NAGLE TO CLEAN STREETS.

MAYOR NAMES HIM TO SUCCEED COMMISSIONER M'CARTNEY—SAYS HE WILL KEEP GIBSON.

Percival E. Nagle, Tammany leader in that part of the XXXIVth Assembly District south of the Harlem River, was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to the office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to fill the vacancy created by the death of James McCartney. The appointment was not a surprise to Tammany politicians, because it had been announced on Friday that Nagle was the choice of John F. Carroll, who is dispensing Tammany patronage just now, in the absence of Richard Croker. To many New-Yorkers who have known Nagle, however, the appointment was a surprise, because they did not think the Tammany administration would go to the length of placing the Street Cleaning Department in the control of a politician of such a low type.

Until now Nagle never has been intrusted with an important office. His associates have been sporting men, gamblers on the racetracks and Tammany "heelers" of the lowest grade. He has been reputed to have an interest in racetrack gambling as a bookmaker, and to have an interest in a poolroom in Harlem. Citizens who remember what the Street Cleaning Department was in the administration of the late Colonel Waring were saying yesterday that Nagle's appointment as Commissioner of Street Cleaning was a piece of Tammany effrontery that should be resented by the public.

At 10 a. m. Nagle appeared at the Mayor's Office, received his appointment and took the oath of office. He went immediately to the offices of the Street Cleaning Department to take charge. Some of his Tammany friends had got into the Commissioner's office ahead of him and had placed flowers on his desk. Several officials of the department who had been retained from Colonel Waring's time seemed to think that their official heads were going to be cut off in short order. Tammany politicians who went to congratulate the new Commissioner seemed to think the same way. It was predicted by some that Captain Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner, would be displaced soon. Commissioner Nagle, when he talked to newspaper men in his office, however, said:

I think the Department is now being well conducted. The streets are clean, and I intend to keep them clean. I intend to reappoint Captain Gibson. I think he is a good man for the place. He knows the Department, and I don't, and he is a Democrat. I shall make no radical changes; in fact, I do not believe there will be any departure from the present methods.

Commissioner Nagle is nearly six feet four inches high and weighs nearly three hundred pounds. He is not quite forty years old. He is the biggest man physically in the Tammany administration next to Thomas S. Brennan, who was Commissioner of Street Cleaning years ago and is now Deputy Commissioner of Charities. Nagle was born in Ireland, but was brought to this city by his parents when he was eight years old. He had part of his education in the public schools of the city. When he was a young man he was a clerk in the Merchants' Transportation Company. He was something of an amateur oarsman and rowed with the old Metropolitan eight. James Pilkington, the oarsman, was his partner for a time at the Golden Oar, Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., and Wallace Ross, the famous oarsman, was his partner at the same liquor place at another time. Nagle said yesterday that he had been interested in the contracting business with Pilkington in recent years. He lives at No. 6 East One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. and is in the directory as in the real estate business at No. 122 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. He is a lieutenant in the 69th Regiment.

M'DONALD'S BACKERS APPROVED.

PRESIDENT ORR OF THE RAPID TRANSIT BOARD LEARNS ALL THEIR NAMES.

The complete list of the names of the men who will incorporate the construction company for the work of building the rapid transit tunnel road has been submitted to Alexander E. Orr, president of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Mr. Orr has approved it. He said yesterday:

I was certain all along that when Mr. Belmont said he would form a construction company it would be satisfactory. From the list of names that he furnished a few days ago, which was necessarily incomplete, I was justified in believing that the sureties which would be offered would be of the best. Now that I have the full list, I am even more satisfied. These names will not be made public until the incorporation certificate is filed, but they will be presented to the Commission at the next meeting. We shall not meet before Tuesday, but a call will be issued for that day. I do not anticipate any opposition to the granting of our request for an alteration in the conditions governing the contractor's bond.

The Commission has not yet replied formally to Mr. Belmont's letter. The counsel for the Commission are now preparing the answer of the Board, however. I will appoint a committee at the next meeting of the Board to go to Albany and place the request for a change in the conditions governing the continuing bond before the Legislature.

It is reported that when the list of the stockholders in the construction company is made public it will be found to contain, besides the names of John B. McDonald and August Belmont, those of representatives of J. P. Morgan, Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co. and the Rothschilds.

YOUNG HENRY MARCUS RELEASED.

