

TOWN OF CALAMBA TAKEN

HALL'S TROOPS HAVE SHARP FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS.

FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED—BRAVERY OF AMERICANS—GUNBOATS TAKE PART IN ATTACK.

Manila, July 27.—An expedition composed of troops from San Pedro Macati, Pasig and Morong, under Brigadier General R. M. Hall, yesterday captured Calamba, an important trading town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay.

A force under Captain McGrath, of the 21st Infantry, and Captain Eltonher landed east of the town, but found a river intervening. Captain McGrath and Lieutenant Batson swam the river under a fire from twenty Mauser rifles.

The Filipinos left three dead. Of the casualties on the American side, two of the killed and three of the wounded were members of the 4th Cavalry, and two killed and eight of the wounded belonged to the 21st Infantry.

There was much shooting by amigos who emerged from the bushes with white flags. After the fight a dozen men holding up their hands and shouting "Castillanos" met the American cavalry.

General Hall captured twelve Filipinos with guns.

Major General Lawton, Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the American Philippines Commission; Mrs. Lawton and General Lawton's son accompanied the expedition on board a launch, and sat coolly in an unprotected boat close to the shore during the fighting.

SPANISH GUNBOAT FOUND.

Lieutenant Larsen, commanding the Napidan, today found a long missing Spanish gunboat, which had been covered with bushes and fishnets so as not to resemble a vessel.

It is reported in Filipino circles in Manila that the insurgents recently received consignments of saltpetre and lead from Japan. The insurgents had been experiencing many difficulties in the manufacture of good powder, that which they produced lacking power of penetration and range.

The two friars who were recently arrested here on suspicion that they were the bearers of messages to Aguinaldo from the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong have been liberated for want of evidence upon which to prosecute them.

MERRITT MAY GO TO MANILA.

HE WILL NOT DISCUSS A REPORT THAT HE IS TO SUCCEED OTIS.

The rumor was revived yesterday that General Wesley Merritt is to succeed General Otis in the Philippines. It was stated that the report that General Merritt did not want to go to the Philippines was false, and that, on the contrary, he was willing to do so.

FATE OF A TRAITOR.

HOW CORPORAL HAYES, WHO DEERED TO THE FILIPINOS, WAS KILLED BY HIS FORMER COMRADES.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27.—The tragic scene which attended the death of Corporal Leonard D. Hayes, America's only traitor in the Philippines, was witnessed by Sergeant George A. Lamarch, of Company H, 28th Kansas Volunteers, now in this city.

GALLANT NAVAL EXPLOITS.

EFFECTIVE WORK OF THE HELENA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NOT MENTIONED IN GENERAL OTIS'S DISPATCHES—OFFICIAL REPORTS OF CAPTAIN BARKER AND COMMANDER SWINBURNE.

Washington, July 27.—The effective work performed near Manila and in the Sulu Archipelago by the gunboat Helena is shown in several reports made public at the Navy Department today. It is almost incredible that no mention was made of it in cable dispatches from General Otis's headquarters, unless there was actually more or less minimization of naval co-operation, as recently charged.

United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station, Flagship Baltimore.

First.—I have the honor to report that on the 10th inst. there was an advance of some of our troops under the command of Captain Barker, which resulted in the capture of Paranaque and Las Pinas, large towns between Manila and Cavite.

Second.—Having had an understanding with General Otis in regard to their advance, I had stationed all our suitable light draught vessels along the shore as close in as they could get, with instructions to fire on retreating soldiers, but to refrain from firing on women and children and towns, unless they could see that our ships should not reach our own troops.

Third.—The brush is very thick all along the shore, rendering it difficult to see the main road, except from the high tops of our mountains. During the day our lookouts aloft could see the smoke of the retreating soldiers, and our vessels did good execution along the shore.

Fourth.—The Helena was stationed so that she could distinctly see the retreating soldiers when crossing a river bridge, but her fire was frequently interrupted in order not to hurt the women and children who were at times mixed up with the soldiers on their retreat.

