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# THE EVENING WORLD

"The Evening World" Physician  
FOR THE  
BABIES OF THE POOR.  
A Novel Journalistic Philanthropy Never Before Undertaken by any Newspaper on the Globe.  
SEE TO-MORROW'S EVENING WORLD.

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## 3 O'CLOCK THE BOY'S CASE DELAYED.

BUT DELAY NOW WILL ONLY RENDER JUSTICE MORE CERTAIN.

**Joan Shepherd's Friends Must Win, with Right Upon Their Side—Letters which Tell of Many Hearts Touched by the Story of His Banishment and His Grandmother's Longing.**

There has been an unavoidable delay in the progress of the Josie Shephard case. But as justice is on the orphan boy's side, his case can not fail to grow stronger day by day.

As to the court proceedings, after a consultation of counsel it appeared that recent statutes had modified the law of 1857, regarding the right of the public to inspect the records of the institution. The assurances of Mr. Theron G. Strong, counsel for the opposition, was given, however, that he would co-operate with THE EVENING WORLD in the matter in securing for it the information which is desired. In view of this disposition on the part of the asylum representative, the application for a mandamus will be suspended for the present.

Whatever delay may have been caused it will not interfere in any way with the main object of the efforts of THE EVENING WORLD, which is to bring back little Josie Shephard to his friends and relatives in this city. He was sent away under a misapprehension of facts and he should be restored to his family. Meanwhile the interest which has already been aroused in his behalf will increase.

The committee of the asylum which was to have considered the case last evening postponed the hearing for a week at the request of the counsel in the case. Many of the committee are now out of town, and next week the matter will be brought up before a full meeting of the Board. Several of the members of the committee who were visited yesterday expressed themselves as ready to return the boy to his friends here, and there seems to be a good prospect that, as soon as all the facts in the case can be presented, the committee will not hesitate to restore the child at once.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Letters which show that the Popular Heart is Moved.

**The Agitation Will be Kept Up.**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
I hope THE EVENING WORLD will keep up its agitation for the return of the poor boy Josie Shephard. Don't be discouraged if you meet with obstacles. I know from a bitter experience that it is one of the most difficult things to secure the surrender of a ward of an asylum. The law seems to be made chiefly for the benefit and convenience of the managers of such institutions. But with justice on your side, as it certainly is in this case, there is no such thing as a fall failure.  
New York, July 9.

**No Time Should be Lost.**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
The cause of Josie Shephard is the talk of all Harlem. The demand for THE EVENING WORLD is so great that it is impossible to obtain a copy at the stands hereabout. I hope that the Intendure Committee, which is composed of high-minded and justly disposed gentlemen, will lose no time in re-opening the case and restoring the boy to his friends and relatives.  
M. O. T.  
Tenthavenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth street.

**A Strong Case.**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
If the directors of the Juvenile Asylum will consider the strong and invincible array of fact and argument presented for the return of Josie Shephard and afterwards experience the pathetic spell of that beautiful melody, "Bring Back My Exiled Boy," they cannot hesitate as to their duty in the premises.  
RICHARD WATSON.  
Brooklyn, E. D.

**Was the Commitment Legal?**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
The legality of the admission of Josie Shephard to the Juvenile Asylum may well be questioned. It appears from the grandmother's statement that the boy was not seven years of age when committed. If this can be established, in my opinion, his commitment was null and void.  
LAWYER.  
New York, July 7.

**Many Unsettled Chapters.**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
There remain untold many interesting and sensational chapters about Supt. E. D. Carpenter and the inmates of the Juvenile Asylum. If you will look carefully over the files of the New York papers you will find some accounts of proceedings at the asylum which have a very direct bearing upon the character of the administration of that institution.  
INCORRECTED LOOKER-ON.  
New York, July 8.

**"That Pathetic and Charming Song."**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
Please forward me a half-dozen extra copies of THE EVENING WORLD of this date. We tried that pathetic and charming song, "Bring Back My Exiled Boy," this evening, and found that not half justice was done to it in the announcements made. It should rank with the best songs of its class.  
FATERSON, N. J.  
July 9.

