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EXTRA.

TRIED TO STOP POLICE TRIALS.

Accused Officials Secured a Prohibition Writ, but It Was Quashed.

AN APPEAL WILL BE TAKEN.

Board Decides to Try Capt. Doherty and Hoch, Meehan and Levy Together.

MRS. THUROW CALLED TO TESTIFY

It Was On Her Evidence Before the Lexow Committee that Charges Were Based.

The first day's proceedings of the trial of Police Captain Michael Doherty and ex-Ward Men John Hoch, Bernard Meehan and Jeremiah S. Levy, was attended with some excitement.

POLICE CAPT. DOHERTY.

The session had hardly begun when Lawyers Grant and Fromme, who appeared for the accused men, after vainly trying to secure an adjournment on the grounds of not having had sufficient time to prepare a defense, served the Board with a writ of prohibition.

The writ was issued by Judge Dugro, of the Superior Court, and was made returnable at noon to-day.

President Martin, as well as all the other members of the Board, were taken completely aback by the sudden turn affairs had taken, and Mr. Wellman himself looked rather foolish. After a hurried whispered consultation, President Martin announced that Mr. Wellman would appear in the Superior Court at noon, and that meanwhile the Board would adjourn till 2 o'clock to await developments.

The writ was granted upon affidavits by Capt. Doherty and the other defendants, as well as those of Lawyers Fromme and Grant, setting forth in the first place that a quorum of the Board of Police Commissioners was not legally qualified to try the defendants, as it was claimed that at least two of them had expressed the opinion previous to the trial that they intended to dismiss the four men in any event on the statements that had already been made against them by the Lexow witnesses.

Say They Are Legally Disqualified.

This, it is claimed, legally disqualifies them from sitting as judges upon the defendants, whose cases are thus rendered hopeless at the start.

MICHAEL KERWIN.

This, as Lawyer Grant explained, was a violation of the constitutional rights of his clients, and brought out in the strongest possible light the farcical nature of the proceedings which had been instituted.

The other ground on which the writ of prohibition was granted was that no reasonable time had been given to the defendants to prepare for trial.

Although the rules of the Police Department said that only forty-eight hours' notice was sufficient, the statute of this State gave the defendants a right to demand a reasonable time for preparation.

This point would have to be determined upon argument before the Judge granting the writ.

As soon as President Martin had made his announcement Mr. Wellman and Mr. Osborne gathered up their papers and hurriedly left the court-room, bound for the District-Attorney's office.

They had only an hour to prepare their argument to meet the claim made by the lawyers for the defendants, and it was apparent that should Judge Dugro decide that the first point was well taken the Police Board as at present constituted would be utterly disqualified for trying Capt. Doherty and his co-defendants, and the whole structure which they have been so carefully building up for the last two or three weeks would tumble to the ground.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

They had selected the present cases because they were the easiest to prove and because the men were those which they preferred to break.

Scene Shifts to the Court.

The scene of battle was transferred at noon from Police Headquarters to the Special Term of the Superior Court, where Judge Gildersleeve was sitting.

Assistant District-Attorneys Wellman and Osborn were on hand promptly at 12 o'clock, and Commissioner Martin was with them. Lawyers Fromme and Grant were there with Capt. Doherty, and John W. Goff, leading counsel for the Lexow Committee was also present.

Mr. Wellman seemed to be agitated. He consulted Mr. Goff, who also shook hands with Lawyer Grant very cordially. When Mr. Wellman got a chance he told Judge Gildersleeve about the writ, and said he had a few affidavits to oppose it.

He claimed, however, that it was not a writ at all, but merely an order to show cause why a writ should not be granted. His affidavits simply were to oppose the motion.

He also said that the other side had promised, according to the order, to submit additional affidavits and they had not done so. He, therefore, wanted the motion dismissed.

Mr. Fromme, in a tone of surprise, said that if Mr. Wellman did not understand the practice of the courts in was not his (Mr. Fromme's) fault.

Says It Is a Regular Writ.