Fifth.—The Wheeling guarded the narrow neck of the Monadnock, which vessel was stationed off Paranaque, was overcome by heat and suddenly died.

Sixth.—As has been reported previously, it was during the night of the 23d inst. that the Helena, the Monadnock, which vessel was stationed off Paranaque, was overcome by heat and suddenly died.

Seventh.—I enclose a map of the scene of operations, showing the approximate positions of our vessels, viz: The Monadnock, the Helena, the Princeton, the Monterey, the Callao, the Wheeling, and some of the little gunboats.

Eighth.—My cipher dispatch was not sent as soon as it should have been, as I supposed the advance was to be continued until the insurgents were driven out of the country between Manila and Cavite, and I delayed reporting on that account.

Ninth.—Yesterday General Lawton closely examined the country from the fighting post of the Helena, which vessel steamed up and down close in shore.

Tenth.—The Helena is greatly appreciated here. Indeed, the comparatively small draught of the Monadnock, the Monterey and the Helena has made the services of those vessels invaluable. Very respectfully,

Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station, The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

AID GIVEN TO GENERAL LAWTON.

Commander Swinburne, commanding the Helena, modestly tells what assistance he afforded to General Lawton in the following report to Captain Barker, dated off Las Pinas, June 10:

In obedience to your verbal order of yesterday, I got under way at 5:30 this morning, and stood in shore between Las Pinas and Cavite, in the mouth of the river Zapote, about 800 yards inshore of the wreck of the Mindanao, carrying seventeen feet of water at low tide, and anchored just to the southward of the mouth of the river Zapote, about 800 yards from the beach.

General Lawton signalled from Las Pinas this morning: "Can you communicate with the church?" "Can you have the steam launch in and he will probably proceed to Manila in her."

HOISTING THE FLAG IN THE SULU.

Details have hitherto been lacking of the ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the Sulu Archipelago, the southernmost possessions of the United States, and in many respects the least known. Commander Swinburne supplies these, and at the same time throws some light upon the precipitate evacuation by the Spaniards of the largest island in the Philippines, in the following report written at Sulu, May 20:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to your verbal orders I left Manila May 16 at 7 p. m.

At 11:30 o'clock a. m., May 17, we sighted the small island of Tinian, which is reported lying on the northern side of Apo Shoal, as described in the report of the master of the steamship Taituan. I coasted along the island of Mindon, but saw no signs of boats, but observed a steamship working along shore, apparently in search also. I had been informed just before I sailed, by the captain of the port, that it was the intention to send a steamer to search for the crew, who were believed to have gone to Hedy.

THE DEATH OF HEUREAUX.

DETAILS OF ASSASSINATION OF THE DOMINGAN PRESIDENT.

REVOLUTION IN THE ISLAND FEARED—CACERES'S ACT AScribed TO POLITICAL REASONS.

Fort de France, July 27.—A financial crisis having arisen in Santo Domingo, and an insurrection being feared, owing to the number of the malcontents, President Heureauux, attended by six persons, went to the north and west of the island to prepare for all eventualities. He was about to leave Moca for Santiago de las Caballeros when he was killed. Booted and spurred, ready to mount his horse, he sat under the gallery of a house in the Rue Colon talking with two friends, at 4:30 in the afternoon, when an old man approached to ask for alms. Just as the President gave the old man some money Caceres, the assassin, rushed forward quickly and fired twice from his revolver. One bullet struck the heart of the President, killing him instantly, and the other killed the old man by his side.

The crime was committed so rapidly that the friends of the President were not able to interfere in time to prevent it, but they fired a number of shots at Caceres, who ran away, accompanied by several persons. The assassin's party returned the fire of the President's friends, and Caceres escaped. It is not known whether he was wounded or not. The authorities immediately sent troops to pursue him. The body of President Heureauux was taken to the house of the Governor of Moca. The news of the President's death spread rapidly and caused much emotion among the inhabitants of the island. It is believed by many that the murder was the result of a political conspiracy.

Vice-President Figueroa has taken precautions to prevent disorder, and has taken command of the troops to that end.

