PART II.
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New-York Tribune.

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THIEF SHOT BY A POLICEMAN

BURGLARS AND OFFICERS HAVE A LIVELY STREET ENCOUNTER.

PISTOLS THE WEAPONS—THE WOUNDED MAN LIKELY TO DIE.

Because of the many burglaries recently committed in the Morrisania precinct, Police Captain Creeden has for several nights had a number of men doing patrol duty in citizens' clothes. Among the officers sent out in plain clothing Thursday night were Policemen David Ryan and Patrick Read. They left the station shortly after midnight and walked together to One-hundred-and-sixty-second-st. and Union-ave., where they separated. Read saw Ryan turn down One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-st., toward Prospect-ave., and a moment afterward heard four shots fired in quick succession. Then he saw a man running down the roadway, closely pursued by Ryan, who shouted to Read, "Stop him, Pat, I'm shot!"

Read stepped out into the street to head the man off and ordered him to stop. The fellow came to a full stop when within fifteen feet of the policeman and fired at him. Read ducked, and the ball struck him on the shoulder, where the wadding of his coat was thickest, but inflicted no injury. Read then drew his revolver and fired at the man, hitting him on the right side of the neck, below the ear. The fellow wheeled about, groaned, and fell on his face in the gutter. As he fell, his revolver flew from his hand and it was found five or six feet from him when Read reached the spot.

When Ryan came up it was found that he had not been shot, but that one of the bullets intended for him had passed through his hat. He told Read that when he turned the corner of One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-st. he saw two men acting suspiciously near the house of Captain John E. Bartow, at No. 1,020 Union-ave. He asked them what they were doing about there, whereupon both men opened fire upon him, discharging four pistol shots. Immediately after the firing the men separated and Ryan followed one of them, while the other ran to Westchester-ave. and then went south.

When the policemen discovered how badly the man who had been shot was injured, a call was sent to the Fordham Hospital for an ambulance. Before being removed the man said his name was William O'Connor and that he came from Collinsville, Conn., but he refused to say anything more about himself. He wore a new suit of clothes and a new derby hat. In his pockets were found 70 cents in money, ten cartridges that fitted his revolver, a gouge, a hunting knife and a piece of steel wire. The gouge fits the marks on windows in Morrisania which have recently been tampered with in the night.

At the hospital it is said that there is little chance of the wounded prisoner's recovery.

FOR A CENTRAL STATION UPTOWN.

MAYOR STRONG APPROVES THE BILL PERMITTING THE RAILROAD COMPANY TO ERECT IT.

Mayor Strong gave a hearing yesterday on the bill permitting the New-York Central Railroad Company to erect a station between One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth sts., in Park-ave.

The bill was opposed by Ernest Harrier, one of the Commissioners of the Park Avenue Improvement Commission, who said that the company proposed erecting its station proper in the avenue, and intended having stairways leading up to the platforms at either side of the elevated tracks.

The Commission, he said, had never been consulted in the matter, and he opposed the station being placed in the avenue, even though the property-owners favored it, because it would be an obstruction, and also because the proper place for the station was on the level with the tracks.

Commissioners Lightall and Stoddard also opposed the obstruction of the street. Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy appeared in behalf of the property-owners, who said that they were quite willing to have the station placed as suggested by the company. Ira A. Place represented the company, and said that the measure was introduced in the Legislature as a compromise, and was quite acceptable to both the interested parties. Mayor Strong approved the bill.

SITE FOR THE WEST SIDE PARK.

THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING SELECTS THE SCHOOLHOUSE PLOT.

The Board of Street Openings yesterday finally settled the question of the site for the small West Side park after several months' consideration. The site selected is known as the schoolhouse site, and is bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts., Ninth and Tenth aves.

The Board preferred the plot now used by the Hudson River Railroad as a depot at Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts. and Tenth-ave., but the Corporation Counsel gave it as his opinion that the property could not be condemned, as it is already in use for a public purpose. The site selected was chosen because there is a large schoolhouse in the centre of the block in Twenty-seventh-st., and thus a dual benefit will be had from the park.

Controller Fitch opposed taking the schoolhouse site, on the ground that the block was too dear and that the city was now loaded down with all the debt she could well carry. He proposed to take the site at Twentieth and Twenty-first sts., as being the cheaper, but his views did not prevail.

The assessed value of the entire block, including the schoolhouse, is $706,000. A conservative estimate gives the market value at about $1,118,000.

The Board formally passed a resolution selecting the blocks bounded by Pitt, Sheriff, Houston and Stanton sts., as determined at the last meeting, for the small park site on the lower East Side.

NO EVIDENCE TO HOLD MESERVE.

MAGISTRATE MOTT CALLS HIM NAMES AND DISCHARGES HIM—MR. STANDISH INDIGNANT.