**Some Valuable "Pointers."**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
Don't let up on the crusade against the infamous act of Supt. E. D. Carpenter in the case of Josie Shephard case. There are extraordinary and most incredible facts about his official conduct in that asylum and out of it, of which you have not given us yet a glimpse. I venture to inclose herewith some valuable "pointers." The statements made are absolute facts which you can easily verify.  
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.  
New York, July 7.

**The Argument of Music.**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
Permit me to congratulate THE EVENING WORLD for bringing to the aid of "His right-

eous endeavor to secure the return of the orphan boy Josie Shephard the graceful and moving argument of music. The words and melody of the song, "Bring Back My Exiled Boy," can not fail to awake a responsive chord of sympathy in the breast of every lover of music and justice.  
Geo. A. RICHARDSON,  
New York, July 9.

**It Will Be Reproduced.**  
The song, "Bring Back My Exiled Boy," published in THE EVENING WORLD to-day, seems to me to be the best of Mr. Rosenfeld's recent productions. I trust it will be reproduced in sheet form.  
Mrs. C. F. Jersey City Heights.

## THE ELKS ARE IN SESSION.

**Their Annual Meeting Opened at the Madison Square Theatre.**  
A crowd of men with a July warmth of expression, and a general alertness, were gathered about the Madison Square Theatre this morning at 10 o'clock.

They were not ticket-speculators nor would-be spectators of the evening performance waiting for tickets.

The assemblage was of members of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The name is long enough to boast of a perspective, but the charity of the organization is quite as strong.

Mr. Palmer's kindly looked the Elks his theatre for this, their annual meeting. Two or three hundred delegates were on hand and a good crowd of spectators.

Dr. Hamilton Leech, Exalted Grand Ruler, presided as chairman of the meeting.

One of the primary objects of this year's assemblage is to consider certain modifications in the constitution and statutes of the order.

It is an organization now diffused throughout the country. New York Lodge No. 1, No. 1000, is the largest in the city. At present the Grand Lodge is the highest body of the Elks, but many are desirous of introducing a supreme lodge, and of having grand lodges in the several States.

Members are sufficiently numerous to call for them.

This is one of the principal points which will be the Elks' attention during the three days session.

July was chosen instead of December, which has been the usual time for the meeting, because July is the time of the year when the members are less occupied, while December is one of the most busy months for the theatrical profession, members of which are the Elks' chief members.

There are 100 lodges of the Elks, distributed through the United States, and every year a meeting is held to legislate on such points as arise from the needs of the organization.

The officers are Dr. Hamilton E. Leech, Exalted Grand Ruler; W. C. Jones, Exalted Leading Grand Knight; Percy G. Wilbur, Grand Secretary; Estlin and Loyd Grand Knights; E. H. Loyd, Grand Knight; Emil Boullier, Louisville, Exalted Lecturing Grand Knight; Arthur C. New York, Grand Treasurer; H. P. O'Neill, New York, Grand Treasurer; E. C. Chamberlain, New York, Grand Tiler; A. C. Stone, Baltimore, Grand Inner Guard; W. O. Brown, New York, Grand Inner Guard; Mead, Dayton, O., Grand Chaplain; Dr. Simon Quailin, Chicago, Deputy Exalted Grand Ruler-at-Large.

Delegates were present at the session from points all over the country. They were from Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Louisville, Cleveland, Columbus, New Orleans, New York, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Salt Lake City, St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, New York, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Washington, Indianapolis, Logansport, Terre Haute, Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton, Syracuse, Little Falls, Glens Falls, Binghamton, Albany, New York, Cumberland, Md.; Newcastle, Pa.; Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Boston, Lowell, Springfield, Mass.; New Bedford, New Orleans, Louisiana, Dallas, Texas.

Many of the leading actors are away from town, cooling off from the glare of the foot-lights on seashore and on mountain slopes; but the interest taken in the case, and the Elks are in a prosperous condition.

Though its object primarily is to benefit members of the theatrical profession, it is not essential for membership that one shall be an actor. Many of the brightest lights of the order are from other professions.

If they succeed in carrying out their proposed amendments the Elks will be in a better position to defend themselves against the attacks which they have undertaken, and the whole well-being of the organization will be advanced.

