PART II.
PAGES 13 TO 16.

New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY,
JULY 22, 1896.

THE NEWS OF BROOKLYN.

HIS LETTER NO SURPRISE.

COMMENT ON THE DELIVERANCE OF JUSTICE GAYNOR.

"JUST LIKE GAYNOR," SAY THOSE WHO KNOW HIM—A STRONG LETTER BY WILLIAM E. C. MAYER, THE JUSTICE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, DENOUNCING THE ANARCHISTIC PLATFORM.

"That's just like Gaynor." This is what many people in Brooklyn had to say yesterday about the peculiar letter to Almet F. Jenks which was given to the press on Monday after its writer, Justice William F. Gaynor, was safely out on the ocean, where he could hear no criticism of his indefinite article. No one was at all surprised that Mr. Gaynor had spoken his mind. Those who know the many "advanced" ideas held by the Justice would have been surprised if he had gone through a campaign in which "advanced" ideas predominate on one side without having a good deal to say. Brooklynites who know the intimate personal, business and legal relationship that exists between Justice Gaynor and his late law partner, Edward M. Grout, knew that when Mr. Grout came out for the Bryan ticket, a little more than a week ago, he was expressing not only his own, but also Mr. Gaynor's ideas. For that reason the letter was no great surprise.

AMBITION OF THE JUSTICE.

A story was published yesterday that Justice Gaynor has not yet given up his ambition to be Governor of the State of New-York, and that this deliverance was in the nature of a bid for the nomination. It was said that if the State Convention swallow the National Democratic ticket and platform, it could make a more consistent play for votes in this State by selecting a man who was somewhat in sympathy with the Chicago platform. The Justice has never made any secret to his friends of the fact that the bench is not wholly to his taste. He would much prefer an executive office, where he could give frequent utterance to his radical beliefs on economic, political and social subjects. His failure to get the Mayoralty nomination in Brooklyn or the nomination for Governor were both blows to him.

LETTER OF MR. MAYER.

The political surprise in Brooklyn yesterday was a strong letter in the interest of honest money from William E. C. Mayer. Mr. Mayer is a brother-in-law of Justice Gaynor, and a partner in the law firm of Grout, De Fere & Mayer, which succeeded the old firm of Gaynor, Grout & De Fere. Mr. Mayer's letter was written to the regular Democratic Association of the VIIth District of the Twenty-ninth Ward, of which he is a member, and protested against the indorsement of the Chicago platform by that body. The letter is as follows:

No. 694 Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, July 20, 1896.
Democratic Association, VIIth District, Twenty-ninth Ward.

Gentlemen: The adoption of an extraordinary platform for the Democratic party by the Chicago Convention of 1896 compels me to address to you a remonstrance against any action you may determine to take looking to its indorsement.

The declaration in the Chicago platform in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 is, under the conditions existing in this country to-day, a declaration in favor of silver monometallism.

Who believes that any gold would be coined at any such ratio? Who believes that any gold would fail to emigrate or secrete itself? Who believes that a silver dollar would have any value greater than the commercial or intrinsic value of the metal composing it? Any one who so believes is a believer in flat money.

The prevailing argument of the silverites is that the acts demonetizing silver lessened its value by taking away the demand for it.

There was no demand for silver for coinage when the act of 1873 was passed; since that time there never has been any such demand. The demand (?) comes from the silver mining States exclusively. The demand is to stamp a Government flat of one dollar on every 53 cents' worth of a once precious metal, since 1873 become a mere commodity owing to the vast quantities produced and its limited commercial and industrial uses. The free and unlimited coinage of silver would undoubtedly raise its bullion value; that it would raise it in value so as to make a silver dollar of the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold equal to the bullion value of a gold dollar is a speculation based solely on premised conditions long since obsolete. Money is fast ceasing to be a medium of exchange; in fact, has almost ceased to be so in internal commerce. Checks, drafts and notes based on established systems of exchanges have supplanted its uses there. Actual money is now used only to settle balances, so that, in transactions involving billions of dollars only a few millions of actual money change hands. The operations of the New-York Clearing House since its foundation in 1853 is a conspicuous example of this.

WHAT MR. SIMMONS SAID.