"That is a writ drawn up in the regular form," he said. "Of course it is not a positive writ until the other side has an opportunity to be heard. It is directed to the Board of Police Commissioners from the people of the State, as all regular writs should be, and I am entitled to a return to it.

"I have, then, a right to traverse the return, or to a trial by jury on the facts alleged in the affidavits. The Police Board has made no return to the writ, and there is no alternative to the Court but to continue the writ or grant the other side more time to answer or file a return. These affidavits of Mr. Wellman are not a return at all."

CHARLES H. MURRAY.

Mr. Wellman said he didn't want any time, but wanted the question decided at once, as he claimed that the paper with which the Board had been served was not a writ.

Judge Gildersleeve took the papers and retired to his private room to deliberate upon them. The lawyers remained in the court-room to await his return.

According to Assistant District-Attorney Osborn, no writ of prohibition was operative unless it was issued at a Special Term of the court. This writ, it was admitted, was granted by a judge out of court, and was therefore not valid. He did not see how the Court could refuse to dismiss it.

At 1.45 Judge Gildersleeve filed his decision. Here is his opinion:

Gildersleeve's Decision.

The relators are members of the police force of New York City. Charges have been preferred against them and their trial before the Board of Police Commissioners was set down for to-day upon affidavits the contents of which it is unnecessary to refer to at this time. The Hon. F. H. Dugro, one of the Judges of this court, granted an alternative writ of prohibition and directed the Board of Police Commissioners to come before this court at a special term thereof at 12 o'clock to say why they should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in the matter of the trial of the relators.

The tribunal thus restrained, and upon whom the writ operates, now moves to set aside this alternative writ, not upon any matters involving their merits, but solely upon the ground that said writ was granted by a Judge out of court, and is not a direction of the Court made at Special Term as required by the statutes.

Section 2067 of the Code provides as follows: Except when special provision therefor is made in this article an alternative writ of prohibition can be granted only at a Special Term of this Court.

In the people ex rel. Smith against Russell, 19 Abb. Prac. 136, it was held by the Supreme Court that a writ of prohibition when allowed by a Justice out of court, may be quashed on motion at Special Term. For these reasons it seems to me the motion to set aside and vacate the writ must be granted.

H. A. GILDERSLEEVE, J.

Lawyers Grant and Fromme claim that a Judge of the Superior Court may sit in Special Term anywhere he may happen to be. They say they will take an appeal from this decision.

Mr. Wellman, accompanied by Commissioner Martin, returned to Police Headquarters as soon as they heard of Judge Gildersleeve's decision.

It was reported that Lawyer Grant said he would prefer charges before Mayor Gilroy against the Police Commissioners at once, and that they could not then sit at the trial of any of the officers of the force while such charges were pending against them. The nature of the charges Lawyer Grant proposed to prefer against the Commissioners has not stated by him.

From daybreak, carpenters had been at work getting the trial-room at Headquarters ready for business.

The trials were set down to commence at 10 o'clock, but an hour before that time there were increasing signs of activity at Headquarters. An air of mystery pervaded the neighborhood of Supt. Byrnes's office. He had arrived in before 9 o'clock, and would receive no callers.

Wellman, Byrnes and Martin Confer

At 9.30 Mr. Wellman drove up in a cab and was admitted to the Superintendent's room, and a messenger was soon after sent to see if President Martin, of the Police Board, was in the building. He was in his office, and went down to join the conference between the Superintendent and Mr. Wellman.

About 9.45 he went up to the trial room and made a survey of the place. The arrangements seemed satisfactory and he expressed himself as well pleased. He gave out orders that no one should be admitted to the room but witnesses with subpoenas and reporters.

Scarcely half a dozen were present at that hour, and most of those were policemen. Mrs. Augusta Thurow, the former proprietress of disorderly houses at 23 Second avenue and 22 Allen street, who is to be the chief witness against Capt. Doherty and the accused ward men, was not in sight, but it was said that she and her husband were on hand in a private room, so that they would be in readiness at any moment when they might be summoned.

