TWO "REFORMERS" OF A KIND

HOKE SMITH AND CARLISLE.

HOW THEY EVADE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

PROMOTIONS IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS BASED ON PARTISANSHIP RATHER THAN EFFICIENCY OR LENGTH OF SERVICE—HOW HONORABLY DISCHARGED UNION VETERANS HAVE BEEN TREATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 15.—The flimsy excuses made by Democratic officials in the Interior Department for Hoke Smith's order abolishing the "Board of Promotions" are that the methods of the board were found to be "impracticable," and that "in the examinations for promotions a man who was just out of college and had only been in the department a month could pass and go to the top of the list over the head of a clerk who had been in the service for years, although the new man might have to be taught his duties for the next six months."

The absurdity of these excuses is apparent. In the first place, neither Hoke Smith nor his Democratic assistants know that the execution of Secretary Noble's order establishing the board was impracticable, because none of them ever saw it in operation or made any attempt to enforce it. As for the other weak and silly excuse that a man "just out of college," who had been in the department only a short time, "could pass and go to the top of the list over the head" of a clerk with years of experience, the order which Hoke Smith has revoked prevented that very thing.

On December 4, 1891, President Harrison addressed a letter to each head of an Executive Department in Washington, directing that "a plan be at once devised and put in operation for keeping an efficiency record of all persons within the classified service, with a view of placing promotions wholly upon the basis of merit." In the same letter President Harrison said: "It is intended to carry into effect the stipulations of the Civil Service law in relation to promotions in the classified service. . . . In my opinion, the examination for promotion of those who present themselves should be chiefly, if not wholly, upon their knowledge of the work in the bureau or department in which they belong, and the record of efficiency made by them in their previous service."

Secretary Noble's order, the essential provisions of which were published in The Tribune to-day, shows that the suggestions of the President were adopted and embodied in the regulations governing promotions in the Interior Department. It was not found "impracticable" to execute the order until it offered an obstacle to Hoke Smith's scheme to promote Democratic clerks solely on partisan grounds.

Among the Republican clerks in the Pension Bureau who were recently reduced in grade and salary in order to allow the promotion of Democrats were men who had successfully passed the examination required by Secretary Noble, in accordance with the wise suggestions of President Harrison. One of them, an honorably discharged Union veteran, was reduced from $1,800 a year to $1,400, after eighteen years of faithful service; another was reduced from $1,600 to $1,200 a year, after fourteen years of efficient and meritorious service; a third suffered the same reduction, after eleven years of like faithful and efficient service, and so on. Facts like these thoroughly dispose of the false pretence that the order was "impracticable," or that it would allow a man "just from college" to make his way "over the heads" of efficient clerks of long experience.

The falsity of the pretext that the present Secretary of the Interior is solicitous for the welfare of clerks who have had the benefit of long experience is also clearly shown by the facts that have come to light regarding the recent reductions, dismissals and promotions in the Pension Bureau and the General Land Office. The average length of service of thirty-four Republican clerks in the former bureau, whose yearly salaries were reduced $100 to $200 each, was a fraction over seventeen years, and eliminating four clerks whose terms of service had covered thirty years or more, the average was a fraction over fifteen years. The average length of service of twenty-eight Democratic clerks who were promoted to some of the vacancies thus created for partisan reasons and purposes was a fraction over eight years. Moreover, sixteen of the twenty-eight clerks thus promoted received their original appointments during the first Administration of Grover Cleveland.

There is still another aspect of the case, and one in which the performances in the Treasury Department are on a par with those of the Interior Department. In his order regulating promotions in the latter department Secretary Noble carefully observed the scope and requirements of the revised statutes of the United States, which provide that:

"Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices," and "that in making any reduction of force in any of the Executive Departments, the head of such department shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors."

These statutes appear to have been repeatedly violated. Even their existence has been coolly ignored by Secretary Hoke Smith and Secretary Carlisle in their anxiety to reward Democratic partisans. Neither of them, however, could have made the suggestion or observation which Assistant Secretary Sims, of the Interior Department, is reported to have offered when a Union veteran, minus a leg which he left on the battlefield, and who was one of the clerks dismissed in the recent reduction of force in the General Land Office, applied to him for reinstatement. It was said that when this clerk called attention to his disability, and to the law bearing on the case, the Assistant Secretary remarked, in substance, that he (Sims) also left a leg on the battlefield, and that he did not receive a pension. Sims lost his leg fighting against his country; the clerk lost his leg fighting for his country.