AFRAID TO REMOVE THE BODY.

The body of President Heureauux, attended by a Government escort and members of his family, has been taken to Santiago de las Caballeros. The President's widow has requested that the corpse be transported by railway to Porto Plata, and from there to Santo Domingo by sea.

The Governor of Santiago confirms the general opinion that the assassination of President Heureauux was a political crime. It is reported that the assassin's party are gathering forces preparatory to an attack on the Government troops.

It has been learned that Caceres's companions when President Heureauux was killed were Juan Pichardo and Horacio Vasquez. The latter is the brother of a Deputy.

Vice-President Figueroa, who assumes the Presidential functions, acting with the Ministers, has informed the widow of President Heureauux that the body of her husband will be buried at Santiago de las Caballeros, and orders for the carrying out of this plan have been given to the Governor of Santiago.

It is currently reported that this cause was decided upon in order to avoid the excitement and manifestations which would be the result of the removal of the body to the city of Santo Domingo.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

Foreseeing the possibility of disturbances, and in order to be prepared for any emergency, General Pein, Governor of Santiago, has taken important precautionary measures and has decided to demand that arms and ammunition be forwarded to him from Santo Domingo.

Advices from Santiago received here at a late hour report that the situation there is becoming more serious.

A dispatch from Puerto Plata says that the situation is critical. Enemies of the peace, General Wenceslas Figueroa will continue the plan of retiring paper money.

Advices from Cape Haytien say that President Heureauux's death has caused a panic. It is said that one Juna Isidoro Jimenez, who took part in the attempted insurrection of June, 1898, is a candidate for the Presidency, and it is also reported that General Maximo Gomez, former President of the Cuban insurrectionists, who is a native of Santo Domingo, is anxious to secure the office.

The father of Caceres, the assassin, was put to death by order of President Heureauux in 1884.

REPORTS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

Washington, July 27.—The State Department has received confirmation of the report of the death of President Heureauux of Santo Domingo in the following dispatch from the United States Consul at Puerto Plata:

President Heureauux assassinated. Consul Reed at Santo Domingo also confirms the report, but gives no details.

The news was communicated to the President at Lake Champlain by the State Department, and the following cable message was sent by his direction:

Lake Champlain, via Washington, July 27. His Excellency Wenceslas de Figueroa, President of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo: In the name of the American people and in my own I offer to Your Excellency and the Dominican Nation most sincere condolence by reason of the death of President Heureauux.

Wenceslas de Figueroa is the official next in line to President Heureauux, and succeeds him as President.

REPORT OF CRIME CONFIRMED HERE.

CONSUL GENERAL GIL SAYS HE KNOWS NO CAUSE FOR THE DEED.

Up to the time of leaving his office, at No. 21 Broadway, late yesterday afternoon, Alexander W. Gil, Consul General both in this city and at Washington of the San Domingo Improvement Company, who was in charge of the San Domingo Improvement Company, said that he had received a cable dispatch confirming the rumor. It read as follows: "Heureauux has been killed, yesterday, Moca."

COUNCILMEN IN TROUBLE.

MUST SHOW WHY THEY SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT.

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN AGAINST THE MEN WHO REFUSED TO ISSUE THE BONDS FOR THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

Proceedings for contempt of the Supreme Court were begun yesterday against twenty of the Councilmen who on Tuesday refused to vote for the issue of bonds to pay John Pierce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, the \$34,255 due to him for completed work. Justice Giegerich, in Part II of the Supreme Court, at noon signed the following order, on the application of L. L. Kellogg, Mr. Pierce's counsel:

It is ordered that the said John T. Oakley, Thomas F. Foley, Martin Engel, Frank J. Goodwin, George B. Christian, John J. Murphy, Eugene A. Wise, Stewart M. Brice, William J. Hyland, Adolph C. Hottenrott, Bernard C. Murray, Charles H. Francis, Francis F. Williams, Adam H. Leich, William A. Doyle, Martin F. Conly, David L. Anstrud, Joseph Cassano, Joseph F. O'Connell, Benjamin J. Bodine, the members of the Council disobeying and refusing to comply with the command of said court at Special Term, Part I thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of July 13, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why they should not pay the costs and expenses of this motion, and why the relation should not be dissolved, and why they should not be punished for their and his alleged disobedience of said peremptory writ of mandamus, as for a contempt, and why they should not pay the costs and expenses of this motion, and why the relation should not have such further and other relief as to the Court may seem just.