Edward G. Meserve, who was arrested on Thursday for writing a letter to Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, of No. 16 West Tenth-st., under the name of "R. Wilson," in which he told her that her house was to be blown up with dynamite, was arraigned again in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. As there was no evidence to prove that he had any criminal intent when he wrote the letter, he was discharged.

Myles Standish, of No. 27 Fifth-ave., who is the son-in-law of Mrs. Lanier, appeared in court to represent her. Mrs. Lanier did not come to court. Mr. Standish was very indignant over the fact that reports of the case had appeared in the newspapers. He admitted that the letter had been received, that it had frightened his mother-in-law, and that the family had caused Meserve's arrest.

Before the prisoner was arraigned, Mr. Standish had a talk with Magistrate Mott concerning the publication of the story. The latter said he was not responsible for it, that the facts had not been divulged in his court and that he never allowed papers of any kind to be shown to reporters.

When Meserve was arraigned Magistrate Mott declared that, so far as he could see, there was nothing criminal in the letter, which contained no demand for money.

"It's a case of malicious annoyance," said Mr. Standish. "Mrs. Lanier is an old lady, and he undoubtedly meant to extort money from her."

"That may be so," said Magistrate Mott, "but there is nothing in the letter to show it. It simply gives notice to this woman that the houses of a number of wealthy people are to be blown up, and he has scared you."

"I'm not scared," said Mr. Standish, "but I think it might be well to admonish the man if he is wrong."

Detective Hunt could think of no charge which he could make in order to have the man committed, and the Magistrate asked the prisoner where he belonged. The reply was, "In Boston."

After calling the man a liar, a sneak and a coward, the Magistrate discharged Meserve.

NO REDRESS FOR FRAUDS AT PRIMARIES.

A number of lawyers in this city yesterday expressed surprise on account of the ruling of Recorder Goff by which two Platt-Lauterbach inspectors, who were accused of fraud at a Republican primary, were acquitted on the ground that the law prescribed no penalty for frauds at primaries. While the lawyers were not willing to criticise the Recorder's ruling, they said it was to be deplored on account of its possible effect to encourage frauds at primaries in this city. As an appeal from the Recorder's ruling could be taken only by the District-Attorney, they said, and as the District-Attorney probably would not make such a move, it was to be expected that the ruling would stand, and that indictments against several other inspectors accused of frauds at the primaries would be dismissed.

There would be no adequate protection against frauds at the primaries, the lawyers declared, until the Legislature amended Section 41 of the Penal Code so as to make mention of primary elections. It might be possible to prevent some frauds by injunction proceedings, but the trouble and expense of obtaining such proceedings probably would deter those who were injured by frauds at primaries from making an appeal to the courts.

WILL HOLD THE NEWARK BARRACKS.

COMMANDER BOOTH'S VOLUNTEERS, NOT THE ARMY, ENTITLED TO THEIR USE.

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, before Justice Pryor, on behalf of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, to have a temporary injunction continued against Commander Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers, restraining him from transferring or assigning a lease of the former Salvation Army Barracks in the city of Newark, N. J. When Ballington Booth left the Army he surrendered all the Army's property to his successor, but retained the Newark Barracks. The property in question had been leased to Ballington Booth in his own name, in 1894, for one year, the lease having been renewed on expiration, and Ballington refused to surrender it to the General when asked to do so.

J. B. Pine, who appeared for Commander Ballington Booth, said that the latter had carried out his agreement to surrender all the property he had acquired as Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army. Eighty per cent of those who belonged to the Army in Newark had gone over to Ballington. A. B. Boardman, counsel for the General, dissented from any suggestion that because a percentage of the Army had deserted the property could be diverted to the use of others.

The lease, which had been renewed to Ballington Booth, did not expire until April 30, 1896. The owners of the building were the Church Extension Society, and they were not satisfied to lease the Barracks to the Salvation Army. On April 14 the committee of the society had a meeting and decided to renew the Ballington Booth lease. At this time Ballington was not connected with the Army in any capacity.

Justice Pryor, in denying the motion, with costs, said he could not think it possible that this was the only building in the country available for the purposes of the Salvation Army.

HIRSHFELD CANNOT BACK DOWN.

TO REVERSE THE LOWER COURT'S DECISION WOULD BE UNJUST TO OTHER PLAINTIFFS IN THE BANK LITIGATION.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday in the matter of the application of Robert Clirehugh and Jacob Hirshfeld for a substitution of attorneys in the case of Jacob Hirshfeld against John Bopp and others. Hirshfeld was one of 1,100 creditors of the Madison Square Bank, and, after beginning an action against the institution, he applied for an order which would either substitute Frederick W. Hinrichs as his attorney in place of Moses Weinman or Robert Clirehugh as plaintiff, in place of himself. The plaintiff intimated in his application that he wished to discontinue the action.