Among the thirty-four clerks in the Pension Bureau whose salaries were reduced because they were Republicans were fourteen men who served in the Union Army or Navy during the war. Of four who sustained a loss of $300 a year, each one has been a clerk in the Department seventeen years, one twelve years, one eleven years and one four years; of eight who sustained a loss of $400 a year each, two have been clerks in the department twenty-nine years, one eighteen years, one seventeen years, one sixteen years, one fourteen years, one twelve years and one eleven years; of two who sustained a loss of $200 a year each, one has been a clerk twenty-seven years and one twenty-two years. The aggregate clerical service of these fourteen men amounted to 239 years, the average being a fraction over seventeen years. The yearly sum taken from them to be given to Democrats amounts to $8,000. Such is the reward of efficiency, experience and service in the Union Army or Navy under the Hoke Smith regime.

In the Treasury Department Secretary Carlisle has not only placed every candidate for promotion at the mercy of a Democratic partisan board composed of his son, his private secretary and a chief of bureau or division, and provided that an examination shall be competitive or non-competitive as the Secretary may elect, but he has abrogated the old and wholesome rule which provided for promotions from grade to grade, so that he may hereafter designate a person in any grade for promotion to any other. The last provision is one of the evil results of which are so clearly and forcibly illustrated by Hoke Smith's action in the Interior Department. But Secretary Carlisle has gone even further. Among the chiefs of division dismissed last week were two honorably discharged Union veterans, one of whom left a leg and the other an arm on the battlefield. The former was the chief of the Paymaster's Division in the office of the Fourth Auditor, a division which has charge of the accounts of Navy paymasters, including the payrolls of mechanics. The correct auditing of these accounts involves a vast amount of detail, and requires the utmost care and accuracy. Mr. Brown, who has now been dismissed, was chief of the division in 1885, and was reduced to an $1,800 clerkship in order to make room for a Democrat who knew nothing about the duties of the office, which Mr. Brown was therefore compelled to perform at a lower salary, while the Democratic "chief" sustained the dignity of the office, and complacently drew the higher salary with unvarying regularity and punctuality. Mr. French, who lost an arm in defence of the Union, was chief of the Navy Division in the Second Controller's office, to which place he had risen from the ranks by his diligence, faithfulness and efficient service. It must be presumed that these qualities were the cause of his retention during the first Cleveland Administration in an office which has now been given to an inexperienced man, who, however, is a "hot and hungry" Democratic partisan. The division has jurisdiction of the accounts of Navy paymasters for pay and rations, for disbursements by paymasters at Navy yards, for Navy pensions by the financial agent at London, and by and for the Marine Corps, and the place is therefore one of great responsibility and importance.

But it would be tedious to enumerate and much more to give the details of the performances of Secretary Carlisle and his hopeful son in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Civil Service law and regulations and the statutes designed to protect honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans of Union soldiers and sailors employed by the Government of the United States.

Union veterans may recall the fact that when General Harrison became President in 1889 he found a distinguished ex-soldier of the Union in the office of Register of the Treasury, to which he had been appointed by President Cleveland several years before. President Harrison did not remove General Rosecrans or demand his resignation, although he was a sturdy Democrat and had been placed on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General. He remained in office through President Harrison's Administration, and recently resigned. His successor is a Tennessee Democrat who was not a Union soldier.

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DOCKERY'S ANNOYING QUESTIONS.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS AND OFFICIALS PUT TO MUCH INCONVENIENCE AND EMBARRASSMENT.

Washington, July 15 (Special).—The department officials and clerks are chafing somewhat under the inconveniences and embarrassment of Congressman Dockery's cross-questionings in behalf of the "joint commission of Congress to inquire into the status of the laws organizing the Executive Departments, etc." The clerks were much exercised over the questions put to them, and the preparation of the statistics, especially the "etc." part of them, is causing annoyance to the officials. Here is a sample of the requests filed at the departments:

The number and title of divisions in your immediate office, and the number and title of bureaus and offices, and of divisions in such bureaus and offices, under your Department in the city of Washington. The number of persons authorized to be employed in each of said divisions, bureaus and offices; the number that are males and the number of females, and the total number of both sexes in the Department. The ages of the persons employed in each of said divisions, bureaus and offices; the number of years each has been employed in the Department, and the number who entered the public service under process of the Civil Service law of 1883. The number of persons employed in the Department who have wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters or other relatives employed in the Interior Department or other Government establishments in Washington. The number of persons employed in each of said divisions, bureaus and offices, and in the entire Department, as clerks or otherwise, with compensation exceeding the rate of $840 per annum, who are doing duties naturally appertaining to the positions of and that should be performed by messengers, assistant messengers or laborers, and the number of messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen or laborers therein who are doing clerical duties appertaining to higher-salaried offices.

A CONGRESSMAN'S "DISCOVERY."