I quote from the speech of J. Edward Simmons, delivered on the occasion of the opening of the new clearing house building in New-York City on January 15, 1896:

"The total transactions from October, 1853, to October, 1895, amount in all to the sum of $1,092,815,813,055—a sum sufficient, if coined into half-eagles, laid flat so as to touch each other, to make a golden pathway ten feet wide around the world. The balance were a little more than 4½ per cent of the clearings, and even these balances were discharged, not in currency, but principally by certificates on a common depository. Take, for instance, the balances for the year 1882. One-half of one per cent of these balances, or less than one-fiftieth of one per cent of the entire clearings, was paid in legal tenders and coin. Not long ago, when the exchanges averaged $113,019,011 daily, the checks and drafts presented by the several banks so nearly offset each other that of every $100 of the balances all but $4 78 were paid in checks. What do these figures proclaim? They tell us how insignificant a role currency—I care not whether it be gold, silver or legal-tender notes—plays in the great mass of business represented by our clearings. Under the Clearing-House system legalized paper representing the commodities for which it was given, circulates as freely and almost as safely as gold and silver coin, and far more conveniently. Is it not, therefore, true that the products of the country have, to a large extent, become our currency? Let me assure my countrymen, North and South, East and West, that their marketable commodities are the best of currency. Only let them produce enough of these and they need never dread the spectre of poverty."

In international commerce money is losing its character as a medium of exchange—witness drafts, bill of exchange and letters of credit—and it is slowly, but surely becoming a mere convenience for adjusting balances.

To the wage-earner and small tradesmen only, who are paid and deal in small amounts, is money a necessity. Coin do pay these people for their labor or for their wares must equal in value the bullion value of the metal composing it. These are the people who will not see gold; these are the people who will carry around the silver. Unless the silver dollar is true to these people, it is without any fair and equitable uses.

The other principal planks in the platform look in the direction of paternalism in government. There are two forms of paternalism, absolutism and communism. It is a toss which is the more undemocratic despotism. I repudiate absolutely any such doctrine as unsafe.

I hope my Democratic brethren of Flatbush will not step into any such pitfall as awaits them on indorsing the Chicago platform of 1896. Very truly yours, WILLIAM E. C. MAYER.

UNSETTLED DETECTIVES.

THEY HAVE SECURED AN ORDER FROM COURT TO ESTABLISH THEIR STANDING.

Michael J. McGinnis, John J. Foley, James J. Kirwin, Joseph Irwin and John Dee, through their counsel, Almet F. Jenks, yesterday obtained from Justice Osborne, of the Supreme Court, an order requiring District-Attorney Foster L. Backus to show cause next Monday why he should not be compelled to place the names of the relators on the payroll of his office for the month of July as county detectives, and why he should not certify that payroll. The five men were discharged by the District-Attorney on June 30, and their present application is to test the legality of that discharge and for their reinstatement. They were appointed under Chapter 105 of the Laws of 1892, which provide that the county detectives should not be removed except for cause and after the preferment of charges. During the present year an act was passed placing the tenure of office of the county detectives entirely at the pleasure of the District-Attorney. It is under this act that District-Attorney Backus removed the men from office. They say that, as they were appointed under the act of 1892, the act of 1896 has nothing to do with them, and does not affect their tenure of office. This point will be tested when the matter comes up for argument.

BIDS FOR ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

Commissioner of City Works Willis has received fifteen bids for asphalt pavement in as many streets. The bids involve the laying of 54,969 yards of asphalt. The estimated cost is $127,966 22. Two of the streets are to be laid in order to surround the City Hall with an asphalt pavement on all sides except the granite pavement in Fulton-st. Several of the streets are in the Twenty-third Ward.

ALDERMEN'S LATEST MOVE.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS ANGRY AT THE ADJOURNMENT.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER EMERY LEFT IN THE LURCH—MR. WILLIS ALSO BADLY HAMPERED BY THE ACTION OF THE CITY FATHERS.

The sudden adjournment for the summer on the part of the Board of Aldermen, after an existence of six months and a half in masterly inactivity, may have some serious consequences. Complaints are coming from several departments and from several directions of the injury that will be done by the things left undone by the Common Council.

For one thing, the action of the Board in adjourning without making any appropriation for the carrying into effect of the anti-sweatshop laws in Brooklyn will not only prevent the enforcement of those laws, but may involve the officers whose duty it is to enforce them. Health Commissioner Emery asked the Board for $25,000 with which to put into effect the laws regulating the employment of women and children in stores and factories. The Aldermen, in that light touch-and-go style which characterizes all their actions, cooly handed the request to a committee, where it will remain until long after the time when preparation for these laws will have passed.

"The law cannot be carried out; that is all," said Dr. Emery yesterday. "The Aldermen will have to answer to the people."

Many of the Aldermen, apparently, are actuated in their attitude in the Board wholly by their feelings toward the head of the department applying to them, and these feelings, it has been charged, are altogether too frequently regulated by the patronage and other favors which they consider their due. For instance, there does not appear to be any valid reason for their failing to appropriate the $411,000 needed for water maintenance other than their desire to hamper City Works Commissioner Willis. The absurdity of their attitude is apparent, from the fact that they will have to appropriate this money ultimately, whether they wish to do so or not. Commissioner Willis will urge Mayor Wurster to call a special meeting of the Board for the purpose of considering this budget, as his department is going to be greatly crippled for the lack of funds to meet the perfectly proper bills that are coming in every day. As this meeting, if called, will have this one purpose, the Aldermen will have no opportunity of dodging the issue, but will be placed, every man of them, squarely on record.