The lower court denied the application, and the upper court, in its decision, finds that acceding to the applicant's wish would have been unjust to the other plaintiffs, and that, therefore, the action of the Special Term was proper.

ARREST OF A SALVATIONIST OFFICER.

ENSIGN JOHNSON, A WOMAN, ACCUSED OF VIOLATING THE SANITARY CODE.

Ensign Johnson, the young woman in charge of the Woman's Shelter, a refuge conducted by the Salvation Army, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday by Officer Doyle, of the Sanitary Squad, on a charge of violating the Sanitary Code. The Woman's Shelter was opened about three months ago at No. 34 Bayard-st. Several weeks ago Officer Doyle called there and informed Ensign Johnson that, despite the fact that the institution was a charitable one, it should have the usual lodging-house permit, issued by the Board of Health. The Salvation Army people thought differently, and paid no attention to the warnings of the officer, who yesterday placed the Ensign under arrest.

The prisoner sent word to the Salvation Headquarters, and Brigadier Perry and Brigadier Bown joined her at the police station. Brigadier Bown is a woman, and is in charge of the slum work throughout the United States. When Ensign Johnson was arraigned, the two brigadiers tried hard to convince Magistrate Simms that they should not be required to have a lodging-house permit for the refuge.

Mr. Steinhart, as counsel for the Board of Health, declared that the place, No. 34 Bayard-st., had always been a regular pest hole for breeding disease and that a permit for a lodging-house there was refused by the Board some time ago.

The Magistrate finally paroled Miss Johnson and sent the case to the Special Sessions for trial.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

PLENTY OF FRUITS AND NEW-CROP SOUTHERN VEGETABLES TO BE HAD.

The provisions market yesterday had plenty of attractions in the shape of shad, Havana pineapples, California cherries, asparagus and new-crop Southern vegetables of all sorts. A large lot of fine Havana pineapples are coming into market day after day and are selling for 18 cents each; other pineapples, 10 to 15 cents each; California cherries cost 75 cents a pound; strawberries can be had for 20 to 35 cents a quart; the last of the hothouse strawberries were sold on Thursday for 80 cents a cup.

Cocoanuts are coming in by the shipload now two and three times a week, and are selling at 10 cents each; red bananas are 40 cents a dozen; yellow bananas, 20 cents a dozen; Malaga grapes are 35 cents a pound; winter Nellis pears, 75 cents a dozen; grape fruit, 18 to 25 cents each; new maple syrup, 90 cents a gallon; California navel oranges, 75 cents a dozen; Messina oranges, 25 cents a dozen; Messina lemons, 15 cents a dozen; apples, 25 cents a small measure.

Hothouse lamb sells for $6 to $8 a carcass; hindquarter, $4, and forequarter, $3; lamb chops are 18 cents a pound; porterhouse steak, 25 cents a pound; sirloin, 18 to 20 cents; round steak, 16 cents; flat sirloin steak, 18 cents; rib roast, 20 cents; sirloin roast, 23 cents; stewing beef, 8 cents; leg of beef, 75 cents each; veal chops, 24 cents; veal cutlet, 30 cents; fillet of veal, 25 cents; breast of veal, 14 cents; calf's liver, 75 to 90 cents each; calf's feet, 40 cents a set.

Spring ducklings cost 35 cents a pound; celery-fed ducks, 23 cents; frozen ducks, 25 cents; frozen geese, 20 cents; Boston goslings, 25 cents; wild mongrel geese, 40 cents; wild turkey, 25 cents; roasting turkey, 20 cents; boiling turkey, 16 cents; State broilers, $1 25 a pair; Philadelphia broilers, $1 50; Philadelphia capons, 30 cents a pound; Western capons, 25 cents; slips, 24 cents; Philadelphia roasting chickens, 25 cents; State roasting chickens, 18 cents; Philadelphia fowl, 14 cents, and State fowl, 13 cents; salad fowl, 10 cents.

Philadelphia white squabs bring $3 50 a dozen; dark squab, $2 50 a dozen; quail, $6 a dozen; English partridge, $3; English snipe, $3; corn snipe, 75 cents; golden plover, $4 50; grass plover, $3; reedbirds, $1 25; blackbirds, 40 cents; Egyptian quail, $2 50; tame pigeons, $1 75 a pair; partridge, $1 60 a pair; ptarmigan, $1 a pair; German partridge, $1 50; blackcock, $1 75, and English pheasants, $2 50 a pair.