SILVER CERTIFICATES ISSUED UNDER THE BLAND ACT NOT FULL LEGAL-TENDER.

Washington, July 15 (Special).—According to "The Star," a Congressman has made the "discovery" that the silver certificates issued under the Bland act are not full legal-tender. He entered a Washington bank to pay a note for $30, and offered silver certificates issued under the act of 1878 in payment. The bank official informed the Congressman that, as the note was such a small one, he would not put him to the trouble of changing the money, but requested that in the future he would use legal-tender. The banker said that the New-York Clearing House had refused to handle these notes and it was troublesome for them to accept them.

Of these silver certificates, which the Government is still issuing, there were $326,489,165 in circulation on July 1. In the Treasury there are $4,465,339, making a total of $330,957,504. Upon looking up the law it was found that, while the silver dollars coined under the Bland act are legal-tender, the silver certificates which are issued upon the deposit of these silver dollars are not legal-tender, but are only "receivable for customs, taxes and all other public debts." The Congressman has announced his intention to introduce in the next Congress a bill to make these silver certificates full legal-tender. If the bill should pass it would have the effect of making an additional $330,957,504 of legal-tender. Officials in the Treasury Department approve the plan and say that there is no reason why this should not be done. They contend that if the silver dollars upon which the certificates are issued are full legal-tender, it is only logical that the certificates should be such also.

CHINA'S GREATLY EXAGGERATED STATEMENT.

Washington, July 15.—A letter recently received at the State Department from Mr. Denby, the United States Minister to China, was accompanied by a proclamation issued by the Chinese authorities, in which it was stated that 100,000 Chinese who had returned to China from the United States within the last year would be prevented by the law from again entering this country. An investigation by the Treasury Department has developed that since 1888 less than 31,000 Chinese have returned to their native country, and the exaggeration of the proclamation is still more apparent when taken in connection with the well-known fact that only a small proportion of Chinese leave this country with the intention of returning.

NO DELAY NOW IN FURNISHING ARMOR.

Washington, July 15.—The delay in furnishing armor for vessels seems to have come to an end. Since November, 1892, the deliveries have been on the increase. The report of the Bureau of Ordnance, made in November last, showed that 1,511 tons of armor had been furnished—796 by the Bethlehem company and 715 by the Carnegies. Since then 3,669 tons have been delivered, making a total of 5,410 tons, 3,202 tons of which were supplied by the Bethlehem works and 2,208 by the Carnegies. Contracts were made in 1887 with the Bethlehem for 6,000 tons of armor, and in 1890 a contract for a like amount was awarded to the Carnegies, and the contracts were made in March last for 6,000 or 7,000 tons of plate, the Bethlehem company to furnish the heavy and the Carnegies the light armor.

RUSSIA MAY HAVE A NAVAL STATION HERE.

Washington, July 15.—No official intimation has been received by this Government of the intention of Russia to establish a naval station on the eastern coast of the United States, with headquarters at New York, but it is not doubted that such is the case. It is not necessary in such cases for application to be made to the Government for permission to establish a naval station, and as a fact, the Russian Government has had one or more vessels in the neighborhood of New-York for several months past. It is not believed that the establishment of a Russian naval station on the coast is of any warlike import, but merely a part of a general scheme, patterned upon the English plan of having convenient stations in different parts of the world.

SECRETARY MORTON OFF FOR A VACATION.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Morton left the city to-day for a short leave of absence, expecting to return, however, before the assembling of Congress on August 7. The period of his absence being necessarily curtailed, he has determined that it shall be a time of absolute rest. He has not announced his destination, and leaves Department matters entirely in the hands of Acting Secretary Willette.

NO CHOLERA IN OR NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

Washington, July 15.—In reply to his dispatch of inquiry sent yesterday, Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, to-day received a message from United States Consul Ewing at Alexandria, saying: "There is absolutely no cholera in, or in the vicinity of, Alexandria."

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Washington, July 15.—The number of fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was ninety-four, of whom thirty were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death.

The Approaching Dinner Hour

Is fraught with no pleasant anticipations for the unhappy mortal plagued with dyspepsia. Appetite seldom, discomfort after and between meals, always is his portion. Heartburn and flatulence subsequent to eating, a gnawing at the pit of the stomach before it, are only a few among the woes arising from this truly impish complaint. Sick headache, nervousness, constipation and biliousness are its diabolical offspring. Each and all of them are annihilated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which tones the gastric organs and regulates the liver and the bowels with certainty and promptitude. Chills and fever, kidney trouble, rheumatism and neuralgia are also remedied by this medicine of rare purity and comprehensive uses. Invalids of all kinds are greatly and swiftly benefited by it.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

ORDERS BY SECRETARIES HERBERT AND LAMONT.