Another important subject that the Aldermen failed to act upon was the providing for the laying of gas mains in the Thirty-second Ward. It will be remembered that the Board first gave to the Union Gas Company permission to lay mains in the ward, and then withdrew this permission on the ground that the first resolution had not limited the price for a thousand feet that could be charged by the company. And the Board never did anything more in the affair.

So far as could be learned there is absolutely no excuse for the existence of the Railroad Committee of the Board as now constituted. They are holding a large number of applications for franchises without either granting or refusing them. These franchises hang like the sword of Damocles above Brooklyn property-owners, while the committee, by reporting against granting the franchises, could have relieved the uncertainty of the people of Brooklyn. So far as can be ascertained, the committee has not paid the slightest attention to the framing of trolley-fender or speed ordinances.

The Gas Committee did grant the electric light contracts, but they have done nothing regarding the gas contracts, and the city will continue to pay the gas trust at the old contract price all summer.

CONEY ISLAND MUST "BE GOOD."

POLICE COMMISSIONER WELLES DECLARES THAT IMMORAL SHOWS ARE TO BE CLOSED.

Police Commissioner Welles reiterated his recent declaration yesterday that he intends there shall be no more immoral exhibitions at Coney Island.

"The only thing I did while at the Island on Monday," said the Commissioner, "was to visit the show 'Paris by Gaslight.' The place is a 'fake' of the worst description, but there is nothing immoral there. One sees the ruins of Palmyra there, and a few miscellaneous stereopticon scenes of other cities, a picture of a woman, not at all objectionable, and that is about all. Of course, there are objectionable sights at the Island, and these I have instructed Captain Lawson to close up." Mr. Welles pronounced the "barkers" a nuisance, and said he intended to have them change their tunes and tell the truth or get off the Island.

Five young women, arrested for alleged immoral dancing, were brought before Judge Nostrand yesterday. Adjie Costello, who dances in the den of lions, and Dora Denton, who performs the "couchee-couchee" act in the Algerian Theatre, were the most important of the five. Detective Vachris, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, made the arrests. The women were represented by John U. Shorter, who demanded a jury trial. He told Judge Nostrand that he would like a jury trial so that the jurymen could see what the dance is like.

"I am afraid," said Judge Nostrand, "that the dance would not be the same as that witnessed by the police."

"I do not want to lower the dignity of the court," added Mr. Shorter, "by having the dance here, but I propose a continuance of the case, and I will promise that the performance shall be the same as that witnessed by the police."

Judge Nostrand, after a little further conversation, fixed the date of trial for Friday, August 7.

The other prisoners, who were arrested by Officer Eckholdt for performing a similar dance in Tilyou's Walk, were Fatima Selma, May Asher and Loy Mattin. After a short examination they were discharged.

The juries selected to try Adjie Costello and Dora Denton are as follows:

For Adjie Costello—William Lakeland, foreman; William Schussler, John Callaghan, William Boyle, James Carter and Garrett Katon.

For Dora Denton—Frank McCabe, Nelson Sparling, Charles E. Willis, Frederick Bollinger, George Bray and William Remsen, jr.

A YOUNG WIFE'S PLEA FOR DIVORCE.

AS IN ALL OTHER CASES, THERE ARE TWO SIDES TO THE STORY.

Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard an application for alimony and counsel fee made by the plaintiff in the suit of Sarah Elizabeth Rhodes for a separation from Elijah Rhodes. The plaintiff is twenty years old, and sues through George A. Van Nostrand as her guardian ad litem. The couple live at Great River, Suffolk County, and are both well known in that locality.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that they were married a year ago and separated on July 11 last, and that Rhodes's conduct toward his wife was abusive and so devoid of all decency that it would be improper to read the affidavits to the Court. Counsel claimed that the defendant had $10,000 worth of real estate and a bank account. He earned $60 a month for ten months of the year.

In opposition to the motion, Judge Reid said that the defendant's property was not valuable, and that if much alimony was allowed, the defendant would be compelled to borrow it. Judge Reid said that the plaintiff was handsome, and knew it. He said that she came to Brooklyn to have an operation performed, and that all the men flattered her so much that she came to believe she could make a big fortune on the stage. He also said that she was an inveterate cigarette-smoker, and flirted openly with men in the presence of her husband, who remonstrated with her, but without effect. Decision was reserved.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

STUDENTS PASS SATISFACTORY EXAMINATIONS.