**SARATOGA, AUGUST 28.**  
**The Date Fixed for the Meeting of the Republican State Convention.**  
The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel had a campaign appearance to-day. They were thronged with big and little chiefs of the Republican party.

Among the prominent statesmen whose presence was noted were ex-Senator Warner Miller, Senator J. Sloat Fassett, Senator Hendricks, Gen. John N. Knapp, Louis F. Fay, John W. Vrooman and others from the rural districts. The local statesmen of the G. O. P. were also well represented. The gathering of the statesmen was occasioned by the meeting of the State Committee to name the place and time for the holding of the State Convention.

The National Committee of the G. O. P. meets to-morrow at noon. Among those who have already arrived to take part in the meeting are John C. New, of Indiana; J. S. Clark, of Iowa; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; G. A. Hobart, of New Jersey; George W. Hooker, of Vermont, and Winchester Halnes, of Maine. They are all members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Levi P. Morton arrived in the city late last night and no doubt will be in consultation to-day with the National and State managers of the campaign.

The State Committee met at noon, and decided to issue a call for the Republican State Convention for Tuesday, Aug. 28, at Saratoga.

**Standing of the Clubs Yesterday.**

League	W.	L.	Y.	W.	L.	Y.
Chicago	35	22	1	65	30	5
Detroit	30	25	1	60	35	5
New York	25	24	1	55	30	15
Philadelphia	25	24	1	55	30	15
Pittsburgh	25	24	1	55	30	15
Washington	19	34	3	30	40	32

**Games Scheduled for To-Day.**

New York vs. Pittsburgh.  
Boston vs. Chicago.  
Philadelphia vs. Indianapolis.  
Washington at Detroit.

**ASSOCIATION.**  
Brooklyn vs. St. Louis.  
Athletic at Cincinnati.  
Kalamazoo at Kansas City.  
Cleveland at Louisville.

**CENTRAL LEAGUE.**  
Jersey City at Birmingham.  
Easton at Elmira.  
Easton at Saratoga.  
Albion vs. Wilkesbarre.

**What He Wanted.**  
To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
Mr. Rosenfeld's charming song, "Bring Back My Exiled Boy," is just what I have been hunting all over New York for. I shall sing the same as Prince Florian in "Broken Hearts" next season, for which it is very appropriate. I expect to make a hit with it. Many thanks to THE EVENING WORLD, and to Mr. Rosenfeld.  
CHARLES MORTIMER.  
New York, July 9.

## DID JOSIE BLACKMAIL HIM?

**MR. SANCHEZ HAS A CHAMBERMAID ARRESTED FOR DEMANDING MONEY.**

**A Pretty State of Affairs in a Staten Island Household—The Master Discharged the Maid and She Accused Him of Betrayal—An Alleged Promise of \$200—In a Cell at Police Headquarters.**

Joaquin Sanchez, manager of the Spanish Department of the New York Life Insurance Company at 346 Broadway, lives at the Washington Cottage at St. George, S. I. He is about forty years old and has an invalid wife who requires a great deal of attention.

His income is over \$50,000 a year, and he filled his house with domestics—most of them French girls. When he came home from the city one night two weeks ago he found his wife in hysterics and complaining that the servants had created a disturbance in the house.

Mr. Sanchez visited the quarters of his servants at once and found that the culprits were Josephine Bernard, a very pretty girl, and a recent importation from France, who acted as chambermaid, and her married sister, Celeste Kane, who was employed as cook. He ordered the sisters to go, but they refused to quit, and Celeste then accused Mr. Sanchez of betraying her eighteen-year old sister Josie, and threatened to inform his wife of the terrible deed.

His statement is that Mr. Sanchez begged them not to inform his wife, and he promised to pay each of them a full month's salary and \$200 additional at his Broadway office next day if they would leave the house at once.

They called at his office and found two New York detectives in the room with Mr. Sanchez. They were brought from Inspector Byrnes's Wall street bureau and whom they supposed in their ignorance to be judges.

Mr. Sanchez, they say, repudiated his promise of \$200 and offered Josephine pay for fifteen days only, which she refused to accept, whereupon she and her girls left his office, threatening to go to Staten Island and tell Mrs. Sanchez of her husband's misconduct.