ASSIGNMENT OF CADETS TO SERVICE—DISCHARGE OF MARINES—HONOR GRADUATES OF THE LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Herbert has designated the branches of the naval service to which cadets who completed their six-years' course last month should be assigned. The "gunboat" commissions of the young officers have been forwarded to President Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay for signature. Upon the return of the commissions to the Navy Department they will be sent to the officers to whom they relate. At the same time the officers will receive orders to report at designated places for duty. The ensigns will join the various vessels in commission, and the second lieutenants will report at the School of Application at the Marine Barracks in this city for practical instruction in the duties of marine officers. The assignments made by Secretary Herbert were as follows: To the line division as ensigns—Reginald R. Belknap, C. Dewitt Blamer, Clark G. Stearns, Edwin T. Pollock, Henry C. Kuenzli, Arthur L. Willard, Harley H. Christie, Renwick J. Hartung, Henry H. Hough, Noble E. Irwin, Lucien G. Smith, Waldo Evans, John G. F. Moale, Thomas J. Senn, Bion B. Bierer, Harry H. Caldwell, Charles F. Preston, Jay H. Sypher, Richard H. Leigh, Horace G. MacFarland, William D. Brotherton, Adelbert Althouse, James F. Carter and Harry E. Smith. For second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Dion Williams, Rufus H. Lane, Albert S. McLemore, Elisha Theall, George Richards and William McKelvey were selected. The cadets of the same class who became assistant engineers at the end of four years by operation of law were John S. Porter, Robert K. Crank, Stanford E. Moses and Raymond de L. Hasbrouck.

Secretary Herbert has approved the regulations recently submitted by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, prescribing the conditions under which marines can purchase their discharge. The regulations were drawn up in pursuance of the law passed at the last session of Congress to decrease the number of desertions from the naval service. The order affecting sailors was issued a few days ago. The latest order provides that marines may obtain their discharge at certain stages of their enlistment upon the payment of specified amounts. The privilege does not begin until the thirteenth month of their service, when the cost is $100. Afterward the cost increases at the rate of 1 per cent of the annual pay a month, until the twenty-fifth month is reached, when the amount decreases at the rate of 20 per cent of the yearly pay a month. The highest cost is at the end of the twenty-fourth month, $117; the lowest at the end of the fourth year, $32. Special rates are provided for men serving under re-enlistments.

An order published recently by the War Department directs that hereafter the number of honor graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Leavenworth, Kan., shall be from three to five. Heretofore the number has been limited to three, but this year an increase was found necessary. The average standing of officers now under instruction at the school has improved considerably, and No. 5 of the present class has a much higher mark than No. 1 of recent classes. Officers are beginning to appreciate the advantages which accrue to honor graduates, and it is thought by army officials that the future will see an improvement even on this year's satisfactory showing. Honor graduates are specially mentioned in the official Army Register. For three years after graduation they are exempt from examination when coming up for promotion. Their special qualifications are noted at the War Department, where their fitness for particular work is considered, when details requiring special abilities are to be made out.

The official reports of Admiral Markham and other officers who have made statements relating to the cause of the Victoria's loss bear out the early opinions formed by many naval officers in this city. In connection with the causes and effects of the disaster these officers have very decided views. They have also learned one important lesson from the collision. To an error of judgment on the part of Admiral Tryon, or in the minds of the less generous, to his anger or resentment at dictation from a subordinate, the accident was due. It was a physical impossibility, naval officers say, for the Victoria and the Camperdown to clear each other in the evolution undertaken, when only six cables separated the vessels. Their respective tactical diameters were too great to permit the execution of such a movement. Why Admiral Tryon attempted the evolution under the circumstances is a mystery, and his fame as a great naval tactician has sadly suffered because of the results. Naval officers also blame the Admiral for neglecting to lower the Victoria's boats, and for refusing to permit those of the other vessels to come to his assistance. Officers say that such conduct was inexcusable in a man who must have known the great damage which would necessarily follow the blow of nearly 10,000,000 foot pounds on the Victoria's bows. Moreover, it was clearly the Admiral's duty to think of saving life on his vessel the instant the collision occurred. Everything, save a gratification of false personal pride or vanity, was to be gained by such an effort, naval officers say, and it was the natural and proper course to pursue.

