning an uproar arose in a neighboring oyster saloon, at 296 of that avenue. Wall started for the saloon, and entered it with the question, "What's the matter?" His answer was a shout of "Police!" and a rush of men past him into the street. He seized a man and rapped for assistance. A second officer arriving, he handed the prisoner over to him and still continued to rap. Other officers arrived, and took into custody, as they were hurrying away, John McGinnis, Frank and James McLaughlin, and Patrick Ferris, alias Mullen. Wall now went up the avenue in pursuit of the runaways, and at Twenty-eighth street found the body of a man lying on the sidewalk. The man was unconscious, and examination discovered a bullet hole in the abdomen. A wagon was procured and he was taken to the Fifteenth Street Hospital. Wall then went back to the saloon and asked John McCormick, the proprietor, and Patrick Fitzpatrick, who remained in the room after the rest had run away, to accompany him to the Twentieth street police station and tell how the disturbance arose. Before Wall had time to inquire whether the man found wounded at Twenty-eighth street had been in the saloon, McCormick innocently confessed that he had fired a revolver into the floor to frighten his troublesome customers. Thereupon Wall arrested him for the shooting of the wounded man, and McCormick, who had started for the station as a witness, arrived there a prisoner.

McCormick's story, which is corroborated in a measure by the other prisoners, is that after the Republican primary of the Fifteenth Assembly District, at 352 West Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, a large number of the Montgomery or victorious faction entered his saloon and drank until long after the hour at which the excise law requires saloons to be closed. Finally, a party of roughs having entered, a dispute arose and the crowd came to blows. McCormick, as he had before acknowledged, then fired his revolver once, and perhaps twice. He was positive that he aimed at the floor, and did not know that any one had been hurt until Officer Wall informed him differently.

The wounded man proved to be Thomas Lloyd, a Republican politician of some note, of 510 Twenty-eighth street, west of Tenth avenue. In the hospital his wound was at first pronounced dangerous if not mortal.

McCormick and his five associates were arraigned before Justice Wandell, the latter to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. Officer Wall could not specify that any one of the five had been active participants in the fight he had arrived too late to see, but Judge Wandell decided that the being in a place where, in the morning was prima facie evidence of disorderliness, and each was thereupon fined $10. They professed to be honest, hard working longshoremen, but the police say that they are hard cases. One or two of it is said, have served in prison for burglary. McCormick was held to answer in default of bail, as stated.

At noon Coroner Flanagan made a second effort to take Lloyd's ante-mortem deposition. This time the patient was strong enough to substantially said that he was in M. Cormick's saloon in Tenth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, when a party of which he was one was there drinking with a number of others a party from the Fourth Ward entered. There was a quarrel over a song, and then the two parties began to fight. In the melée he heard a shot, and felt that he was wounded in the abdomen. He fell to the floor. He then saw M. Cormick brandish a pistol and exclaim, "I'll keep your fighting I'll fire." He heard several shots after that. He then went off with McLaughlin, but fell again at the corner and became unconscious. He did not know who shot him.

Lloyd's face is said to have been a familiar one at Republican meetings for the last eight or ten years. He has made politics his business ex-[illegible] The band of fourth warders were recognized as partisans of Henry G. Leask, who is an old Fourth Warder.

MYSTERIOUS FORGERIES.

A Startling Discovery at Union Hill, N. J.—The Town Officials Sorely Puzzled.

Intense excitement prevails in official circles at Union Hill, N. J., on account of the discovery of a series of forgeries. Yesterday Treasurer Charles Wurtzweart to the First National Bank of Hoboken, where he makes his deposits, and the cashier produced a coupon detached