Officer Paddy McGirr, known at Headquarters as Commissioner Martin's "man Friday," was acting as Sergeant-at-Arms, and kept watch at the door to see that no interlopers got in. When Lawyer Grant arrived at 10 o'clock and heard of President Martin's orders he made an indignant protest.

"This is a public investigation," he declared, "and any citizen has a right to go in there as long as there is room, I shall insist upon it."

Lawyer Grant was asked if his clients was prepared to go on, and he replied:

Grant Said He Had a Boomerang.

"You will know very soon, but I can say right now that we have a little boomerang here that will make some bones rattle, and it may turn out that the shoe is on the other foot."

Lawyer Fromme accompanied Mr. Grant, who added that either ex-Judge Horace Russell or Lawyer J. L. Hill might also appear in the case for the defendants later on, but would not be on hand to-day.

Mr. Wellman, looking cool and collected, arrived shortly afterwards and at 10.10 the Police Commissioners themselves filed in, headed by President Martin, and took their seats at the head of the semi-circular table.

Commissioners Murray and Kerwin were provided with Japanese fans and awaited developments with a look of expectancy, while President Martin and his Tammany colleague, Mr. Sheehan, looked calm and stolid.

Supt. Byrnes and Capt. Cross were among the spectators when Capt. Michael Doherty, the chief defendant, at 10.15 o'clock took one of the three chairs in front of the row of Commissioners, and President Martin remarked in an offhand way:

"Well, are you ready to go on?"

Lawyer Grant asked for a short delay, and he seemed to be expecting some one.

Capt. Doherty looked somewhat anxious and worried, and twiddled his fingers nervously while waiting for the ball to open.

Finally, at 10.30, the proceedings were opened by Mr. Fromme, who said he appeared for Ward Men Hoch and Meehan, and made a motion for an adjournment.

Fromme Pleaded for Time.

Mr. Fromme said that his clients had no reason to suppose they would be put on trial first, and that, having been only served on Monday, they had had no time to prepare to combat the witnesses against them. He said:

"We don't want to grope about in the dark. I must examine thirty or forty witnesses to prepare for cross-examination. These men have held honorable positions, are the fathers of families, and should in justice be given a fair opportunity to defend themselves.

"Now, I am entirely unprepared to go on at the present moment, and therefore move that the Commissioners grant us a reasonable time to get ready for trial."

Mr. Fromme said he also represented Capt. Doherty. He cited an opinion of David Dudley Field in support of his motion, holding that a reasonable time should be granted the defendants to prepare to meet the charges.

Lawyer Grant, representing ex-Ward Man Levy, in addition to the other defendants, also moved for an adjournment for a reasonable time.

He objected very strongly to interruptions by President Martin and Mr. Wellman and stated that he had no proper opportunity to consult with his client. The whole force of the District-Attorney's office, he said, had been three weeks in preparing the cases, and to compel his clients to go on within forty-eight hours after being served with the complaints showed indecent haste.

Wellman Insisted Upon Going On.

Mr. Wellman, in reply, said that Capt. Doherty had known of the charges against him for six weeks, and to his knowledge had been preparing his defense for the last eight days.

He insisted upon going on with the trials at once, because, he said, the longer the delay granted, the harder it would be to get the witnesses to attend, and, in fact, he had knowledge that efforts were now being made by persons, presumably in the interest of the defendants, to intimidate them and keep them away.

This brought Lawyer Grant to his feet, and he bitterly denounced Mr. Wellman's statement as an untruth and declared that he (Mr. Wellman) ought at least to keep within the bounds of a respectable attorney. He asserted that his opponent was making the statement he did with the intention of deceiving the Commissioners, and for several minutes the air in the close little court-room had a decidedly bluish tinge.

When the lawyers had quieted down President Martin in a very deliberate manner announced that the Board had decided to grant an adjournment in the case of Levy, but in the cases of Capt. Doherty and Officers Hoch and Meehan they would proceed at once.