The lesson which officers think is to be learned from the disaster is the importance of frequent and thorough practice in fleet tactics under conditions which will obtain in actual service. In this country, with the few ships available for such practice, extended evolutions are not practicable, but officers say that this should not prevent a resort to every possible movement which can be undertaken. At present practically no fleet or squadron tactics are executed. This fact will be called to Secretary Herbert's attention, and he will be urged to issue strict orders to squadron commanders to take advantage of every opportunity for evolutions at sea, to familiarize themselves and other officers with the turning power and other qualities of ships. It is necessary that every commanding officer should know just what his ship will do under all circumstances. This knowledge, officers say, can only be gained by practical experience.

The War Department has just issued in pamphlet form the official report of the board of Army officers which recently tested, at Springfield, magazine guns of American invention for use in the military service. The report is a thorough one, and while the results of the tests will be disappointing to those who hoped to see an arm of domestic invention accepted for use in the Army, it cannot be said, after examining the report, that the trials conducted by Colonel Otis's board were not fair, and the findings not just. The board tested fourteen guns, the Spencer-Lee, Lee (model of 1885), Savage, Durst (4), Blake (2), Russell-Livermore (5), White and Hampden inventions. The guns were subjected to severe tests, which included those to determine safety, rapidity at will, rapidity with accuracy, endurance, strength and ease of manipulation. With respect to safety all the guns operated satisfactorily. In firing rapidly at will the number of shots per minute were: Lee, forty; Savage, twenty-four; Durst, thirty-four; Russell-Livermore, twenty-two; White, thirty-two, and Hampden twenty-two. None of the guns withstood the endurance test (600 rounds) satisfactorily. All showed defects of more or less seriousness. The mechanism either worked capriciously, or required too great force in manipulation. In the Lee gun the cartridges did not feed up properly, and several jammed. The Savage gun worked with comparative smoothness, but the force required to operate it was too great. With the Durst gun, increasing stiffness of the working parts was observed as the tests progressed, requiring too much time and labor to compress the mainspring and bolt. The general complaint, too great force applied to the White gun in closing and opening the bolt. In operating the Hampden gun there were thirty misfires, thirty-eight failures to extract and eight to feed. The jar of the recoil opened the magazine gate forty times during the trials. With the Blake and Russell-Livermore guns the endurance test was omitted at the request of the inventors. The tests with defective cartridges and excessive charges were too much for the guns, excepting the Hampden invention, which withstood the trial quite successfully. The Hampden cut-off and gravity feed were found to be failures, however. This test was omitted in the case of the Lee, Blake and Russell-Livermore guns and only partly completed with the Durst invention. The Savage and White guns suffered by the test, the former's automatic extractor being broken, and the latter's bolt and other parts being cracked by gas pressure from ruptured shells. Other tests developed defects of a more or less serious nature in all the guns. In general the board found that owing to various stated reasons, none of the styles tried was suitable for the military service.

CHARLESTON DEEPLY STIRRED

THE FIRST ARREST UNDER THE NEW LIQUOR LAW CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT.

CONSTABLES THREATENED WITH LYNCHING BY AN ANGRY CROWD WHILE MAKING THEIR RAID—THE PRISONER, AN ITALIAN, RELEASED ON BAIL FURNISHED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS—EXCITING SCENE IN THE COURTROOM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Charleston, S. C., July 15.—The dictator of South Carolina, Governor Tillman, sat in the great State barroom in Columbia this morning and pressed the button which set in motion all the machinery of the law which is intended to crush out the liquor business in this State. He succeeded in stirring up in Charleston, 130 miles away, a sensation that, with the exception of the earthquake in 1886, has had no equal since the hoisting of the secession flag in December, 1860. Proceedings were begun before the single soldier who garrisons Fort Sumter had hoisted the Stars and Stripes this morning, and, although the first victim selected to vindicate the majesty of the Evans Dispensary law was an humble citizen, the news spread like wildfire, and in a short time the city was in an uproar. Men of all occupations and all classes rushed to the scene of hostilities and joined in bitter denunciation of the new liquor legislation.

The first victim of the Dispensary law is an Italian, named Vincent Chico, who kept a posada in Market-st., which was much frequented by the hundreds of Italian laborers who come here every year to work in the phosphate mines. It was a little after 7 o'clock in the morning when six huge and ungainly countrymen of the "one-gallus and wool hat" stripe which Governor Tillman affects, with huge revolvers strapped around their waists, appeared in front of Chico's place. Their names, which are likely to go down in South Carolina's history as prominent figures in this, the strangest war ever started in the bellicose little Palmetto State, are Theodore G. Gaillard, the chief of Tillman's liquor constabulary; J. C. Elliott, William Swan, W. P. Jolly, J. M. Heap and Hayne Pepper. The last is a city man, the others come from different parts of the State. The party were armed with a warrant for Chico's arrest, issued by a trial Justice, and an injunction issued by Circuit Judge Izlar, giving them the power, of which they availed themselves, to seize and confiscate everything on the premises. Wagons were brought up and loaded with Chico's goods. The constables made a thorough search, and even entered the room in which Chico's wife lay ill in bed. In reply to the remonstrance of Chico, they declared with oaths that they would take everything in the house except his wife and children. The goods were hurried off to the Sheriff's office; but, subsequently, under the advice, it is thought, of the Assistant Attorney-General of the State, who was on the scene directing the raid, a number of boxes of macaroni and spaghetti were returned to the house, of which the party still had possession.