A number of young law students were formally admitted to the bar yesterday morning by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The names of the new lawyers are James Beveridge, William J. Bagenshutz, George W. Bartholf, Frank C. Barker, William J. Burke, Caleb Birch, jr., George E. Baldwin, Samuel C. Campbell, John D. Connolly, William H. Connolly, Ferdinand S. Crossley, Stephen P. Cushman, Romaine H. Crossley, William C. Dunbar, Henry A. Doellinger, William R. Dorman, Albert M. Fragner, William A. Ferguson, Frederick C. Gladden, Frederick C. Gross, Jetur W. Hand, Frederick Hulse, Charles C. Hage, Effingham L. Holywell, Oscar W. Jeffrey, Robert S. Kristeller, Daniel F. Kiely, John P. Lee, John A. A. Murray, Charles S. Mackenzie, Edward Menocal, William L. Marshall, Benjamin H. Newell, Timothy Power, Melvin G. Pollesar, Felix Reifschneider, jr., James W. Redmond, William A. Robertson, William I. Seaman, William Hill Seibert, James V. Simpson, Francis J. Sullivan, John M. Stearns, Francis B. Sanford, Leland S. Stillman, James H. Scrimgeour, William Willett, jr., Simon Weinberg, Eugene P. Weed, Herman J. Wagner, Lemuel A. Welles, Harold D. Watson and Edwin C. Yates.

The following passed satisfactory examinations, but will not be sworn in until September: William E. Warland, Daniel Underhill, jr., Charles M. Smalley, Herbert B. Royce, John T. Nevins, John Hill Morgan, Marshall Hollbrooke, Grant C. Fox, Theodore Cox and D. W. E. Burke.

THEY WANT MR. WOODRUFF TO RUN.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Committee held a meeting last evening in the Johnston Building in Nevins-st. Two sets of resolutions were unanimously adopted; one presented by Jacob Cohen, favoring the candidacy of Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and the other presented by John E. Thorne, indorsing McKinley and Hobart and the St. Louis platform. William E. Fleming presided at the meeting.

FOR AN ALL-RAILROAD BRIDGE

PROPOSITION OF PRESIDENT HOWELL, OF THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

HE SAYS THAT CAPITAL CAN BE RAISED EASILY FOR THE ENTERPRISE—A CALCULATION AS TO RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

In addition to the elevated road's proposition for continuous traffic by way of the Bridge between New-York and Brooklyn comes a suggestion from President Howell, of the Bridge trustees, for an all-railroad bridge to connect the two cities. It is said that many prominent railroad and financial men of this city are interested in the plan, and are now talking it up with a view to action in the near future. It was also said that a trolley-road official, who, it is reported, will go abroad in a few weeks, is credited with the remark that foreign capital can easily be interested in the matter, and that sufficient money for the enterprise can be picked up abroad at a rate not greater than 2½ per cent. The statement was also made that plans are now being prepared for a four-track and a six-track bridge. President Howell, who has a deep interest in the scheme, outlined it yesterday after this fashion:

"I have been requested by a number of prominent citizens to prepare plans for an all-railroad bridge, and they are now under way. There will be one plan for a four-track bridge and another for a six-track bridge. I am in favor myself of a six-track bridge for the reason that I think it will be adequate for all time to come for this part of the city, and it will thereby save the expense of changing and alterations, which have been so heavy a cost on the present structure. The cost of the all-railroad bridge will not exceed $10,000,000, and the one with six tracks will be planned at a width of sixty feet and the four-track bridge forty-five feet wide. There is a gentleman who is about to go to Europe, who says he can borrow the necessary money to build the bridge over there as low as 2 or 2½ per cent. But I am in favor of having American capital build the bridge.

"The new bridge should be on the north, as close as possible to the old bridge, and would be used by the surface and elevated roads exclusively. An arrangement with the New-York companies could easily be effected so that passengers could be carried over the bridge and then carried either up or down town in New-York without changing cars. A four-track bridge could easily carry 50,000 passengers per hour each way, and the six-track bridge could carry 75,000. This is a very low estimate. I would charge a one-cent fare for passengers crossing the bridge, and, in my opinion, as soon as the bridge is completed it would carry at least 150,000 passengers a day. Five years after completion this number would be increased to not less than 300,000 every twenty-four hours. Now, at a one-cent fare the first year's receipts, at an average of 150,000 a day, would be $550,000, and in five years' time this would be increased to over $1,000,000 yearly. For maintenance I don't think the expense would be over $50,000 yearly."

A DRINKING FOUNTAIN NEEDED.

HOW THE CITY WORKS DEPARTMENT CAN MEET THE WANTS OF WHEELMEN IN THE ROCKAWAY ROAD.