As soon as they left Mr. Sanchez telegraphed to the Staten Island police to hinder the women from entering his house, and hurried down himself to the next best place. He found Josie and Celeste trying to gain admission to the cottage, and had them arrested for blackmail.

The evidence before Justice Casey revealed the fact that Josephine and a daughter of Mr. Sanchez had quarrel over a jacket that had been mislaid, and Mr. Sanchez discharged her, promising to pay her \$200 and \$500 as the price of Josephine's silence concerning his misconduct to her.

She swore she agreed to keep the secret from her mother on the promise of \$200.

"He swore on the ashes of his mother and on the heads of his children," said Josephine, "that he would pay me the money."

Mr. Sanchez received a letter from Josephine a few days ago addressed "Mr. dear love, in which she said:

"Upon leaving your office I went to a lawyer and he told me that if I would let him back again in another capacity, although Mr. Sanchez could easily have done the work that was assigned to me, I should be able to secure everything that had happened. Your mistress, JOSEPHINE BERNARD."

Mr. Sanchez laid the matter before Inspector Byrnes, and detected and arrested her. She was detained on the case. They arrested Josephine last night at her residence 60 East Sixteenth street and she is locked in the Police Headquarters on a charge of attempting to extort money under false pretenses.

Mr. Sanchez assures Inspector Byrnes that he has no proof from some of the girls who overheard Josephine and Celeste concerning the story they have told of his alleged improper behavior—the intention being to blackmail him.

**A FIGHTING CORPORATION.**  
**The United States Illuminating Company to Defend Its Poles and Charter.**

President Lynch, of the United States Illuminating Company, talked quite freely regarding the combined attack upon the company's alleged rights and existence being made by the Board of Electrical Control and the Aldermen.

He said that the company is ready to defend the action brought to compel it to place its wires underground, and will be as ready to defend a suit brought by the Attorney-General to compel it to carry out its charter, which he said they ought to rescind if it has exceeded its corporate rights by erecting poles and stringing wires above ground when its franchise contemplates a subways system only.

What the ground of the defence would be Mr. Lynch refused to say, but it is doubtless that a constructive consent on the part of municipality, which the provisions of its charter requires, will be alleged.

This position will be maintained, because every pole of the company was erected and every wire strung under the direction of the Department of Public Works, and consent may be argued from this fact.

Mr. Lynch said that the action of the Subway Commission with respect to his company was only part of a gigantic scheme to tie all of the electrical companies hand and foot to the detriment of the public, and promised that the facts would all come out in time.

He said that he desired to have his company absolved from blame in advance should loss of life ensue from the falling of four or five rotten poles bearing electric light wires. These poles he said his company had requested permission to replace with new ones, but the Subway Commission had refused to allow it. He said that they ought to rescind from their position a little where human life is so imperilled.

**DEACONS HANGED.**  
**He Claimed that He Was Innocent Although He Had Confessed Guilt.**

**ROCHESTER, July 10.**—Edward A. Deacons, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Ada Stone in this city, Aug. 16, 1887, was hanged in Monroe County Jail at 10:27 o'clock this morning.

He died after protesting his innocence, but he had once made a circumstantial confession and was guilty beyond all question. His crime was a brutal one. Deacons was a tramp and entered Mrs. Stone's house for food. She ordered him out. He struck her over the head with a heavy stick, strangled her with a bag and dragged the lifeless body to the darkest corner of the cellar and left the house. He was arrested at Canandaigua the next day.

**MRS. SPITTLERHOUSE'S HORRIBLE DEATH.**  
**She Was Burned to a Crisp by Flames from an Exploding Lamp.**

**ELIZABETH, N. J., July 10.**—Mrs. Frederick Spittlerhouse, 4119 Chestnut street, Elizabeth, met with a frightful death last night. She was subject to apopleptic fits and it is supposed that in going around the house with a lighted lamp to secure the windows, as was her custom before retiring, she was seized with a fit and fell in the corner of the kitchen. The shock exploded the lamp and the blazing oil spread over the woman's clothing and also set fire to the wainscoting of the room.