Meanwhile crowds of citizens had gathered around the building, and threats of lynching were heard on all sides. A lieutenant and squad of policemen soon came up. Padlard, the chief of the party making the raid, ordered the lieutenant to scatter the mob. The police were evidently in sympathy with the crowd and the lieutenant replied tartly that he knew his business and would conduct it in his own way. In a few minutes several men carrying kodaks arrived on the scene, and were at once vociferously urged to photograph the spies. They succeeded in taking snap shots of the constabulary, and these will soon be distributed broadcast through the city. In the mean time Chico had been taken to the Trial Justice's office, followed by a dozen prominent business men, who offered bail in any amount. A preliminary hearing was entered upon and Chico was released on bail. His goods are still in possession of the sheriff, and his premises are in the custody of the constabulary.

The scene in the Trial Justice's office during the examination was dramatic. Angry men rushed up to get a look at the spies and left the room denouncing them and breathing threats of vengeance. In the course of the examination Pepper, one of the constables, took out his revolver and threatened to shoot the defendant, who had been cursing him. The officers interfered before the threat could be executed. The situation to-night is critical. Many citizens are arming themselves, and avow openly that they will shoot any constable or spy who may attempt to enter their premises.

This was only the first of forty or fifty cases which are to be dealt with in Charleston. The constabulary insist that under the law they can, upon information and belief, enter any premises, and upon finding a bottle of whiskey can confiscate the contents of the entire establishment without any further process of law. The excitement and indignation here are intense and pervade all classes of the community.

After the hubbub of this morning's arrest had calmed down somewhat the constables started out again. They entered two restaurants, F. Mollenhauer's, in King-st., and A. Ainsparch's, in Meeting-st., and a barroom in Market-st. In each case the premises were searched from roof to cellar, but no contraband goods were found. In spite of this the owners were arrested and placed under bonds in the sum of $500 each. The constables were followed on their rounds by a large crowd, who entered the places searched and spent their money freely, ordering "soft drinks." The raid will be resumed on Monday.

THINKS THE EVANS LAW WILL NOT WORK.

A. E. GONZALES DESCRIBES ITS UNPOPULARITY—LIQUOR SMUGGLED OVER THE NORTH CAROLINA LINE.

Washington, July 15.—"I am pretty certain that the State Dispensary system of selling liquor will prove a rank failure in South Carolina," said A. E. Gonzales, Editor of "The State," a daily paper printed at the South Carolina capital, to a reporter of "The Post" to-day. "The law can never become popular," he continued, "and sooner or later will be done away with. Besides being unconstitutional, it bears hardest on the 'crackers,' the hard-working rustics, who, after bringing a wagon-load of country produce to town, want to indulge in a glass of beer or a drink of corn juice. They can't get a nip without a lot of red tape procedure at one place; have no choice of buying except from the State official. The well-to-do people of the cities, the professional and business men, have already laid in a stock of good liquors, enough to last a year or more; and, if they run out, can import from the outside, for there is no way to keep a man out of the possession of liquor, provided he gets it in the 'original package.' Members of clubs keep it at the clubrooms as of yore, only each man has his individual bottle or demijohn.

"In that part of the state bordering on North Carolina the law cannot possibly be enforced. Governor Tillman would simply have to keep an army of 2,000 men to patrol the border so as to prevent its introduction. Even negroes are engaged in the smuggling business, crossing the State line at night with their jugs and peddling it among their acquaintances without the slightest fear of arrest. The saloon men in the city of Columbia are obeying the law, believing that its repeal is only a question of time. As a means of raising revenue, the new system is bound to prove a failure. A large proportion of the counties have no dispensaries at all, and injunctions are flying thick and fast to shut up a great part of those that are doing business."

A LITTLE GIRL A FORGER.

LILLIE WEGLEIN GAVE BOGUS ORDERS FOR GOODS TO THE HARLEM SHOP-KEEPERS—SHE SAID SHE DID IT JUST FOR FUN.