The large number of wheelmen in Brooklyn greatly appreciate the thoughtfulness for their welfare manifested by Park Commissioner Woodruff in placing a number of drinking fountains along the Coney Island Cycle Path. There are four of these fountains on each path, and like provision has been made for people walking in the Ocean Parkway, since the same number of fountains have been provided on the sidewalks. Nor have the needs of horses driven to Coney Island been overlooked, as opportunities for them to slake their thirst have also been supplied.

The fountains for the wheelmen are so situated that by the use of a little dexterity one can take a drink without leaving his saddle. To do this he rides as near as possible to the fountain and quickly grasps the bowl of it with one hand, steadying himself and maintaining the equilibrium of his machine. After that the rest is a simple operation. The fountains are all of the bubbling variety, as it is called, which has long been familiar to frequenters of Prospect Park. The water flows continually, emerging from little cups, to which the lips are placed. Where the stream has sufficient force to rise half an inch or more from the cup one can easily drink without touching his lips to anything but the water. Cleanliness, an essential part of a public drinking place, is thus maintained.

Every week great numbers of wheelmen go out from Brooklyn to enjoy the good roads of Long Island. After leaving the city line at Liberty-ave. their usual route is along Broadway, in the town of Jamaica, for three-quarters of a mile, and then by a half turn to the right into the Rockaway Road, which is followed as far as the pumping station at Jamaica South. This pumping station is a part of the Brooklyn waterworks, and the pipes, connecting with the driven wells, from which a large quantity of water is taken daily, are plainly visible to any one passing along Rockaway Road. It is no uncommon thing for thirsty wheelmen and women to turn down the road leading past the pumphouse and get a drink at one of the open wells in that neighborhood.

Some of the riders who have frequent occasion to pass along this road have recently conceived the idea that it would be a good thing if the Department of City Works should set a drinking fountain of the bubbling style close to the Rockaway road at this point. There can be no question that it would be a great convenience, and it is obvious that the cost would be trifling. There is water in abundance and to spare close at hand; apparently all that would be needed would be the carrying of a pipe a short distance and the purchase and setting up of the fountain.

Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, of the Department of City Works, when spoken to about the subject a day or two ago, said that it was an entirely new suggestion, but he saw no reason why it should not be carried out. He was favorably impressed with the idea, and showed a disposition to do anything in his power to meet the wishes of wheelmen in this respect. He added that if the subject was brought to his attention in a formal way he would consult the engineers of the Department and see just what was necessary to be done, and also get an estimate of the cost. The cost, in any case, he remarked, could not be large, and he saw at a glance that such a fountain would be a decided benefit to the tired and thirsty bicyclist.

Another official of the Department said that it would be easy to carry the suggestion into effect, so far as the supply of water was concerned, as there was plenty right at hand; but in his opinion a more serious question would be the disposition of the overflow water, as there are no sewers at the point in question, as there are along the Ocean Parkway. It is believed, however, that that subject can be arranged without difficulty, and it is understood that steps will soon be taken to bring the question before Commissioner Willis in a formal way, so that the plan can be carried out in time to allow wheelmen to enjoy the resulting benefits in the present season.

That there is a demand for such a convenience is shown by the fact that on some days when many people are out a-wheel thirty or forty may be seen at one time waiting their turns to get a drink at the pumping station itself. To turn down there, however, makes it necessary to go out of one's way several rods, and a halt that many do not care to make.

MR. HOWELL TAKES EXCEPTIONS.

HE DECLARES THAT HE IS NOT FINANCIALLY INTERESTED IN THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY.

President Howell, of the Bridge Trustees, has taken exceptions to the statement that he is financially interested in the Long Island Traction Company. His denial was brought by the charge made yesterday incident to the issuing of the temporary injunction restraining the Board of Trustees from granting to the Brooklyn Heights road the privilege of laying its tracks on the plaza. Mr. Howell had this to say in regard to the affair:

"I don't own a dollar's worth of stock in the Long Island Traction, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit or the Brooklyn Heights company. I am not interested in any way in any of these corporations and the statement that I am is a lie, made out of whole cloth. In regard to this injunction granted yesterday, I don't think it will amount to anything but a slight delay. In the previous plaza injunction proceedings, Justice Clement in giving his opinion said that we must not allow platforms to be built on the plaza. The plan of Engineer Martin allows the railroad company to lay rails only, and is entirely in accordance with the Court's decision.

"The whole trouble emanates from a feeling of jealousy between rival railroads. The trustees have given to all the other railroads the best connections possible, and now we are interfered with in our efforts to provide for the Bridge passengers that come by way of the Fulton-st. lines. As a trustee of the Bridge, I am here to do all in my power to accommodate the people crossing the Bridge, and I intend to do it as long as I remain here. These injunction proceedings are not in the interest of the public, and show a regular dog-in-the-manger policy on the part of the Nassau Railroad Company, which company, or Mr. Flynn, is, I believe, at the bottom of the whole trouble."

NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. GOETTING, HARRIMAN, TIGHE AND WALSH.

THEY ARE WILLIAM KRAMER, LOUIS R. WORTH, HENRY BRISTOW AND JACOB BRENNER—TO SERVE FOUR YEARS AT AN ANNUAL SALARY OF $5,000 EACH.

William Kramer, of the Nineteenth Ward; Louis R. Worth, of the same ward; Henry Bristow, of the Twenty-second Ward, and Jacob Brenner, of the Tenth Ward, four Republicans, were yesterday appointed Police Justices to succeed Justices Goetting,

LOUIS R. WORTH.

Harriman, Tighe and Walsh, respectively. These appointments caused no surprise, as they had long since been decided upon, and it was well known in political circles that they were to be made.

The appointments were made by Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer and City Auditor Sutton at a meeting held in the Controller's office at 11 a. m. Mayor Wurster nominated Mr. Kramer, Mr. Palmer presented the name of Mr. Worth, and Auditor Sutton that of Mr. Bristow. As to the fourth man selected, Mr. Brenner, there was no difficulty. Auditor Sutton placed him in nomination and the Controller, who belongs to the faction of the party opposed to that of which Mr. Brenner is a leader, seconded the nomination. The vote in each case was unanimous.

The new justices will take office on May 1, 1897, and will serve four years, at a salary of $5,000 each.

William Kramer was born in this country of German parents and is forty-seven years old. He received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn. His first employment was as a clerk with a publishing company. He resigned this place to accept a clerkship under the late Police Justice Fisher. He entered the law office of Elliott & Moffett as a law student and was admitted to the bar when still a young man. When Thomas J. Kenna succeeded Fisher, Mr. Kramer resigned his place as clerk in the court and formed the law firm of Moffett & Kramer, which has offices at No. 894 Broadway, Brooklyn.

JACOB BRENNER.

Mr. Kramer first ventured into politics in 1890 and received the Republican nomination for Sheriff. Although he was defeated for election he ran ahead of his ticket. He is considered a lawyer of ability by his fellow-members of the bar. He has many friends in all parties and factions. He is a clubman, and has been an active Nineteenth Ward leader for the anti-Worth faction. He did much toward securing Frederick W. Wurster the nomination for Mayor and toward aiding his election.

Louis R. Worth is only twenty-four years old. He is the eldest son of Jacob Worth and has held the office of under-sheriff to Sheriff Buttling since

WILLIAM KRAMER.

1894. Mr. Worth received his early education in the public schools of this city and was subsequently graduated from Wright's Business College. After a year with the banking firm of Odell & Mills Mr. Worth went through the Cheltenham Academy at Ogontz, Penn., and then took a two years' course in the University of Pennsylvania. It was while a student there that he was appointed under-sheriff. Inasmuch as Controller Palmer is Jacob Worth's lieutenant in the Eastern District it is not difficult to explain his selecting the son of his chief for this important office. Young Worth has not done much in active politics.

Henry Bristow is fifty-seven years old and has lived for the greater part of his life in Brooklyn, where he has been a power in the Republican

HENRY BRISTOW.

politics of the Twenty-second Ward. He was a commander of the Wideawakes during the first Lincoln campaign. When the war broke out Mr. Bristow went to the front twice with the 7th Regiment. On his return he was appointed adjutant of the 52d Regiment and was appointed mustering officer for Brooklyn. His regiment failing to recruit the necessary number, he was appointed recorder in the Provost Marshal's office. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1890 and served three terms. Mayor Schieren made him a member of the Board of Assessors in 1894, and there he will remain until he takes his new office next May. He is now president of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Club.

Jacob Brenner was born in New-York City, but has lived in Brooklyn since early infancy. He was graduated from Public School No. 27, and then entered the law office of Smith & Woodward. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar. When the firm dissolved, because of the death of General Jesse C. Smith, Mr. Brenner succeeded to its practice. A few years ago he joined in forming the law firm of Bearns & Brenner. Mr. Bearns has since died. Mr. Brenner has long been the acknowledged leader of the Tenth Ward Republicans. He was appointed counsel to the Board of Police and Excise on January 1, 1894, and is now the counsel to the Police Department. Mr. Brenner has been identified with the Willis faction of the party, and was recently elected chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. This place makes him ex-officio chairman of the Campaign Committee.

THE NEW CENTRAL CHURCH.

GROUND BROKEN LAST NIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE.

BUILDING TO BE ON THE SITE OF THE OLD TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WHICH WILL UNITE WITH THE CENTRAL CONGREGATION—DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN AUDITORIUM AND THE CHAPEL.