Fromme Sprang the Bomb.

"In that case," said Lawyer Fromme, rising and shaking a formidable-looking type-written document with a blue paper cover, "we will herewith serve upon your Honorable Board a writ of prohibition, issuing from the Superior Court, which, as you will observe, prohibits you from proceeding further with the trial of these defendants until the Court has looked into the matter further."

"What's that?" gasped President Martin in astonishment, as he reached out and grabbed the paper which Mr. Fromme held out to him, while Mr. Wellman looked incredulous.

"It's all there," said Mr. Fromme "if you will take the trouble to look it over. You are cited to appear before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court at noon to-day and show by what right you propose to try these defendants."

The Commissioners all flocked about Mr. Martin and gazed with much perturbation on the paper, which was finally handed to Mr. Wellman. A

(Continued on Second Page.)

JOHANNES WINS.

Captures the Opening Dash from Carnalite by a Neck at Brighton.

LEONARDO A WINNER AT 8 TO 1.

Takes the Second Event from the Favorite, Hoey, by Three Lengths.

(Special to The Evening World.)

RACE TRACK, BRIGHTON BEACH, July 19.—On their way to the track to-day the crowd perused what was really an excellent programme. They indulged in dreams of red-hot finishes and exciting sport coupled with good betting. On arriving at the course, however, these illusions were promptly dispelled by a glance at the blackboard, where scratches were marked. There it was seen that Banquet had drawn out of the handicap, leaving a practical walkover for Sir Walter, and Poor Jonathan and other good ones had gone out of the second, leaving Hoey in a very soft spot.

These scratches, coupled with the fact that the grand stand was so hot that it reminded one of a Turkish bath, put the crowd in a bad humor.

The favorite managed to win the first race, however, so this made them feel a trifle better. Johannes, ridden by Sims, captured the purse from Carnalite, a 15 to 1 shot, in a hot finish. Lizzie MacDuff, a good thing which was quietly backed all over the ring, was third, after getting away very badly.

FIRST RACE.

Purse $500, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs.

Starters.	Betting.	St.	1/4.	1/2.	Fin.
Johannes, 100 (Sims)	7-2	5-5	6	2½	1n
Carnalite, 107 (Bergen)	15-1	4-1	3	1½	2½
Lizzie M'Duff, 110 (W. Shields)	6-1	2-1	11	9	3½
Hartford, 104 (Shedd)	15-1	6-1	5	5	4
Trouble, 107 (McGlone)	5-1	3-1	1	3½	5
Vandyke, 106 (Ballard)	20-1	8-1	8	8	6
Bolivar, 106 (Fox)	40-1	15-1	1	7	7
Ericsson, 95 (Griffin)	4-1	8-5	9	6	8
Best Brand, 112 (Downing)	8-1	3-1	4	10	9
Third Cousin I., 106 (E. Tyrrell)	15-1	4-1	2	4	10
Harry Hinkson, 107 (C. Flynn)	100-1	40-1	12	11	11
Little Brave, 107 (Snedecker)	20-1	8-1	10	12	12

Carnalite and Third Cousin filly raced head and head for three furlongs, followed by Bolivar and Johannes. The latter moved up on the turn and joining Carnalite in the stretch, won in a hot drive by a neck. Carnalite was three lengths in front of Lizzie MacDuff, who got away very badly. Time—1.16.

Mutuels paid: Straight, $9.30; place, $3.60; third, $2.90. Carnalite paid: Place (field), $4.25; third, $3.35. Lizzie MacDuff paid $3.40 third.

SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Starters.	Betting.	St.	1/4.	1/2.	Fin.
Leonardo, 104 (Griffin)	8-1	7-5	4	2½	1
Hoey, 115 (Doggett)	1-4	out	2	1½	2½
Polydora, 107 (Taylor)	15-1	13-5	1	2½	3½
Vagabond, 109 (Carter)	100-1	20-1	5	5	4
Herwyn, 109 (McGlone)	30-1	10-1	6	4	5
Reiff, 110 (Cowman)	50-1	15-1	8	7	6
Medstone, 115 (Blake)	15-1	7-2	7	6	7
Vespasian, 110 (Bergen)	50-1	7-1	3	8	8

Hoey rushed away in front and cut out a stiff pace, attended by Polydora and Leonardo. This trio had the race between them. Leonardo moved up on the turn, and as soon as they straightened out he went to the front and won easily by three lengths. Hoey lasted long enough to beat Polydora three lengths for the place. Time—1.15 1-4.

Mutuels paid: Straight, $23; place, $3.40; third, $1. Hoey paid: Place, $2.25; third, $2.25. Polydora paid $3.35 third.

ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS.

Cruiser Columbia Must Go, Soon as She Can Get Ready.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Herbert has ordered the cruiser Columbia, now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to proceed to Bluefields just as soon as she can be made ready for the trip.

The order was issued because of the disturbed and threatening state of affairs there.

WALES'S HORSE SECOND.

Bullingdon Wins the Midsummer and Utica the Chesterfield.

LONDON, July 19.—At Newmarket today the Midsummer Plate was won by Bullingdon, Styx second and Basildon third.

The Chesterfield Stakes was won by Utica, Hamiltrude second and Spur Royal third. Hamiltrude is owned by the Prince of Wales.

SUGAR TRUST FINED $200.

And the Decree Against It in the Bay State Approved.

BOSTON, July 19.—Judge Barker has just imposed a fine of $200 on the American Sugar Refinery and approves the decree enjoining the Company from doing further business in this State.

ANOTHER SUGAR INQUIRY.

Further Charges Against Senators to Be Investigated.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Gray, Chairman of the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee, said to-day: "The Committee decided on Monday to investigate the new charges that were made in a New York paper. The Committee is not waiting for Senator Lodge to begin the investigation, but is waiting for him for the purpose of making a report. The report will be made as soon as he returns.

"There was no difference in the Committee or vote upon the matter of investigating the new charges, nor is there any truth in the reports that Senator Lindsay and myself were against reopening the investigation. In fact, I made the proposition myself."

REV. ROSS TAYLOR, 150 6th ave., says the ELECTROPOISE cured his child of a serious nervous affection. Call or write "Electropoise," 1122 B'way.

EXTRA.

BITTER FIGHT ON THE TARIFF.

House and President Arrayed Against the Senate Compromise.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND.

Chairman Wilson Has It Read to the Representatives To-Day.

HOUSE CONFERREES RENAMED.

And the Disagreements with the Senate Insisted On in Toto.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Intense interest was created by Mr. Wilson's announcement to the House to-day that he had a letter from President Cleveland which the latter had permitted to be made public.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The letter was then sent to the desk and read, amid profound silence. The letter was in the President's vigorous style and was a stirring tribute to the Wilson bill and a direct blow at any surrender to the Senate bill.

The President's Letter.

President Cleveland's letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894.

(Personal.)

To Hon. William L. Wilson.

My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two Houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will be again called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform.

My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow-countrymen, as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence.

I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfilment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party falls in ability to manage the Government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principle may be surrendered.

In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is hardly augmented by the action under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending.

Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form, and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country.

The party now has that power. We are as certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and premises or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials.

In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal corporations as capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?

CHAIRMAN WILSON.

It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar.

Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling, and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article.

While no tenderness should be entertained for Trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them under the guise of tariff taxation any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principles and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests.

I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come. But it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle. With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions.

In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result, so far as they are concerned, will be to place home necessaries and comforts more easily within their reach, and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

We all know that a tariff covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and compromise.

I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judement of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is a party duty.

This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well being.

The Democracy of the land plead most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken, but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall compel those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principle. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE HOUSE INSISTS.

Same Conferrees and Same Disagreements on the Tariff.