TROUBLE LOOKED FOR AHEAD.

The alleged contempt lies in the refusal of the Councilmen named to obey a writ of mandamus issued by Justice Fitzgerald on July 21, directing the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller to meet in joint session and issue \$2,100,000 in bonds, as provided by an act of the Legislature, for the purpose of the erection of the new Hall of Records.

Seven of the Councilmen are not named in Justice Giegerich's order. They are President Gugenheimer and Messrs. McGarry, Hester, French, Hart, Ebbetts and Mundorf. The latter four never received service of the mandamus issued by Justice Fitzgerald, while the other three voted to accept the order of Justice Fitzgerald.

Justice Giegerich's order to show cause means that the fight between the Supreme Court and the "hold up" Councilmen is on in earnest, and before the smoke of battle clears away some one is likely to get into difficulty. Should Justice Fitzgerald find that the Councilmen named in the order are guilty of wilfully disobeying his previous order, he has it in his power to send each of the offenders to jail for a period of thirty days, besides inflicting a fine of \$250.

NO ACTION AGAINST ALDERMEN.

Contrary to expectation, no action was brought against the members of the Board of Aldermen. Their action in the opinion of Mr. Kellogg, did not constitute the offense of contempt, and as the chief offenders are in the Council, he contented himself with starting a proceeding to punish them. Mr. Kellogg presented four affidavits in support of his motion for contempt proceedings—one by himself, one by Abram J. Rose, his law partner; one by Amos J. Russell, a stenographer from his office, who made a stenographic report of the proceedings of the Council on Tuesday, and one by Thomas A. Healey, a clerk in his office, who served on the members of the Council the writ of mandamus which was defied.

The affidavits show that the Supreme Court's mandamus was served on twenty-five members of the Council. This number included President Gugenheimer and Councilmen Hester and McGarry, who voted on Tuesday to obey the Supreme Court's order, and who are not defendants in the contempt proceedings.

MR. CASSIDY'S SPEECH INCLUDED.

Mr. Rose in his affidavit makes special mention to the Court of the speech made by Councilman Cassidy, who offered the resolutions directed to the Court's order.

In his speech Mr. Cassidy declared that the Municipal Assembly was a legislative body, and said: "They (the Legislature) made us a legislative body. I deny the right of the Supreme Court or any other court to say how I shall vote."

It is the contention of Mr. Kellogg, and this opinion was concurred in by the Corporation Counsel at the hearing before Justice Fitzgerald, that the Municipal Assembly is not a legislative body, so far as the bond issue was concerned, but that their powers are purely advisory. Service of Justice Giegerich's order will have to be made upon each of the Councilmen named, and there will be lively work between now and Monday by Mr. Kellogg's process servers. Corporation Counsel Whalen was asked yesterday if there was any left for the members of the Council to purge themselves of contempt.

"I have no doubt if the Council came together, passed the bond issue and made suitable apology they would be forgiven," said Mr. Whalen. "I deny the right of the Municipal Assembly that he did not appear to represent them. Mr. Whalen said: 'The Mayor and Controller are more responsible to the people of New York than the members of the Municipal Assembly. In this case the Corporation Counsel had two sets of clients, and he was bound to take the side of those who were right.'"

MR. MURRAY NOT TO BE "COERCED."

It was reported at the City Hall yesterday that some of the Councilmen had left the jurisdiction of the court to escape service of the order. Councilman Murray said he would argue his own case, and if the courts coerced him he would resign.

GRAIN MEN AFTER BOSTON DOCKS.

BIG PROJECT ON FOOT WITH UNLIMITED CAPITAL—NEW-YORK'S COMMERCE THREATENED.