Ground was broken last evening at 8 o'clock for the new Central Presbyterian Church which is to be built on the old grounds of the Trinity Presbyterian Church at Marcy and Jefferson aves. There was a large attendance at the exercises. The programme provided for addresses by the Rev. R. T. Dawson, moderator of the Brooklyn Presbytery; Darwin R. James and the Rev. A. B. Prichard. Letters were read from the Revs. A. C. Dixon, Cortland Myers, Dr. Thomas A. Nelson and others. The invocation was delivered by James Warwick, and the singing was led by William Cameron. The Rev. J. F. Carson, the pastor, presided.

The cornerstone of the new building will be laid in about two months. The history of the Central Presbyterian Church is a brief one, although the church, as an organized body, dates back to 1857. Between 1857 and 1892 the church was connected with the Reform Presbyterian Synod. In 1891 the members of the church, differing in matters of discipline from this body, decided to sever their relations with the Reform Presbyterian Church. Application was made to the Brooklyn Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church to be taken into its ranks. This application was unanimously granted on April 18, 1892. The church then started out on a career of prosperity which has continued to the present day. In the four years' history of the church the membership has increased from 164 to 617. In the same time the Sabbath-school has increased from 250 members to nearly 700. The contributions for the same period were $43,403 65, an average of $10,850 98 a year. About a year ago the attendance upon the Sabbath services increased so rapidly that a new and more commodious church became a necessity. A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, June 26, 1895, at which time the trustees were instructed to sell the old property, and a building fund committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a new church. The following Sunday $10,000 was raised. The old property has been sold to the Methodist Church Extension Society for $20,000, and the property of the old Trinity Presbyterian Church at Marcy and Jefferson aves. was purchased. By the terms of the sale, agreed to by both churches, the forces of Trinity Church will unite with the Central Church in its future work. This action has been heartily indorsed by the Brooklyn Presbytery. This union will form one of the strongest church societies in the Twenty-third Ward.

The situation is in the heart of the thickly populated, rich and prosperous Twenty-third Ward. This ward contains three Baptist churches, two of them being the largest Baptist churches in the city; four Congregational churches, two of which are the largest Congregational churches in the country and five Methodist churches, three of which are among the largest in Brooklyn; three Protestant Episcopal churches and six churches of other denominations. At present there are only two small Presbyterian churches in this ward, and the new church will have a large field.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

The new church will contain all the modern features of church architecture. It will cover an area of 85x90 feet, and the chapel will cover an area of 45x90 feet. The style of architecture will be round Arch Gothic, and the whole building, while modern in all its features, will be distinctively church-like in appearance. The main entrance will be in Marcy-ave., where three large double doors will open into a vestibule, eight feet wide by thirty-seven feet long. In addition to this central vestibule there will be a tower vestibule at each end of the church, with stairs leading directly to the gallery above. Stairs leading from the gallery to the church floor will be placed at each side of the pulpit platform. There will be six entrances to the church, four in Marcy-ave. and two in Jefferson-ave., and there will be two additional entrances to the chapel in Jefferson-ave. The two main gables in Marcy and Jefferson aves. will be fifty feet high, and the tower at Marcy and Jefferson aves. will be about 100 feet high.

On the main floor of the church there will be a seating capacity of 925, with additional room for 164, by using side aisle seats, making a total of 1,089. The gallery will contain 534 seats and extra side aisle seats to the number of 144 may be placed, making the seating capacity of the gallery 678. The choir gallery will contain thirty seats. Thus the total of the seating capacity of the church will be 1,797. The pulpit will be at the west end of the auditorium and facing Marcy-ave. By this arrangement the church will gain its light from three large windows, on the north, east and south sides, and will be one of the best-lighted auditoriums in the city. The organ and choir gallery will be back of the pulpit and about eight feet above the pulpit platform. On the left of the pulpit will be a room, 12x32, for conferences. Directly over this room and on the south side of the organ, will be the pastor's study, a large room, 12x32 feet, with a bay window to the south. On the north side of the organ will be the choir-room, of the same size as the study.

The chapel will be at the rear of the church, and will be a three-story and basement building. The gable of the chapel will be the same height as the two main gables of the church, and a small tower will rise about sixty feet between the church and chapel. All the heating apparatus for the church and chapel will be in the cellar. The basement of the chapel will be fitted up with a drillroom for the Boys' Brigade, a dining-room, a kitchen, and in the Jefferson-ave. end there will be a reading-room, 18x30 feet. The first floor of the chapel will be a lecture-room with a seating capacity of 360. At the south end of this floor will be the church parlors, and on the Jefferson-ave. end will be placed the church office, a room 8x13, and a room 13x18, for the officers' meetings.