A large number of live cultivated Long Island brook trout are in market and selling at 90 cents a pound. Large bass cost 20 cents; medium bass, 16 cents; pan bass, 14 cents; black bass, 14 cents; large bluefish, 18 cents; small bluefish, 12 cents; carp, 12 cents; market codfish, 8 cents; steak codfish, 12 cents; live codfish, 10 cents; large dressed eels, 18 cents; small dressed eels, 15 cents; large flounders, 11 cents; small flounders, 9 cents; flukes, 9 cents; large fresh mackerel, 60 cents each; haddock, 8 cents a pound; herring, 8 cents; chicken halibut, 22 cents; large halibut, 18 cents; large live lobster, 18 cents; small live lobster, 15 cents; pollock, 15 cents; pompano, 35 cents; frozen salmon, 22 cents; Southern Spanish mackerel, 40 cents; Southern sheepshead, 15 cents; large green smelts, 18 cents; frozen smelts, 16 cents, and Long Island smelts, 18 cents.

North Carolina roe shad cost 40 cents each, and bucks 25 cents each; North River roe shad are 60 cents each, and the bucks 25 cents.

In the vegetable market New-Jersey asparagus is to be had for 45 cents a bunch; Oyster Bay asparagus, 55 cents a bunch; Charleston asparagus, 40 cents a bunch; English cucumbers, 15 cents each; Jerusalem artichokes, 15 cents a quart; French artichokes, 20 cents each; new beets, 10 cents a bunch; string beans, 25 cents a quart; wax beans, 20 cents a quart; cranberries, 18 cents a quart; Bermuda onions, 15 cents a quart; Spanish onions, 5 cents each; red, yellow and white onions, 10 to 22 cents a quart; cauliflower, 25 to 40 cents each; red and white cabbage, 12 to 25 cents a head; cucumbers, 10 to 14 cents each; egg plant, 15 to 30 cents each; carrots, 18 cents a dozen; fancy table celery, 75 cents to $1 80 a bunch; oyster plant, 8 cents each; parsley, 5 cents a bunch; radishes, 6 cents a bunch; rhubarb, 12 cents a bunch; dandelion salad, 15 to 30 cents a quart; Boston lettuce, 15 cents a head.

Southern tomatoes are so plentiful that they are selling at 15 cents a quart.

SOME NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE PLANS.

The Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge met at their office, No. 214 Broadway, yesterday, and took up the subject of a freight approach from the proposed bridge over the North River at Sixtieth-st., down Twelfth-ave. to Thirteenth-ave., down Thirteenth-ave. to West-st., and down West-st. to Pier No. 1, North River.

The Commissioners present were Andrew H. Green, Evan Thomas and Isidor Straus. The Commissioners ordered plans to be made for the approach along the river front, so that freight can be loaded directly to the vessel by cars.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

THE A. P. A. SUPREME COUNCIL TO MEET ON TUESDAY.

INSTRUCTIONS AGAINST M'KINLEY NOT LIKELY TO BE ISSUED—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL IN THE SENATE—ANOTHER CIVIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

Washington, May 8.—The meeting of the Supreme Council of the American Protective Association in this city on Tuesday will be the most important in the history of the order. The Council contains a membership of 250. Its conclusions are final, as it is regarded as the court of last resort. Chief among the matters which will come before the meeting will be the election of officers for the ensuing year; an exhaustive discussion of the attitude which ought to be assumed with reference to financial questions, and what part, if any, the order shall take in the Presidential and Congressional elections of next fall. It is understood that W. H. J. Traynor, of Detroit, will not be a candidate for re-election as president. Among the candidates for this office will be Judge J. H. D. Stevens, of St. Louis; Dr. J. W. Ford, a Baptist clergyman, of Troy, N. Y., and Colonel Bowers, of Iowa, the founder of the order. The present secretary, Charles T. Beatty, of Chicago, is understood to be a candidate for re-election, with no opposition apparent. As the order is numerically strong in the West, it is believed that the members of the Supreme Council largely incline to free silver. It is expected that the friends of the white metal will endeavor to commit the organization to that policy. The sound-money men, however, will be well represented at the meeting, and it is thought that conservative influences will prevail and that no definite action respecting a national financial policy will be adopted. The charges formulated against ex-Governor McKinley, that he discriminated in his appointments as Governor against the order, will be considered. The order is said to include, however, a large number of members who are strong supporters of McKinley's candidacy for the Presidency, and it is for this reason doubted if instructions will be issued to oppose him. An effort will be made to locate the headquarters of the order in Washington, the argument being that information can be more readily disseminated and legislation more effectively controlled from this point than in Chicago, where the headquarters are at present.