Boston, July 27 (Special)—Treasurer Charles E. Adams of the East Boston Land Company, which controls all the shore on that side of the harbor, in an interview today stated that local and Western capitalists are interested in a \$15,000,000 project, which contemplates a double canal project with the business now controlled at Detroit, Duluth, Buffalo and Chicago, and for the purpose of diverting the traffic from New York.

A large amount of Detroit mail, it is stated, is going into the deal, and it is this fact which leads to the belief that Boston may soon witness unexampled development upon the east shore of the harbor.

Treasury Adams said: "We hope to close the deal within sixty days, but until that is done I can say nothing about it. It has to do with enlarging terminal facilities in connection with the railroads."

It is asserted that the Vanderbilts and their allies intend to develop the East Boston docks, and the lease of the Boston and Albany to the Central is approved by the stockholders and the Legislature. There is no land upon the southern side of the harbor available for a terminal at tide-water, or where it would be safe to take in large ships, while it is abundant on the north, in the form of the East Boston flats.

TUNNEL ON B. AND O. CAVES IN.

Cambridge, Ohio, July 27.—The main line of the Baltimore and Ohio was completely blocked today by the caving in of a tunnel just west of here. The work on the tunnel was twenty minutes after the regular westbound passenger train had passed through. The track inspector who discovered the accident had just time to stop a special train and save it from destruction. The tunnel is 300 feet long and at least one-half of it has fallen in. All the trains are running over the Cleveland and Marietta Railway. It will probably be two weeks before the obstruction is cleared away.

DREYFUS SAID TO BE GUILTY.

ALLEGED REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSARY.

London, July 28.—"The Morning Post's" Paris correspondent says:

"It is stated from Rennes that Major Carrière has completed his indictment, which formally concludes that Dreyfus is guilty. 'Major Carrière, who is the Government Commissary in the court martial, will demand the confirmation of the first judgment.'"

A FIRM HAND IN FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLVED NOT TO TOLERATE INTERFERENCE WITH ITS ACTIONS.

Paris, July 27.—Generals Jamont and Hervé, members of the Supreme Council of War, were today reported to have resigned out of sympathy for General de Negrier, who was removed from the Superior Council of War on Wednesday. This report created a great deal of excitement, as it would have been almost revolutionary in officers such as they to pursue the course indicated. The Prime Minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, ordered that strenuous efforts be made to unearth the fabricator of the story.

In view of the excitement caused by the degradation of General de Negrier and the rumored resignations of other generals, the Minister of War, General de Gallifet, has thought it advisable to issue a communication assuming full responsibility for the recent orders. General de Gallifet says there is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the disciplinary measures adopted since the formation of the new Cabinet were due to the advice or demands of the Cabinet, but that he personally investigated and determined the course to pursue, and then submitted his intention to the Cabinet, which approved his recommendations. General de Gallifet's communication concludes as follows: "The Minister of War has taken and proposes to retain, in the responsibilities accruing to these measures, the leading part, as behoves his position."

DREYFUS'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

Rennes, July 27.—The illness of Captain Dreyfus was slight, and he has recovered. His friends say that his mental and bodily condition is excellent.

THE DYNAMITE MONOPOLY.

QUESTION REFERRED TO A COMMISSION OF THE RAAD.

Pretoria, July 27.—The Raad has referred the dynamite question to a commission of five members for examination in conjunction with the Government, with a view to finding a satisfactory settlement.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CASE.

London, July 28.—The aspect of the South African crisis has been little changed by the latest news, but the question seems to have arrived at a deadlock. The Blue Book issued yesterday, which brings the history of the case down to July 23, is chiefly interesting as showing that the Cape Ministry approved President Kruger's latest proposals as adequate, and that the Transvaal refused friendly consultation with the British Government before passing and promulgating the Franchise bill. It is understood that negotiations have ceased since this period between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The firm speech of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, at a Conservative luncheon yesterday afternoon, which was the subject of much discussion in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night, had two objects. One to impress President Kruger with the necessity for further concessions, and the other to silence the rumors of a lack of solidarity in the British Cabinet on the question.

