

rived it was tendered to the buyers, and they refused it. It was then sold for what it would bring, which was less than the contract price. The buyers were liable for the deficit.

**McCord vs. Laidley**, supreme court of Georgia, 13 S. E. Rep., 509.

*Insurance assessments for losses prior to admission of member.*

A mutual assessment insurance company has no power, in the absence of a provision therefor in its policies or its rules and regulations, to charge a member with an assessment made before he became a member, or for losses arising prior to his membership, and, therefore, where the money deposited by a member to meet future assessments was sufficient to meet all lawful assessments made before his death, he would not be in default by reason of the fact that the company used the money by applying it on an assessment made prior to his becoming a member.

**Everts vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Association**, Supreme Court of New York, Supp., 27.

*Notice of dissolution of partnership.*

Where an attempt is made to charge with liability a person who has retired from the firm, on the ground that the person selling the goods had never been notified of the dissolution, evidence by the remaining partner that he has so informed the agent of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff had changed his bills from the old style to the new style of the firm, and had received checks in payment signed in the new firm name, is sufficient to warrant a finding that there had been notice, although the agent testified that he did not remember any such conversation.

**Hunt vs. Colorado Milling & Elevator Co.**, court of appeals of Colorado, 27 Pac. Rep. 872.

*Obtaining bank deposits under false pretense.*

A banker who, for the purpose of securing a deposit, falsely pretends that his bank is solvent when he knows or has reason to believe that it is not, and who represents to the depositor that he had a safe place to invest the money so as to enable him to pay the depositor six per cent. interest thereon, is guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, though he intended to repay the money, within Gen. St. c. 29, sec. 2, art. 13 which defines that offense to be obtaining money or property from another by means of any false pretense, statement or token, with intent to commit a fraud.

**Commonwealth vs. Schwartz**, court of appeals of Kentucky, 18 E. W. Rep. 358.

### "GREEN GOODS."

We have occasionally directed attention to the fact that different persons in this Territory have for some months past been receiving communications from "green goods" swindlers. Gentlemen who have been favored with correspondence of this character have notified us of the fact and in some instances have forwarded the letters to this office with requests to expose the fraudulent business. Only the other day a gentleman who had been approached, by mail, on the bogus money subject, called and made a statement of the fact. On the occa-

sion a conversation ensued, in the course of which it was stated as remarkable that the officers did not succeed in entrapping and arresting men belonging to this class of criminals referred to, as it seemed a simple matter to accomplish this feat by the application of a little planning and ingenuity. An article in the *New York World* gives the details of a clever capture of this character. The following is the story of the affair as it was brought about and occurred:

"A dozen persons were in the saloon corner Nassau and Fulton streets at 3 p. m. yesterday when two young men entered and walked to one of the private rooms in the rear. They had scarcely closed the door when two older men came in and walked leisurely to the door of the closet, where they waited.

"Two minutes later the young men came out. The two men who were waiting sprang upon one of them. There was a flash of steel, a smothered exclamation of surprise and then Postoffice Inspectors James and Jacobs, who were the older men, marched their prisoner and his companion out of the saloon, leaving the proprietor and his customers gaping in open-mouthed amazement.

"A month ago R. Edwin Sparrell, a wealthy merchant of No. 55 Franklin street, Boston, sent a green goods circular he had received to the *Boston Post*. The city editor of that paper arranged with Postoffice Inspectors of this city to work up the case together. S. W. Wall was assigned to the job. The usual correspondence followed. The green goods gang had its headquarters at Stamford, Conn. After everything had been arranged the Connecticut edition of the *World* exposed the swindlers, and they came to New York. They telegraphed Wall to meet one of their men at the New York, New Haven and Hartford Hotel, corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third street and Third avenue.

"Wall arrived Friday night and was met by the steerer, who had registered as 'E. Lafforgue, No. 112 Park Row, New York.' Wall was to pay \$300 for \$3000 in green goods. To carry out the scheme successfully he had obtained a certificate of deposit on the Chase National bank from a Boston bank. Lafforgue took his victim to a house on Elizabeth street, near Broome. The number is a secret at present. In a room on the second floor the 'green goods' were spread out on a table, tended by another young man. It was a visit of inspection, the green goods of course being good money.

"The young man explained that he knew the goods were splendidly executed, because his father made them. The 'old man' was sick with pneumonia. In a moment there was a rap, rap at the door and the old man walked in. The old man pointed out the beauty of the goods and said that he could make the bills look old by dipping them.

"Yesterday morning the supposed victim was taken to the Elizabeth street house again. The \$3,000 was placed in a package. They made him sign a book, so as to give them a chance to change the packages, which is the original green goods method. It went out of fashion, however, after the killing of a green goods man by a Texan six years ago.

The victim was then taken several doors away to a place which had the appearance of an Adams Express branch, but was a "dummy" office. The package was handed to the clerk. He gave a receipt, taking \$1 express charges to Boston.

At 1:30 o'clock Lafforgue and his victim reached the Chase national bank. The officials of the bank had been let into the scheme. Six \$50 silver certificates were marked by running a pin

through the eye of Edward Everett's picture. James and Jacobs, wearing official coats, and with pens behind their ears, stood writing behind the counters. James stood beside the paying-teller as his assistant. Jacobs looked like a stockholder.

At 2:30 the green goods man and the reporter came in. The bank clerks knew what was going on, and everybody stared at the visitors. Fearing Lafforgue would take alarm, Jacobs asked the teller in a loud voice the closing prices of Delaware & Hudson. It hadn't closed, but that didn't matter. The ruse was successful.

"The money was paid over to Wall. He offered it to Lafforgue, but that individual, to use his own term, was 'cagy.'

"Oh, no, you keep it," he said.

"They left the bank, followed by James and Jacobs. Lafforgue took his victim to the saloon where the arrest was made. It was the first time a green goods man had been caught red-handed.

"Lafforgue was taken before Commissioner Shields. The marked bills were found in his pocket. Lafforgue said he was simply a messenger of the 'corporation' and asked the Commissioner to let him go in search of ball in charge of a marshal. Commissioner Shields refused and held him in \$2500 bonds for examination Monday. The technical charge is sending green goods circulars through the mails.

"The Boston newspaper's reward for its work was to have been a 'scoop' on the New York papers, but it has no Sunday edition and will not be able to print its 'scoop' until tomorrow morning."

### THE PARIS EXPLOSION.

PARIS, April 26.—To state that the explosion last night at the cafe of M. Very, at the corner of the Boulevard Magenta and Rue Senecey has caused a feeling of consternation in this city is to put it very mildly. The truth is that the people of Paris are panic stricken at the audacity of the Anarchists. The feeling of fear is heightened by the apparent impotency of the police to prevent the Anarchists from committing outrages when and where they please. There was a reason for last night's outrage. It was in M. Very's cafe that Ravachol, the Anarchist whose trial is fixed for today, was arrested, and it was to M. Very and one of his waiters that the police were indebted for the information that led to his capture. So strong is the feeling of fear that many residents of the city and foreign visitors are leaving or making hurried preparations to leave. The scene in the vicinity of the explosion surpasses description. Throughout the night and morning excited crowds, sometimes numbering twenty thousand, filled the street and surrounded the wrecked restaurant. The affair was discussed in loud and angry voices and everybody joined in condemning the outrage. The opinion seemed to prevail among the crowd that the anarchists, not only from France, but elsewhere, are resolved to force the world to take serious notice of their existence and their doctrines. It is very likely that the methods that they are pursuing will effect this end, but it is the general opinion that if they succeed in their object it will be so much the worse for them.

### THE FIRST RUMOR

as told in these dispatches last night