Lillie Weglein, the eleven-year-old daughter of John Weglein, a photographer at No. 218 East Eighty-fourth-st., was arrested by Officer Hildenbrand Friday on the charge of stealing and giving bogus orders to Harlem shopkeepers. She was brought crying to the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning by an agent of Mr. Gerry's Society. After her arrest she was given into the care of the Society, which kept her for the night in its rooms. Among her victims was F. O'Neill, a furnishing goods dealer at No. 1,604 Second-ave. There she stole $1 worth of goods and left a bogus order for some to be delivered at a fictitious address. This is the only instance the police know where Lillie has stolen any thing. She was more successful as a forger. In several places she presented bogus orders for goods. On a forged order, she obtained several bottles of liquor from Henry Bodd, of No. 1534 Third-ave. In Schwegler's bakery at No. 1443 Third-ave., she secured cakes, tarts and cookies.

It was thought that she had been induced to do the stealing by some grown-up person; but she denied that such was the case. When threatened with being sent up to the Catholic Protectory, she said that she did it for the fun of the thing. She said that she played jokes in company with Lillie O'Connor, eight years old, one of her friends.

BETHESDA

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR

ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

"Bethesda has medicinal properties of much value."

HON. CHAS. FOSTER,
Ex-Secretary of Treasury.

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NEWS FROM THE SUBURBS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

YONKERS.

Extensive alterations and improvements are to be made in the building of Christ Episcopal Church, and to-day services will be held in the old building for the last time. Ground has been broken for the addition to the present building, which will occupy the entire width of the lot. The seating capacity of the building will be increased one-third. . . . The long pending controversy over the payment of the contractor for the removal of ashes and garbage has been settled by the payment to E. J. McElmed of the amount due for the work done in the two months ending June 25. The contractor will now be asked to sign a new contract for the balance of the term under modified specifications which he can fulfil. . . . The Common Council have set out to compel the electric road to give the service which the people along the line demand. The city's attorney has advised the Aldermen that the railroad law requires the company to carry passengers from any point on its lines to any other point within the city limits for five cents, and that the proper way to compel the company to stop its cars at the Bronx River road is to lay the matter before the Railroad Commissioners and ask them to direct the company to stop the cars where required. President Montague, of the railroad, told the Aldermen that the cars did not stop at the Bronx River road because, if they did, the passengers from Mount Vernon, who now pay 10 cents to ride to Yonkers, would walk across the line and take the cars at the Bronx River road, thus reducing the revenue of the line just one-half. In order to head off the proposed action in the Common Council the company has given notice that it will stop at the Bronx River road on six trips a day each way. The company is required by its charter to make at least six trips a day, but it is making thirty-six trips. The company also has the contract for carrying the mails, and it claims that neither the Common Council nor the Railroad Commissioners have the power to stop the cars which carry the mails. . . . The work of laying the asphalt pavement in Ashburton-ave. began yesterday. The other streets ordered will be taken up in such order as to distribute the work in different sections of the city. . . . The Rev. J. C. McKenzie, principal of Lawrenceville Academy, will preach this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, and in the evening at Immanuel Chapel. . . . The body of the man who committed suicide on the Tuckahoe road Friday has been identified as that of Olaf Emil Lundstedt, of Brooklyn. He lived at No. 283 Seventh-st. . . . Health Officer Browne made a raid on the fruit stores yesterday and seized a lot of decayed fruit.

MOUNT VERNON.

A declaration of war has been made against the city of Mount Vernon by the corporation officers of the village of South Mount Vernon. The trouble which has arisen between the two corporations is mainly caused by the refusal of the officials of the city of Mount Vernon to permit the Union Railroad Company to extend their trolley system over a highway within the limits of the city for a distance of 1,200 feet. The withholding of this grant makes it impossible for the "Huckleberry" line to connect at South Mount Vernon with the Eastchester Electric line. As the "Huckleberry" line has spent about $25,000 to get through the village of Williamsbridge, and $10,000 at South Mount Vernon, in expectation of reaching the city of Mount Vernon, which it expected to make a terminus, it now threatens to give up the entire franchise in those villages unless it can get into Mount Vernon City. The officials of the village of South Mount Vernon are anxious to see the line completed, and are indignant because the right of way is withheld by the Mount Vernon City officials. This indignation found vent on Friday, when the Board of Health of the village of South Mount Vernon passed an order declaring that the city of Mount Vernon, by maintaining an outlet of sewage into the Bronx River north of the stone bridge, was creating a nuisance and menace to public health to the villages below. David Hunt, esq., was instructed to apply to the courts for an injunction to prohibit the maintenance of the system of disposing of the sewage so long as the outlet into Bronx River is maintained. Yesterday a notice of the intended action was served upon Mayor Brush. . . . There is a movement toward having a first-class hotel a sufficient distance from the railway to avoid the nuisance of the continual rumbling of trains, and not so far away as to require a conveyance to reach it. A syndicate has been formed, and the refusal has been given for the Adair Block, recently built in South Fourth-ave. The block is 60 by 60 feet, built of brick, with brownstone front, and contains fifty-four rooms. . . . The Republican Club will hold an important meeting at its hall on Fifth-ave. on Monday evening, at which the delegates to the State Republican League Convention will make a report.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.