The South African debate comes on in the House of Commons to-day, and Mr. Balfour's strong line supporting Mr. Chamberlain is meant to discount by anticipation any indiscreet speeches that might proceed from the Liberal side of the House, founded on Lord Chamberlain's reticence, which is interpreted as disapproval of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

MR. BALFOUR ON TRANSVAAL PROBLEM.

ANTICIPATES A PEACEFUL OUTCOME THROUGH FURTHER BOER CONCESSIONS.

London, July 27.—In the course of a speech at a Conservative luncheon this afternoon, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, in discussing the Transvaal situation said that if the Government's diplomacy were ineffectual to untie the knot, other means must inevitably be found to loosen it. Mr. Balfour, however, said he took a more sanguine view of the situation. He understood that the Transvaal was prepared to grant some substantial concessions, although quite inadequate according to Great Britain's standard. It was manifestly impossible, Mr. Balfour said, that Great Britain should permanently submit to the Government's reticence, and if all the difficulties were not to be solved or to preclude a peace which was not yet assured.

LYNCHED AN INSANE NEGRO.

HE SUFFERED DEATH FOR A CRIME HE HAD NOT COMMITTED—RECOGNIZED AFTER DEATH BY HIS CLOTHING.

New-Orleans, July 27 (Special)—A peculiarly horrible case occurred two days ago at Lindsay, near Jackson, La. Mitchell Curry, hearing that some one was in his cornfield, took two negroes and went to drive away the intruder. There had been an attempted assault on a white woman by a negro, "Val" Bates, some days before, and by some unexplained course of reasoning, became convinced seeing a large negro in the field, whom a search was found to be that was the criminal, for whom a search was still being made.

The fellow took flight, was followed and finally climbed a magnolia tree. The tree was surrounded and the negro ordered to remain where he was while one of the pursuers was sent for a rope to strangle him. Presently, however, the man deliberately slid down out of the tree, and halfway down he was shot to death by a double load of buckshot and the contents of a revolver. On examination of the body, the man's clothing, which was torn and stained with blood, was found to be that of the man who had been shot. The man's body was found in the neighborhood of Jackson, on the road to the State Insane Asylum. On investigation it was learned that the man had been shot to death by a double load of buckshot, and the helpless fellow, wandering at large, had suffered death for a crime he had not committed.

GUARDING NEGRO PRISONERS IN IOWA.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July 27.—Two negroes who murdered "Fred" Bennett, a white railroad employe, while he was resting an attempt to rob him, were captured by the Sheriff to-day after a four days' chase. They have been fully identified, and are still being held in the county jail. The proceeds of the robbery found on them. Bennett's fellow workmen at the railroad camps are much excited, and while no serious trouble is anticipated, extra precautions have been taken to guard the prisoners.

MILLER ESCAPES LYING.

Savannah, Ga., July 27.—John Miller, alias Williams, charged with outrageous assault in Bainbridge, was safely landed in jail here this morning. He came under escort of two companies of militia from Bainbridge to Valdosta, and from that point in custody of a deputy sheriff and two militia men, was taken to the county jail here, where he was held. There was not a ripple of demonstration here. The four companies of militia that were on duty at Bainbridge have been discharged. Quiet prevails at both Bainbridge and Saffold.

SHEEHAN CALLED TRAITOR.

BITTER MANIFESTO OF GOODWIN AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

CHARGED WITH "SECRETLY PLOTING TO UNDERMINE THE ORGANIZATION"—HIS LEADERSHIP IN THE 16TH DISTRICT DENOUNCED.

Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, who is leading the fight against John C. Sheehan in the 16th Assembly District, gathered together about two hundred Tammany men of the district last evening and squallered many of them as possible into a small hall over a liquor store on the southeast corner of Eighth-ave. and Twenty-fourth-st. In the fetid and feverish atmosphere of the closely packed room several followers of Mr. Goodwin made speeches, and the following manifesto was passed without dissent:

"When a political organization deems it necessary for its preservation, it discommends the leadership of a man whose prior incumbency of that office is regarded as prejudicial to its welfare. It is the duty of the party to elect a leader who should be informed of the reasons for the desired change.