The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate this afternoon. As passed by the House it carries $5,418,960, and to this the Senate has added $1,542,938, which is $944,507 less than the estimates. The chief items of increase are as follows: Street sweeping, $24,000; extension of highways, $26,500; assessments and permit work, $40,000; work on streets, $184,000; sewers, $317,480; construction of county roads, $9,500; lighting streets, $53,000; Washington Aqueduct tunnel, $266,746; new school buildings, $131,000; additions to police force, seventy-five men, $75,360; Fire Department, $33,800.

The negro, Irwin Ford, who was arrested yesterday at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., for the murder of Elsie Kregle, in this city, last Monday afternoon, has confessed to killing the girl by cutting her throat. He says the girl threw a stone at him as he was passing near where she was watching cows. He was angered by her actions, and attacked her. She fought him, and he killed her with a knife, and escaped through the woods. Ford is confined in the Sixth Precinct Station House in this city, secure from attempts at lynching.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to detail a revenue cutter to control excursion and other vessels at yacht races. Placing these craft under the orders of revenue cutters will, it is thought, insure greater safety to life and property. At present the pleasure vessels which attend yacht races in large numbers are subject to the control of their officers only.

Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, to-day addressed the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in support of the Nicaragua Canal project.

The President has further amended the Civil Service rules by an order issued to-day bringing into the classified service the Interstate Commerce Commission, which embraces about one hundred and forty persons.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $117,656,814. The day's withdrawals amounted to $1,544,409.

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that "Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to limit the time during which persons may be daily employed in manufactories of textile fabrics and in other industries." Mr. Barrett explains that this amendment is in response to a strong feeling in New-England, which has already found expression in the Massachusetts Legislature, that Congress should have the power to make uniform hours of labor throughout the United States. He says the textile manufacturers of New-England are especially feeling the competition from the South, where labor is employed from sixty to seventy-two hours a week, while in Massachusetts only fifty-eight hours a week are allowed. England has a uniform law, operative throughout Great Britain, and Mr. Barrett says that Northern manufacturers contend that unless some such step is taken here, they will be obliged to lower wages, increase the hours of labor, or see their Southern competitors absorb their business.

In reply to the recent Senate resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture "to immediately communicate reasons for the delay in supplying seeds for distribution," Dr. Charles W. Dabney, jr., Acting Secretary of Agriculture, says: "The fact is, instead of their being delayed, the record of the work done shows unusual expedition. Twenty Congressional quotas of vegetable seed represent 60,000 mail packages, each one containing five papers of different kinds of seeds; that is in all 300,000 papers. These 300,000 papers amount to nearly ten tons in weight. To handle this vast bulk, amounting to about one car load of mail matter per day, it is suggested, requires diligence instead of neglect."

Secretary Herbert has decided that it is against public policy to permit representatives of the press to witness the test of the armored structure representing a model of one of the Iowa's turrets at the Indian Head Proving Ground to-morrow. Hitherto the results of the tests of armor for American war vessels have been freely published, but foreign Governments have kept their experiments strictly secret, and the Secretary thinks the lack of reciprocity thus manifested is a sufficient reason why the practice in this country should be changed. To-morrow's exhibition will be witnessed by Secretary Herbert, members of the Senate, and House Committee on Naval Affairs, and by numerous naval officers, from many of whom, of course, more or less accurate accounts of the proceedings will be obtainable.

FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Mrs. Henrietta Boldtman, a fortune-teller, who is one of those who passed the spurious $2 bills said to have been made by Charles Pachin, the counterfeiter, now in Ludlow Street Jail awaiting trial, has been sentenced by Judge Greene, of the United States Circuit Court, in Trenton, N. J., to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100.

The woman was arrested with Pachin at Hoboken on March 5 last. Pachin was brought to this city, and his workshop at No. 26 Clinton Place was raided and two other men were captured. It is believed that Pachin will formally plead guilty when arraigned in court.

SAILORS TO PARADE TO-DAY.

The 1st Naval Battalion and the crew of the battleship Indiana will have a joint parade to-day, and will be reviewed by the Adjutant-General and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at the Waldorf, at 3:15 p. m. The line of march will be Thirtieth-st. to Madison-ave., to Madison Square, thence up Fifth-ave. to Forty-first-st., down Madison-ave. to Thirtieth-st., and to the New-Hampshire, East Twenty-eighth-st.

The parade is in commemoration of the cordial relations which have existed between the Navy and the Battalion during the first five years of the enlistment of the Naval Militia.

A NEW TRIAL ASKED FOR V. S. FLECHTER.

Victor S. Flechter, the dealer in musical instruments who was convicted of receiving the stolen Bott violin, was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in Part II, of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday for sentence, after repeated postponements, but after the Recorder had heard arguments sentence was again postponed. Frederick B. House and Edward Lauterbach argued for a new trial for Flechter. The argument was begun by Mr. House, who recited the objections which had been made by Flechter's counsel at the trial, and said they presented nine good reasons why a new trial should be granted and three reasons why judgment should not be pronounced. The Court erred, he contended, in admitting the testimony of some of the experts who were witnesses for the prosecution, and also erred in excluding some other testimony.