GORED BY AN ENRAGED BULL.

Adolph Conrad, forty-one years old, employed by Charles Bergerhoff, a gardener, in West Side-ave., Jersey City, and George Niemier, a companion, were sent yesterday to take a vicious bull owned by Bergerhoff to pasture. On the way the animal attacked them, throwing them to the ground. It made a second attack on Conrad, plunging its horns into his right side, making a gash from which the intestines protruded. Niedier, who escaped gave an alarm, and Bergerhoff and several farmhands rescued Conrad and secured the enraged animals with ropes. Conrad was taken to the City Hospital, where he became unconscious. He was revived and his wounds dressed, but there is little chance for his recovery.

Application was yesterday made to Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, for a modification of a writ forbidding William Wiley to open a liquor-shop in the neighborhood of Father Kankowski's Roman Catholic Church, at Monmouth and Sixth sts., so that Wiley could keep his place open until the matter was decided. One of the reasons given was that Father Kankowski had no legal standing, because he is an alien. The Court ruled that that was irrelevant in such a case, but granted an order to show cause. The argument will be heard July 21.

Father P. M. Corr, of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, sailed for Dublin two weeks ago to be treated there by a specialist for Bright's disease, from which he has long suffered. Father Donohue, who accompanied Father Corr, yesterday sent to Father Clancy a cable dispatch saying that Father Corr was dying. He has been in charge of St. Bridget's Church about four years.

HACKENSACK.

BICYCLE RIDERS HELD UP BY TRAMPS.

Complaints have frequently been made to the Bergen County authorities in the last six weeks of bicycle riders being held up by tramps on lonely roads. John Quirk and George Murphy, of Hoboken, reported that on Thursday night they were stopped on the Paterson Plank Road and robbed of $9.50 cash, a gold watch, diamond stud and gold framed eyeglasses. Murphy was also compelled to give up his shirt, necktie and cap. Last night Herbert K. Millington and Miss Mildred Burnett, of Fairview, were accosted by two men on the causeway between Hackensack and Bogota, but the young man was armed and the footpads fled when he drew his revolver. It is generally supposed that the assailants are tramps who make their home in the Susquehanna Railroad depot at Bogota.

NEWARK.

WILLIAM A. COLEMAN WANTS DIVORCE.

William A. Coleman, aged thirty, living at No. 343 Plane-st., has begun proceedings for a divorce from his wife, May Elizabeth, who is seven years his junior. The couple were married five years ago. Last June, the wife, accompanied by her cousin, a young woman, visited a resort at Eagle Rock, and met two young men there, one of whom was named Randolph, who said he was a New-York newspaper man. The men took the women on a carriage ride to Paterson, and an appointment was made to meet at Eagle Rock on the following Sunday. From this time on, it is alleged, Mrs. Coleman kept up an intimacy with Randolph, at one time going to Coney Island with him and remaining away from home all night. It is alleged that she confessed wrong-doing to her husband, and that he offered to forgive her if she would be faithful in the future, but the wife went to live with her uncle in New-York. Some time afterward the husband learned that she was living with a theatrical man at No. 384 Bowery. On Friday a detective entered the house on some pretence and found the man and Mrs. Coleman together. A photograph of the woman was also secured upon the plea that the detective wanted to engage the woman for "Gregory's Coney Island Theatre."

RAHWAY.

HE WAS RELIGIOUS; HIS WIFE WASN'T.

Something of a sensation was created in Rahway yesterday by the news that Mrs. John Ransom had deserted her husband and taken two of her three children with her. The couple have never lived very happily together, owing to the marked differences in their character. Ransom is of a religious nature, at one time having been a member of the Salvation Army, while his wife is gay and vivacious. For the last three years they have occupied a large house on Main-st., and a short time ago Mrs. Ransom decided to take a few boarders. This her husband consented to, and it is generally believed that this was the beginning of the domestic troubles that have now terminated in a separation. Last week Mrs. Ransom suddenly left her home, and her husband was unable to find any trace of her, until yesterday she as suddenly returned. He upbraided her for her actions, whereupon she told him that she was going to leave him for good. She packed up what clothing she wanted, dressed her oldest girl and one of the boys and started for Brooklyn. Ransom says that he will make no effort to have his wife return.

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