Mrs. Spittlerhouse's son and daughter were awakened by the stifling smoke in the bedrooms, and rushing downstairs found the kitchen in flames. They vainly endeavored to subside when, to their horror, the children discovered their mother lying dead on the floor, her body burned almost to a crisp. Mrs. Spittlerhouse leaves a husband and two children.

**The Wallagabloghs Chiefs.**  
The Wallagabloghs Chiefs, at 48 West Fifty-first street, elected the following officers: King, John Krasnow; Viceking, Adolph J. Lauer; Wise Chief, Louis F. Dunbar; Walter Grier, Jr.; Chief Bowler, William H. Brady; High Chief, Samuel Witkoff.

## COMMISSIONER DOWD TALKS.

**He Figures a Loss to the City of \$361,000 Through Bad Management.**

When the Senatorial Committee which is investigating Aqueduct politics met in the Court-House this morning, Senator Fassett had almost everything to himself, for Senator McNaughton was the only one of his colleagues present, and they sat at opposite ends of the long judicial desk.

Commissioner William Dowd, who was called to the witness stand yesterday afternoon, but did not give any testimony on account of the lateness of the hour, was recalled this morning by Lawyer Boardman, who opened his examination by making a good many inquiries about the awarding of contracts to extend Craven's tunnel.

He wanted to know why it was that some of the contractors had sections awarded to them here and there instead of having a continuous section given them according to their bids.

In answer to these questions the Commissioner said that he voted for the awards as he did because he thought it would be the best for the city treasury and would result in the long run in a saving of money.

Commissioner Dowd admitted that when the question came up as to the removal of Lieutenant H. S. Craven, the chief of construction on the Aqueduct, he had written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy requesting the extension of Craven's contract in his absence, as they needed him on the Aqueduct.

You believed then that Mr. Craven was a proper person to have the contract of construction on the Aqueduct? asked Mr. Boardman.

Yes, I believed him to be a thoroughly competent man, and that the city would be well served by retaining him.

Did you hear who were trying to get Mr. Craven out?

Yes, I heard, possibly around town to the effect that the contractors were trying to have him recalled.

What was the cause of this effort against Engineer Craven?

He voted for it because Mr. Craven wanted the contractors to carry out the specifications. They didn't want to do it.

What was the result?

Commissioner Spencer and myself were beaten on the vote.

A victory for the contractors, no doubt," added Mr. Boardman.

Why was not introduced by the committee's counsel was the reorganization of the Aqueduct Board. Commissioner Dowd said that he had been opposed to the reorganization, but he voted for it because he didn't see the necessity of any change.

He and Commissioner Spencer went to see Gov. Hill together and urged him to veto the bill. Commissioner Spencer was not talking, and when he got through the Governor said he would consider what had been said before he did anything about the bill.

The bill was not introduced by the committee's counsel was the removal of Secretary McCullough?

Yes, very decidedly. I thought his removal would be a great detriment to the city.

He used to give me assistance to me in the Finance Committee.

Why was he removed?

To make room for Mr. Shelton. I believe he was afterwards taken back again in another capacity, although Mr. Shelton could easily have done the work that was assigned to Mr. McCullough.

What was the result of the re-employment of McCullough?

McCullough resulted in a loss of \$3,000 a year to the city.

He further stated that in those times there was a great deal of rumor flying around in the city about the removal of McCullough. He didn't know but there was a good deal of truth in it.

The question of difference in cost to the city in the use of dry filling and rubble masonry was next brought up, and Commissioner Dowd thought that the estimates already given to the committee had been too large.

According to his notion the difference in cost which the city had been obliged to pay for rubble masonry was about \$361,000.

The Chief Engineer advised the passage of the bill, and the subject of dry filling and rubble masonry for dry packing passed by the Aqueduct Board.

The Chief Engineer advised the passage of the bill, and the subject of dry filling and rubble masonry for dry packing passed by the Aqueduct Board.

## WALSH ON THE ISSUE.

**An Authorized Political Interview with the Ex-Warden.**

**Second District Views on the Campaign Problems.**

**The Ex-Warden Cordially Indorses the St. Louis Ticket and the Tariff Reform Plank—He Says National Democratic Success Does Not Depend on Local Harmony—A Very Deep Utterance as to the Governorship—An Interview with Important Political Hearings.**

Though in the comparative retirement of private life and business, ex-Warden Thomas P. Walsh still keeps his weather eye upon the politics and politicians of the city and country, and has his word upon the march of affairs with the many visitors at his Centre street place.