Mr. Lauterbach went over the same ground in his arguments, and then Assistant District-Attorney Osborne argued against the motion for a new trial. The arguments occupied about three hours. Recorder Goff then remanded Flechter, without date, and said he would take his time in considering the points raised by the counsel. Flechter was taken back to the Tombs.

REFORM WORK ADVANCED.

THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE'S SUCCESSFUL MEETING ENDS.

COLONEL WARING TELLS OF HIS LABORS IN NEW-YORK, AND OTHER PAPERS ON BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT ARE READ.

Baltimore, May 8.—The National Municipal League completed its programme to-day and adjourned. The sessions have unquestionably been of great value, as showing the extraordinary rise of interest in reform work. The papers read before the convention have been, for the most part, severely practical, and the delegates appear to be imbued with the belief that excellent results are bound to follow. To-day's session began with an address by Frederick William Holls, of New-York, on "State Boards of Municipal Control." Mr. Holls gave in detail the provisions of the bill submitted by the New-York Commission, of which he said it was generally believed that it contained the germs of a reform which would be found valuable in nearly all the States of the Union. Henry W. Williams, of Baltimore, read an interesting paper on the reform of municipal Councils, in which he took the ground that a single Council would be an infinitely better system than the double affair, provided ward lines were abolished and the Councilmen elected on a general ticket. James W. Pryor, secretary of the City Club of New-York, read a paper on "Should Municipal Legislators Receive a Salary?" in which he said that American Aldermen are, in both character and ability, below the standard of their communities; that the salaries are not sufficiently large to attract qualified men; that most honorable men, however public-spirited, must see some consideration to offset the stigma which generally attaches to the office of Alderman or member of the Council.

Samuel B. Capen, president of the Boston Municipal League, discussed the question, "Shall We Have One or Two Legislative Chambers?" He said that the Boston League had been for two years advocating a change in the city charter, whereby one legislative body should be substituted for the present system. In his paper on "A Single or Double Council," John A. Butler, president of the Milwaukee Municipal League, discussed the question of how the present municipal machinery could be rearranged and the town-meeting idea applied. John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany, N. Y., presented a paper on the municipal condition of "The Second Oldest Incorporated Municipality in What Are Now the United States of America." He dwelt at length on Albany's ancient charter, its present charter and the ideal charter, the latter being a creation of his own, which was first considered ten years ago and was again presented this year to the Legislature of New-York, but was not acted on. His idea is to abolish all boards, commissions and other complicated agencies, and fasten all municipal responsibility on the Mayor.

Colonel George E. Waring, jr., chief of the Department of Street Cleaning in New-York, discussed the subject of "Separation of Politics from Municipal Business." He gave a sketch of his work in New-York City, stating that he had accepted the appointment on the distinct understanding that he was not to be interfered with by politicians, and, he added, Mayor Strong had not interfered with him from that day to this. When he took charge the Department was in a bad condition; the keepers of the stables and other subordinates had a tendency to diamond studs and no tendency to do efficient work or see that it was done by others. The politicians laughed at the idea that their recommendations would not be considered, and they bombarded his office to get places for their constituents. That lasted for some time, but finally he won. The labor organizations passed resolutions against him, and appealed to the Mayor, but without effect. He was attacked on all sides. The Grand Army of the Republic attacked him, and Mayor Strong received 101 sets of resolutions demanding his removal because of an alleged attack on the defenders of the country. These resolutions came from every section of the country. The subordinates became alarmed and feared that they would lose their places, but they were told to "clean the streets, make them shine," and that would win. From time to time other troubles arose, but the mass of the people sustained him, and now even the politicians were coming around to his side. One of the "Big Four" of Tammany Hall had even written a letter saying, "If we win, you shall stay in, do not trouble yourself." Colonel Waring explained how he cleaned New-York's streets and how his force of 2,500 men was distributed. He believed the work of his Department had proved that the best work for municipalities could be done by a total divorce of politics from such affairs. At the close of his address the applause was loud and long continued.

The Rev. Dr. Albert C. Lawson, president of the Christian Citizenship League, of Camden, N. J., read a paper explaining the object of the league. He praised Colonel Waring's work as an example of what could be done by one brave man, who did his work regardless of partisan clamor, but with an eye single to the public good.

George A. Denison, of "The Springfield (Mass.) Republican," was not present, but his address on the municipal condition of that city was read by the secretary. According to Mr. Denison, Springfield must be an ideal place so far as the municipal government is concerned. Only the best men can get office. Sometimes both parties unite in re-electing men who have proved their fitness. The schools are not in politics. No defalcation of public funds has ever taken place and the city's affairs are administered with economy.