House Conferrees' Report.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The galleries were crowded and the scene on the floor was an animated one, in anticipation of the debate on the tariff conference report, when the House met to-day. While the Journal was being read, Chairman Wilson entered the room. His head was bound with a white handkerchief, and he was evidently suffering great pain. His appearance was the signal for a great demonstration on the Democratic side, the members cheering wildly at the sight of their tariff leader.

There were no preliminaries. As soon as the reading of the Journal had been completed Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.), from the Committee on Rules, offered a resolution under which two hours were to be allowed to debate the conference report on the Tariff bill. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order, when the House conferees on H. R. 4864 (the Tariff bill) make a report of disagreement, to move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments to said bill, to agree, and ask a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon. That two hours of debate shall be allowed upon said motion and then without other motion the vote shall be taken thereon.

Should such motion prevail, the Speaker shall at once appoint the House conferees, and the matter shall then, for the time being, pass from the consideration of the House.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) attempted to offer an amendment to extend the time to four hours, but objection was made. The previous question was ordered.

This gave thirty minutes for debate. Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) took the floor and offered a word of protest against cutting off debate in this summary manner. He thought there were members on the Democratic side who desired time to express their opinion of the Senate amendments.

With something of a twinkle in his eye he yielded ten minutes to Mr. Johnson, the free trade, single taxer from Ohio. Mr. Johnson immediately launched a protest against the special order because it gave the House no opportunity to vote separate instructions on the different schedules, especially on the subject of sugar. He denounced the discrimination in the sugar schedule in favor of the Trust as criminal, and declared, amid a burst of applause, that if the Sugar Trust or any other trust was to legislate for the people, it made little difference whether that legislation was imposed upon them by the McKinley or the Gorman bill.

The order of the Rules Committee was finally adopted by the House, and Chairman Wilson was recognized.

There was a burst of hearty applause from the Democratic side as he arose with the Tariff bill and disagreeing report in his hand. His head was bound with a silk handkerchief, which completely enveloped his face, covering his eyes and falling to his mouth. He stood in the aisle, with a hand on the desks at either side. He sent the report of disagreement to the Speaker's desk, and it was read, briefly stating the disagreement in toto.

Mr. Wilson said that he desired to be complete in his statement, yet he recognized that there were limitations necessary. But he could say within the bounds of courtesy and propriety, that if the Senate conferrees had met the House conferrees in the spirit of doing good for the whole people an agreement could have been reached in one day. But the Senate conferrees came fettered with certain obligations to their colleagues in the Senate. Without stating the nature or the strength of these obligations, it sufficed to say that they were against the principles of the House and in line with the demands of great corporate interests.

Mr. Wilson said this developed an irreconcilable difference.

He said it is sadness that there appeared to be no reconciliation of the two positions. The House bill had been framed with a view to redeeming the pledges of the Democratic party. It recognized the people rather than private corporate interest. But the bill as it came from the Senate, did not recognize the great principles of the party.

Mr. Wilson next addressed himself to the details of the disagreement. He said the main difference had been upon sugar, iron ore, coal, oliver, lead ore, some features of the woollen schedule, some of the iron and steel schedules, and particularly steel rails and structural iron.

"But," said he, "the great difference has been on sugar."

He took up the sugar schedule in detail, explaining the difference between the Senate and the House. The Senate, he said, had adopted a sugar schedule which, whether true or not, had been construed by the public and press of the country as a concession to the Sugar Trust.

"If it be true," said he, "that the Sugar Trust has grown so strong that it can say no Tariff bill can pass until its interests are protected, then I hope this House will never adjourn"——

Mr. Wilson was cut short here by a burst of applause which lasted half a minute. Members threw documents in the air and the gallery joined in the demonstration.

"If this be true," he continued, "I hope this House will never adjourn until refined sugar is put on the free list."

He passed to an eloquent appeal for the House bill. He said it had not only been indorsed by the people, but the President of the United States had given his approval to the scheme of tariff reform created by the House. No man had been more intensely interested in this contest than the President.

(Here Mr. Wilson introduced the President's letter, as it precedes this report.)