Speaking to an EVENING WORLD reporter of the national Democratic ticket Mr. Walsh said:

"The head of the ticket represents the fulfillment of every pledge in the platform of 1884. This is in glaring contrast with the hypocrisy and broken pledges of all Republican conventions. An honest and persistent devotion to the best and truest interests of the country stamp every act and utterance of Grover Cleveland.

"The second place is filled by the greatest Senator in the country. He alone forced an unwilling Republican Senate to do justice to a suffering people, whose taxes built the Pacific railroads, and who are yet paying the interest on the bonds that built them.

"Our form of government requires laws to act equally upon all citizens. Legislation that blunders one citizen for the benefit of another is both legislative theft and governmental tyranny. The mind and character of Thomas Jefferson and Allen G. Thurman were cast in the same moral mould, hence I believe that if free, just and honest government is to be maintained the St. Louis ticket must triumph."

"What of the platform, especially the tariff plank?" asked the reporter.

"The tariff reform policy is a just and conservative interpretation of the principles of free government. It is in accordance with the maxim of 'Live and let live.' We are rapidly drifting into a moneyed aristocracy, the vilest of all forms of government. Grover Cleveland, with Jacksonian firmness, has called a halt. My opinion of the Mills bill can be best expressed by quoting the words of George Washington when presenting the Constitution of the United States for the consideration of the people: 'It is the best we can have at this time.'

"The party had to deal with a sordid Democratic faction which endeavored the passage of the bill, and this sordid faction was a variation from the President's message. Our most noble townsman, Mr. Edward Cooper, was right in declaring that the platform of 1884, coupled with the message as the Democratic consummation, is all that the Democratic Convention required to place the party squarely before the people for two good and conclusive reasons. First, we are electing a President and not a Committee of Ways and Means. Second, the platform of 1884 and its fruits, the message, cannot be made the victims of amendments, which is probable in the case of the Mills bill, the committee having to deal with discordant, selfish and unprincipled trimming elements in the Democratic ranks.

"The present tariff cripples the trade and shipping interests of our city. The Mills bill is the dawn of our redemption from the Republican millstones that have crushed our commerce. Under more liberal conditions of trade thrift will reside in the home of the laborer, employment will be abundant and its reward increased. Commercial enterprise will expand and our entire country will receive permanent benefits.

"Do you think that a tariff should be maintained on works of art?"

"You had better seek a solution of that question from the 'Knights of the Brush' and the patrons of art. The only art I am interested in is the art of taking good care of my wife and daughter, to comprehend the grand principles of Jeffersonian free government and vote the straight Democratic ticket."

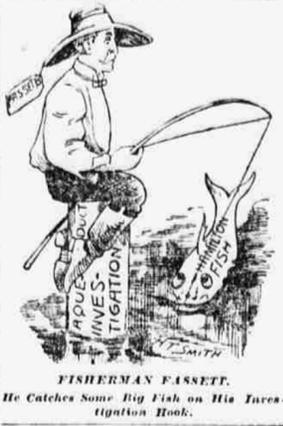
"Will not the success of the national ticket depend upon the local harmony of the factions in this city?"

"In my judgment this election does not depend upon local harmony. There may or may not be discord. It will prove of little consequence, from the fact that there is a vast conservative, non-partisan vote in this city and throughout the entire country that has at last found the Democratic party was a safe and patriotic Administration. This element will overwhelm and smash to pieces any rebellious faction in our ranks, by casting its ballots for a ticket that has earned and permanently secured its confidence."

"What about the gubernatorial ticket?"

"I can only say that we have many excellent citizens whom I would cheerfully and zealously support. But among them there is one who is my special favorite, because of his superior availability—his strength growing out of his unrivalled potential service to his party—his entire devotion to the best interests of our country, his strong conservatism, his wise and experienced judgment, his enduring and persistent benevolent relations to his fellow-men now and for generations to come—all these, combined with a pure, selfless and crystallized integrity, commend this worthy citizen to me as a candidate for whom my efforts would not cease from the time he 'saddled up' until he went a victor 'under the string.'"