The second floor of the chapel will be the main Sunday-school room. On the south end will be the infant-class room, with an accommodation for 157 scholars and with two separate entrances. At the north end will be the library. Around the floor will be seven large classrooms. The seating capacity of this floor will be 567. The third or gallery floor, which opens on the main Sunday-school floor, will contain twelve classrooms, connected by means of a wide gallery, which will circle the entire room. The seating capacity of the gallery floor will be 408, giving a total seating capacity for the Sunday-school of 975, or for the three floors of the chapel a total seating capacity of 1,450. There will be two large entrances to the chapel from Jefferson-ave.

HOW THE WORK WILL BE MANAGED.

The Building Committee had a competition by six carefully selected architects, and chose the plan submitted by L. B. Valk & Son, of this city, who were selected as architects for the new building. This will be the 925th church erected under the supervision of these architects. Among the churches in this city of which Valk & Son were the architects are the new St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, of which ex-Mayor Schieren is a prominent member; the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Pilgrim Chapel, St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Church of our Father, Centennial Baptist, Central Congregational, Ross Street Presbyterian, Greenwood Baptist and Sixth Avenue Baptist churches.

Contracts have not yet been given out for the new Central Church, and it is not known what the cost will be. The architects are completing their plans, and estimates will be received about August 15, when work will be begun at once. The contract for excavating the cellar has been given to Contractor Daniel McCarthy, who will begin work today. The architects assure the church people that the building can be completed and ready for occupancy about February 1, 1897.

The Central Church has adopted a new plan with reference to a Building Committee. Fifty of the members of the church have been appointed on the committee. This general committee has been subdivided into ten special committees to have charge of all the various departments of the work. These sub-committees are to be responsible for the progress of the work in each department, to select contractors, let the contracts, etc. Two chairmen have been selected for the general committee, the pastor, the Rev. J. F. Carson, and Thomas F. Taylor. The chairmen of the special committees are: Architect, James Warnock; Mason, W. W. Wickes; Carpenter, James Mitchell; Heat and Ventilation, William Warnock; Organ, William Cameron; Plumbing and Lighting, John A. Wilson; Windows, F. E. Lown; Interior Furnishings, Peter McLaren; Sidewalk and Coping, E. F. Lozier; Sale of Present Chapel and Furniture, A. A. Weeks.

POSITION OF J. L. BENNETT.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

HE PREDICTS THE ELECTION OF McKINLEY—J. G. KELLEY, INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR, AND LOUIS LIEBMANN OUT FOR THE OHIOAN.

United States District-Attorney James L. Bennett has just returned from a two weeks' trip to points in New-Hampshire and Maine. He believes it wise for the Shepardite organization to delay definite action until after the Democratic Convention is held. To a Tribune reporter he said yesterday: "I have just returned to the city after an absence of two weeks, and have met none of my party and cannot predict what their action is likely to be. I should be surprised, however, if they were not substantially all opposed to the principles contained in the Chicago platform. I am not at all certain that as an organization we should take any action until after the State Convention. While the moral question involved is such as probably to preclude many of us from supporting the ticket adopted at Chicago, we still believe that the Democratic party is, after all, the best instrument for the government of the masses of the people, and the preservation of its organization ought to be considered of the highest importance.

"While I predict the election of McKinley, we, of the East, must not overlook the fact that the widespread distress among farmers and many other classes present conditions that may result in surprises.

"As to the proposition for a third ticket I believe that it makes little difference whether one is nominated or not. The importance of the issue involved is such that the voters will very likely cast their ballots for one or the other of the candidates already named. The reluctance of men to vote for candidates whose election is not expected has been more than once demonstrated, particularly in Brooklyn politics."

Internal Revenue Collector John C. Kelley came out definitely against Bryan yesterday. "I have never voted the Republican ticket; but I shall not vote for silver," he said.

Practically all the big Democratic business men of Brooklyn are for McKinley. One of these is Henry Offerman, who said yesterday: "I am a Democrat, but I shall be compelled to support McKinley this year. You will find 99 out of every 100 business men for sound money."

Louis Liebmann, of the Liebmann Company, said: "I do not think we shall ever again have a McKinley tariff, but we could better afford a 30 per cent tariff increase than the disaster that would certainly follow free coinage of silver."

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

FUNERAL OF M. THORNTON, WHO WAS KILLED AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THOMAS TOMLINSON, WHO STABBED HIM, ARRAIGNED AND HELD FOR EXAMINATION NEXT TUESDAY.

The funeral of Michael Thornton, who was stabbed to death on Saturday night at a Democratic meeting held at No. 520 Humboldt-st., by Thomas Tomlinson, a Socialist, took place yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 57 Herbert-st. The pallbearers were members of the Jefferson Club, of which Thornton was the sergeant-at-arms. The burial was in Calvary.

Tomlinson was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court and entered a pl