At 1.50 the motion to insist on the House disagreement to the Senate amendments was agreed to without division, and the bill was sent back to conference, the Speaker appointing the same conferrees as before.

REPORT IN THE SENATE.

It Is Allowed to Lie Over, at Voorhees's Request.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At 2.10 P. M. the Tariff Conference report was received in the Senate.

Senator Voorhees asked to have the report lie on the table.

Mr. Hill gave notice that he would move to have the Senate conferees instructed to place coal and iron on the free list.

Mr. Manderson inquired if this report was accompanied with a message from the President. Mr. Voorhees replied, "Not that I know."

The request that the report go over was agreed to.

EXTRA.

ANOTHER POOL ROOM CLOSED.

No More Victims Will Be Fleeced in the Vanderbilt Hotel.

POLICE WOULDN'T STOP IT.

So "The Evening World" Had to Jump Into the Breach Once More.

NO BUSINESS DONE TO-DAY.

Bookmakers Fled in Consternation Upon Reading the Expose.

The pool-room in the Vanderbilt Hotel, which, as told on the fifth page of this edition of "The Evening World," has been running for months, apparently without fear of police or any other interference, is not running to-day.

It has been closed; not because it ceased to be remunerative, or that the "pull" which the proprietor boasted of has been withdrawn, but because the search-light of "The Evening World" has been turned upon the law-breakers and the managers have crept back into the shadows.

The very closing up of the place is the biggest kind of victory for "The Evening World's" crusade. Less than twenty-four hours ago the pool-room was in full blast. Victims by the score were being constantly invited to step up and "get in" on the good things.

Then appeared the first edition of "The Evening World" to-day containing the story, and after that for the pool-room managers, everything was chaos.

The street-writer and the cashier of the pool-room saw "The Evening World's" exposure shortly before 2 o'clock, but, confident that the "pull" which had sustained them in the past would serve them now, they appeared at the Vanderbilt Hotel on time, freely determined to continue the practice of fleecing victims.

There was an air of defiance in their bearing as they proceeded to get ready for business, but this all changed when several persons hurriedly entered with copies of the paper in their hands.

A hurried consultation followed; a few choice adjectives were used, and then the sheet writer and cashier took their departure. The others followed, and in a little while all evidence that a pool-room business had been carried on in the Vanderbilt Hotel had disappeared.

"Don't believe they have given up the business," said one of the hangers-on. "They have gone to find some other place, and the ticker will be going as usual in a day or so. See if it isn't."

The Vanderbilt Hotel is in the precinct comanded by Police Capt. Reilly. When the reporter called at the station-house, however, the Captain was not in, and the Sergeant at the desk professed a blissful ignorance of the existence of pool-rooms or such evil resorts in the precinct. He had never heard that a pool-room had been openly conducted in the Vanderbilt Hotel, and he was more than amazed to hear that "The Evening World" had published a story about it. In fact, he was apparently one of the most innocent police sergeants on the force.

One thing which the sergeant did say, however would go to indicate that Police Superintendent Byrnes is at least a careful reader of "The Evening World." According to the sergeant, Capt. Reilly had been ordered to report at the Superintendent's office a short time before. Of course, the sergeant had no idea what his commander was called down there for. The presumption, however, is that the call was in reference to "The Evening World's" story as to the existence of the pool-room.

One thing is certain, the latter was closed to-day.

CANADA'S TEAM WINS.

Davidson in Fine Form, and Makes a Score of 91.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 19.—At to-day's meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Bisley Camp, the Ranelagh Challenge Cup was won by Canada, with the following scores:

	Points.		Points.
Cursor	92	Mitchell	88
Bell	87	Simpson	86
Davidson	91	Bayles	80

ZIMMERMANN STILL WINS.

Makes Fifty Bull's-Eyes Out of a Possible Fifty-five.

A private cable received in this city from Lyons, France, announces that Gus Zimmermann, the champion New York sharp-shooter, won a number of prizes of the International Schuetzen shoot.

He scored 50 out of a possible 55 bulls'-eyes in the quick firing target at 1,000 feet.