"Well, but, Warden, your description



FISHERMAN FASSETT.  
He Catches Some Big Fish on His Intercity Light House Hook.

might be made to fit either of the gentlemen who have been mentioned. Hill, Cooper, Hewitt, Grace—any of them. Name your man?"

"Now, young man, I can't be got to say another thing, only that I will support any man that the County Democracy wants. I was a Tammany man till I went to Albany, and John Kelly was my best ideal of a politician. Up there I heard a great deal said against Kelly from country district men, and I've been a County Democrat ever since."

"What of Harrison?"

"I think speaking as a Second District man, that Harrison's position on the Chinese question will hurt him in my district, where everybody works for a living. Then, too, any man talented with Know-Nothingism, as Harrison is, will show poorly with us.

"Four years ago we had to have the help of Burchard, but this year the Republican candidate is his own Burchard. When the people of this city understand Harrison's attitude on the Know-Nothing question it will be apt to hurt him badly."

"What, think you, will be the effect of the quarrel between Harrison and the Indiana workmen's party?"

"Oh, I believe that will help us to carry Indiana, and, as I say, speaking as a Second District man, I think he has no show here. It looks to me like a 'sinner,' a dead sure thing for Cleveland. The people of the country can see for themselves. They believe that Cleveland has been a good President for the people, and when they get that idea abroad they go for their man like a storm."

"What of the anti-internal revenue plank in the Republican platform?"

"It reminds me of the 1854 fight in this State. There were three tickets: 'Seymour and bad rum, Ullman and good rum, or Myron H. Clark and no rum at all.'"

"Clark won by the smallest plurality ever known in this State, but the lower part of this city was carried by Seymour. Untaxed liquor would be a free luxury, and would mean such cheap liquor that men who have invested their thousands in the business would lose it all. That plank ought to hurt the Republicans."

"Now, to turn to a more attractive subject, what of your daughter, Miss Blanche, and the favorable notices which the critics are giving of her stage work?"

"The old politician's face relaxed into a smile of pride, and he blushed like a rose as he replied:

"Whatever mean thing the newspapers have said about me I forgive them. If they had reached the end of their rope they would have said that I was a bad man. I never allowed myself to be questioned about it. They all knew it well, but said that they were forbidden to do so by the proprietor."

Leaving this gambling place and returning to the reporters, the reporter started back towards Grand street, and in a few minutes had located the house where the saloonkeeper and his wife were playing a game of cards on the north side of Jackson. An old man named Ross sells the slips. He also sells the cards, which are a fancy thing. Back of the partition in which the game is played are the small boys and the rest of his deluded patrons.

The little boy went in and bought a ticket and then came back and gave it to the reporter who was waiting outside. The ticket was marked and preserved.

Under the guise of a cigar store Charles Newberry kept a gambling place on Jackson street, on the south side, just off from Grand street. His partition is quite a fancy one, and through a glass window in the door leading into the shop could be seen a light burning brightly.

Another small boy bought a ticket without difficulty. It was marked and preserved also.

Both of these shops are in a locality infested with the police vice. Every one in the vicinity knows where they are and talks freely about them. The two visited yesterday are of long standing and have a well-established business.

A gray-mustached individual, ditto eyed, minus coat and vest, wearing a large diamond on his shirt front, was sitting behind the counter at 125 Park row. In answer to the reporter's question, "Can I play here?" he replied, "No, sir, I'm out; try some place else."

## 3 O'CLOCK THE WAR ON POLICY.

More Dives Exposed by "Evening World" Reporters.

A Newsboy Tells Where He Lost All His Earnings.

**More Evidence Obtained Against the "Poke Shop" Keepers—The Cases of These Hold for Trial to be Given the Grand Jury to-morrow—Many Games Still Going On in the City, Although with More Secrecy—The Policy Business Not as Good as It Was.**

The indictments of the men arrested at the instance of THE EVENING WORLD for running policy shops are expected to be returned by the Grand Jury to-morrow. Then a speedy trial will be urged and every effort will be made to hurry the "poke shop" keepers off to the penitentiary.