We maintain that when a district leader, by his own reprehensible acts, ceases to occupy such necessary relations his usefulness as a district representative ends. That if consideration for the interests of his constituents does not induce him to resign they are justified in making an effort to compel his retirement.

We ask the Democratic voters of the 16th Assembly District to ponder over the foregoing relative to the political career of John C. Sheehan in this city and see if they can come to any other conclusion than that he is a traitor to the party and a traitor to the Tammany Hall organization.

Since his arrival here ten years ago a stranger to the Bureau of the 16th Assembly District, he has been through by influence he was appointed secretary to the Aqueduct Board, leader of the District's "Water Works" committee, and together with the many lucrative contracts which he has been favored, have made him a wealthy man.

Trusted subsequently with the leadership of Tammany Hall, he was compelled to relinquish it by a majority of the party, and he has since then been engaged in the Executive Committee, who charged him with mismanagement and treachery, and requested his resignation to reassume the direction of the affairs of the organization.

Since that time he has tried to employ a rule or rule in politics, but he has failed to do so. He has organized and attempted to incite district revolts, with a view to again exercising "one man rule" in the district, but he has failed, and he cannot be himself such ruler.

When his treacherous designs are discovered by the organization, he is to be expelled from the district, and his intention of fighting in every district, deluded by the belief that he is a "water works" man, is to be foisted on the organization would add him to his treachery. Finding himself alone, he then advances the proposition that he be elected to the district, thus endeavoring to make the 16th District a tool for the gratification of his own ambition.

For the above reasons particularly, therefore, we, the members of the Tammany Hall Organization of the 16th Assembly District, in meeting assembled, deem the welfare of the organization to require that we discommend the leadership of any one man; that while regretting the necessity for doing so we must regard Mr. Sheehan as a traitor to the organization and to the interests of his constituents.

Resolved, further, that we do hereby pledge ourselves in this district to the Tammany Hall Organization and to the interests of the district, to use all honorable methods to defeat Mr. Sheehan as our candidate in the coming election. We, the members of the committee in this district that will select a leader who will be loyal to the Tammany Hall Organization.

It was announced at the meeting that Mayor Van Wyck had appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. Goodwin, as school inspectors Patrick J. Hurley, No. 10 West Twenty-ninth-st., and George E. Smith, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-st.

DOG'S BITE MAY CAUSE DEATH.

A PILOT REMOVED TO THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—SUFFERING FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

George Beckovan, fifty-six years old, living at No. 415 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., is in New-York Hospital suffering from hydrophobia. Beckovan was a pilot on the freight steamer "Corona," which plys between this city and towns along the Sound. On June 12 the boat was at East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., and Beckovan was doing some cleaning, when a strange dog boarded the vessel, and he expressed his desire to be bitten. Instead of running away, the dog turned on the man. A battle took place between the two, and Beckovan was bitten seven times on the neck, arm, once on the left hand and once on the right.

The injured man kept on working, and in about eight hours, on his way home, entered a drugstore near his home and had the wounds washed with carbolic acid. He experienced no ill effects from the bites, and continued to work. In a few days the wounds began to heal up, and no more attention was paid to them.

On Wednesday, while at his work, Beckovan felt a slight pain in his right arm. He did not pay any serious attention to the pains until he was taken to a hospital. When he was removed to the hospital his jaws would not work. He then tried to swallow some coffee, but found that his throat was blocked. He next had difficulty in breathing, and the pains in his arm and shoulder became more intense, and there was a growing stiffness in his neck. He went to see a local physician, and when he returned said the doctor told him he had hydrophobia.

Beckovan remained at home all night, suffering intense pain. It was not until yesterday morning that he remembered his fight with the dog. He decided at once that he would go to the Pasteur Institute, in Twenty-third-st.

Dr. Gibber, who is in charge of the institute, saw at once that the case was one of hydrophobia in its advanced stage, and