Mr. Bonaparte said that the greatest benefit had been conferred on Baltimore and the reform cause here by the meeting of the convention. President Carter then declared the convention adjourned until the next annual meeting at a place to be hereafter determined.

TO CONDEMN EAST RIVER PIERS.

Mayor Strong yesterday approved a bill empowering the Dock Board to condemn certain piers extending from Fifteenth to Twenty-third-st. in the East River. The piers are under the joint ownership of the city and private parties, and it has occasioned no little difficulty in letting them for use. There was no opposition to the bill.

Among other bills approved by Mayor Strong yesterday were those authorizing a bridge over the Port Morris Railroad at One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st. and Brook-ave.; another widening One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. from the East to the Harlem River, and a third appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of a small park in the Annexed District.

FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON.

Cotton continued to swing up and down in an uncertain halting sort of way yesterday. The opening was 2 to 5 points down on a flat opening at Liverpool. Then Liverpool got better and shorts began to cover here, resulting in a midday rise of 8 points. This faded away, and the close was 3 to 4 points under Thursday. August closed at 8.07, after selling between 8.06 and 8.14. The business was small. The big bulls kept out of the market, and the bears said they had liquidated, but nobody undertook to test the truth of this by selling the market short to any extent.

The week's movement into sight, 42,752, against 40,367 last year, was about what was expected, as the recent rise was naturally an incentive to push the cotton on the market.

The exports of cotton for the week will approximate 50,000 bales, or 13,000 bales in excess of the port receipts. Spot sales at the larger towns, except Memphis, where 2,500 bales were sold, were lighter, and in the local market the price declined 1-16. But a loss of 20,000 bales in interior towns for the week shows that the cotton continues to be sent forward into actual use.

Crop news was generally of a favorable nature, but complaints of drouth in Northern Texas were received.

British trade reports showed a prosperous condition of the cotton trade in the United Kingdom. In Liverpool yesterday spinners bought 12,000 bales.

Interior towns this week received 17,473 bales, against 17,580 last year. Interior stocks are now down to 199,134 bales, against 219,414 last week and 145,025 last year.

AT THE FRIENDS' SEMINARY.

One hundred and fifty bright-faced boys and girls took part yesterday afternoon in an exhibition of the classes of the Friends' Seminary, at Rutherford Place and Sixteenth-st. A large audience, including many fond papas, mammas, sisters and other relatives, was present and applauded heartily every effort of the young entertainers. The programme, which was an unusually long one, was carried out to the satisfaction of the audience. The first part consisted of recitations and songs by boys and girls. Then followed an exhibition of gymnastics by girls of the fourth, fifth and sixth classes; Swedish movements by the boys of the school, closing with exercises in vocal gymnastics and Delsarte movements by the older girls, who were dressed in gowns made all of white, and in Grecian fashion.

Following the entertainment, the members of the audience were invited to inspect an exhibition of the handiwork of the pupils, which consisted of paper folding, plaiting, clay modelling, writing, object drawing, pencil, pen, crayon freehand and mechanical drawing, and other examples of industry.

TOBACCO TRUST INDICTMENTS.

NO ARRESTS TO BE MADE—PLEADINGS IN THE CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY.

There were brief proceedings before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I of the Court of General Sessions yesterday on the indictments found against the members of the Board of Directors of the American Tobacco Company. The indicted men did not appear in court when their names were called. They are James B. Duke, president; William H. Butler, vice-president; Josiah Browne, secretary; Charles G. Emery, treasurer, and William A. Marburg, Lewis Ginter, George Arents, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke and George W. Watts, directors. Francis S. Kinney, who is said to be influential in the affairs of the American Tobacco Company, was not indicted. None of the indicted men will be arrested.

Joseph H. Choate and W. W. Fuller appeared for the directors and answered when the cases were called. Mr. Choate said he had not had time to examine the indictments, and he asked for an adjournment to enable him to examine the complaint. Assistant District-Attorney Battle, who represented the prosecution, made no objection to an adjournment, and Judge Fitzgerald adjourned the pleadings until next Wednesday, when bail will be fixed and furnished.

The directors of the American Tobacco Company are indicted for alleged conspiracy to control unlawfully and monopolize the business of making and selling paper cigarettes in the United States and to coerce and compel all wholesale dealers and jobbers in such cigarettes in this country to sell only the cigarettes manufactured by the company and to sell at a price arbitrarily fixed by the directors of the company. In other words, the directors are indicted for maintaining a cigarette trust in violation of law.