But THE EVENING WORLD is not going to cease its prosecution of the policy writers with the conviction of a few of their number. Warrants are still in the hands of the police unserved and more warrants will be issued as THE EVENING WORLD completes its chain of evidence against policy men.

The eyes of many of the deluded players have been opened by the publication of the methods employed to cheat on the game. It should happen to strike the numbers drawn in Kentucky, and the policy-dealers are losing customers by scores.

Another newsboy has been brought out of his delusion, and he writes to THE EVENING WORLD as follows:

To the Editor of THE EVENING WORLD:  
I am an inmate of your paper. What profit I make I play at policy. I ain't got a big three number since last summer. I can name you a lot of other boys on the street. No. 4 Government has next to the burner shop, No. 25 Park row, corner Pearl street, in a back room. Another one is at Jackson street, near Cherry and Water streets.

Other Pike and Water streets. I can name you a few more on the west side, in the window a few cigar boxes.

The writer of the above has located three of these shops correctly, but is probably mistaken about the one on Jay street, and as for the other on Jackson street, the saloonkeeper and water streets, the old man who used to run a shop there left about two months ago. He got sick and was taken to the hospital and has not been seen since. The policy den on Governor slip, mentioned in the newsboy's letter, was exposed by THE EVENING WORLD yesterday, and it is believed that the saloonkeeper will refrain from selling policy to newsboys and reporters for some time.

Before the news of the exposure of his den had reached the reporters called again and played 55 for first place in a drinking for 10 cents. Two men were in there then, one as decrepit as his stump himself.

Another place on Jackson street, still open, is at Pike and Water streets, in the rear of D. Lehner's saloon on the corner mentioned. Entrance to it is gained through a passage through a small place or by going in at the side door, No. 465, in a little room and is a well known place. The name of the proprietor was not learned. He was a German, and he had a large number of reporters to it and tried to push them out of the door.

One reporter who was sitting at the table, ever, showed himself when newsboys and street gamblers were questioned about it. They all knew it well, but said that they were forbidden to do so by the proprietor.

Leaving this gambling place and returning to the reporters, the reporter started back towards Grand street, and in a few minutes had located the house where the saloonkeeper and his wife were playing a game of cards on the north side of Jackson. An old man named Ross sells the slips. He also sells the cards, which are a fancy thing. Back of the partition in which the game is played are the small boys and the rest of his deluded patrons.

The little boy went in and bought a ticket and then came back and gave it to the reporter who was waiting outside. The ticket was marked and preserved.

Under the guise of a cigar store Charles Newberry kept a gambling place on Jackson street, on the south side, just off from Grand street. His partition is quite a fancy one, and through a glass window in the door leading into the shop could be seen a light burning brightly.

Another small boy bought a ticket without difficulty. It was marked and preserved also.

Both of these shops are in a locality infested with the police vice. Every one in the vicinity knows where they are and talks freely about them. The two visited yesterday are of long standing and have a well-established business.

A gray-mustached individual, ditto eyed, minus coat and vest, wearing a large diamond on his shirt front, was sitting behind the counter at 125 Park row. In answer to the reporter's question, "Can I play here?" he replied, "No, sir, I'm out; try some place else."

**Slightly Warmer Weather.**  
WASHINGTON, July 10.  
Weather indications:  
For Connecticut and Eastern New York—Slightly warmer; rain probable to-day.

**The Weather To-Day.**  
Indicated by the following tele-thermometers:  
S.A.M. 80.0; B.S. 78.0; A.M. 77.0; P.M. 75.0  
A.M. 75.0; B.S. 73.0; P.M. 71.0; A.M. 70.0  
Average for corresponding time last year, 83.54 degrees.

**A Manager's Parting Kick.**  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—Fred A. Forsyth discharged a stenographer from his mouth and blew out his brains last night by means of a string stretched from his right foot to the trigger of the weapon. He had unbuttoned himself and laid down. Forsyth was manager of the Webster House, but was in trouble over a suspicious fire which recently occurred there.

**"I Don't Want Relief, But Cure."**  
In the occupation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. SARGENT'S CATARRH REMEDY. It has been done in thousands of cases, and you will not find your relief in any other. It is a simple, safe, and sure remedy. It is sold by all druggists. Write to WOLFE'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.