Robert C. Brown, the successor to Straiton & Storm in the manufacture of cigars, was an unwilling witness before the Grand Jury previous to the finding of the indictments. In his office, at No. 21 Murray-st., yesterday he said that he was not unfriendly to the directors of the American Tobacco Company. In filling orders of customers he had been obliged to supply cigarettes at less than cost before the American Cigarette Company began to sell cigarettes to wholesale dealers under what was known as the consignment agreement. He had not paid much attention to the agreement, he said, because his trade in cigarettes was a small matter in comparison with his trade in cigars, but he had been informed that he had violated the agreement by selling the cigarettes of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, and there was a threat by the American Tobacco Company not to supply him with any more of its cigarettes on terms which would entitle him to a rebate.

"I am inclined to think," said Mr. Brown, "that the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company has been interested in securing the indictment of the directors of the rival company, and that the managers of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company want to get into the trust."

A STOCK BROKER IN A POLICE COURT.

EVIDENCE ABOUT TRANSACTIONS IN SUGAR—THE CASE DISMISSED.

Edgar D. Thornburg, a stock broker, who has an office at No. 41 Broadway, was in the Centre Street Court yesterday in answer to a summons served on him Thursday on behalf of Augustus J. Morrison, of Greenwich, Conn. The latter asserted that he had lost a considerable sum of money through Thornburg, and did not believe that it had all been regularly handled.

Magistrate Simms listened to a mass of evidence in the case. Mr. Morrison had been speculating through Mr. Thornburg, and had at one time about $8,000 to his credit. Upon his orders Mr. Thornburg purchased fifty shares of Sugar preferred, amounting to about $5,000. The market then declined about 12 points, wiping out the remaining money to his credit, so the evidence showed. A statement was rendered to this effect to Mr. Morrison later, but he refused to accept it. He admitted, however, that immediately following the decline of 12 points he put up more cash margins, despite his claim of $3,000 to his credit.

Magistrate Simms decided that there was not sufficient evidence to hold Mr. Thornburg, and dismissed the case.

"THE LEARNED JUDGE ERRED."

RECORDER GOFF'S DECISION IN THE CASE OF A SALOONKEEPER REVERSED BY THE APPELLATE DIVISION.

Dennis Mullins, a saloonkeeper, and John Cotter, his bartender, at No. 1,421 Second-ave., were arrested on June 30 last for selling liquor on Sunday. Cotter pleaded guilty in Special Sessions and was fined $50. Mullins pleaded not guilty and was held for General Sessions. He was tried before Recorder Goff on August 16. At the trial the prosecution presented the conviction of Cotter as evidence against Mullins. Charles Goldzier, his counsel, objected, but Recorder Goff overruled his objection, and Mullins was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and serve thirty days in jail.

He appealed, and in the decision written by Justice Ingraham, handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the judgment is reversed, because "the learned Judge erred in admitting the record of Cotter's conviction."

The opinion concludes: "There were several exceptions to the charge of the learned Judge which we think well taken, but which it is unnecessary to notice."

A WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF.

WHILE INSANE SHE ESCAPES FROM HER NURSE AND FLINGS HERSELF INTO A CISTERN.

Sarah Ghee, a demented woman, who lived with her husband James at Hunt's Point, on what is known as the Ghee farm, committed suicide yesterday morning by throwing herself into a cistern on the premises.

Mrs. Ghee, who was forty-nine years old, developed symptoms of insanity about a year ago, at which time she was seriously ill. A few months ago she became so violent and so frequently threatened suicide that her husband employed a trained nurse, Annie Trainor. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. Ghee was apparently sleeping, the nurse Trainor fell asleep. At 6 o'clock Rose Jones, a servant in the family, entered the room, found Mrs. Ghee's bed empty, and raised an alarm.

Mr. Ghee and several farmhands started on a hunt for the missing woman, and eventually dragged the cistern, where they found her body.

SETH LOW TO BE ARBITRATOR.

President Seth Low, of Columbia, has consented to act as arbitrator between the employing printers and their employes. He was requested to do so on Wednesday, and he promptly acquiesced. It is possible that President Low will not have to pass an opinion on the merits of the trouble at J. J. Little & Co.'s printing establishment in Astor Place. The committees of the Typothetae and Typographical Union No. 6 and other unions have held several conferences, and will hold others, and President Low will be called on to act only in case they cannot come to an agreement in relation to any of the questions in dispute. The principal trouble is now said to be the defining in a manner satisfactory to both sides the terms of the present wage scale.

It is possible that President Low may be called upon to act as arbitrator in a difficulty between employers and employes much nearer home. It appears that the union mechanics employed on the new buildings of Columbia University at Morningside Heights went on strike on Thursday because of the employment of non-union derrickmen. The latter are so few in number, however, that the trouble will probably soon be adjusted.

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