Henry Marcus, of Baltimore, son of the late Henry Marcus, a wealthy Baltimorean, was released Thursday night from Ludlow Street Jail, where he had been confined for the last three weeks. He was held as a non-resident in default of bail in his wife's action for separation from him.

Marcus, who is about twenty-five or twenty-six years old, has been having much trouble for many months. In 1896 he married. His family greatly objected, it is said, because his wife was a Christian, while they were Jews. The young couple were not happy together, and Mrs. Marcus brought an action for separation. His health has been extremely poor, and he has recently been in a sanatorium. Not long after he had stopped receiving treatment at Bellevue Hospital he was charged with trying to pay a board bill by drawing a check on a bank in which he had no money. This, it is said, he admitted, but in view of his condition he was not punished. At the request of Mrs. Marcus's attorney, Bernard Vorhaus, the Sheriff allowed him his freedom, one of the reasons being the fear that longer confinement might endanger his life. Now the action for separation has been discontinued and an action for absolute divorce on statutory grounds is pending.

"Mellowed by the stealing hours of time."—SHAK.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye *tastes* old because it *is* old. It is a whiskey "which time has brought to ripeness." It is "written down old with all the characters of age"—*mellowness, ripeness, flavor.*

There are several so-called "Club" Whiskeys that are not *Maryland* Club. You can tell it by the *taste.*

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

FIREPROOF TENEMENTS.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE BUILDINGS TO GO UP AT FORTY-FIRST-ST. AND TENTH-AVE.

The New-York Fireproof Tenement Company's new buildings at Forty-first and Forty-second sts. and Tenth-ave. are to occupy twenty city lots. The buildings and land will represent an expenditure of about $800,000. A feature of these tenements is that they are to be fireproof. In plan they will closely resemble the Alfred Corning Clark group of model tenement houses in Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts., built for the City and Suburban Homes Company by the same architect, Ernest Flagg, who was also the architect of the Mills Hotels.

The Sixty-eighth-st. buildings were the first practical demonstration of Mr. Flagg's plan as outlined in an article written by him several years ago on "The New-York Tenement House Evil and Its Cure." In that article Mr. Flagg contended that the evils of the tenement houses in this city lay in the plan; that with a more rational plan the evils could all be overcome, without additional cost to the landlord, and at a considerable saving in expense. This prediction is said to be verified in the Alfred Corning Clark buildings, which have now been in use for upward of two years.

In the Forty-second-st. buildings as many families will be housed as would be if the lots were covered with the old fashioned tenement houses. The new plan, however, provides that there shall be no dark halls, narrow entrances or steep stairways. The rooms will be light. No water closets are to be used by two or more families in common. There will be no narrow light shafts and practically no danger from fire. Five-sevenths of the apartments will have an outlook on the street. Many will have private bathrooms.

All will have access to the common baths and laundries with which each building is equipped. The stairs will ascend easily and be abundantly lighted. The staircases are all to be surrounded by brick walls, and the buildings will be as thoroughly fireproof as it is possible to make them. All the floor beams will be of steel, and the space between them filled with concrete. The partitions are of solid plaster on a wire mesh. No wooden studs or laths are used anywhere.

The New-York Fireproof Tenement Company is not a philanthropic institution, but a purely business enterprise. It expects to rent its apartments at prevailing rates and to make a handsome return on its investments by so doing. It promises well planned, well lighted, conveniently arranged, wholesome, well built, attractive quarters at the same price which is asked for quarters the reverse of this in the many thousand buildings of the type which it has been the custom to build here. It can do this because of the greater economy of the plan adopted.

Ever since the first tenement house was built in New-York it has been the custom to build houses of this sort on the twenty-five foot lot. It was long ago found that office buildings could not be built and operated economically on so small a unit, but the talent which has been employed in planning office buildings is not of the same class which has been employed in tenement house work.

In the old "dumbbell" plan tenement houses there are no fire walls, and a fire once started can sweep through a block. The narrow light shafts between the buildings act as so many flues to spread the flames from floor to floor and from building to building. The staircases are not inclosed in brick walls. By the "dumbbell" plan the builder must use 14.4 running feet of brick wall to obtain 100 square feet of rentable space to the floor, while Mr. Flagg says that by his plan the same area of rentable space is obtained by the use of 11.7 running feet of wall. Thus there is a big saving in brickwork.

The new plan leaves vacant 30 per cent of the area of the lot for light and air, while the old fashioned plan leaves only about 20 per cent, yet the percentage of rentable space on each floor to the area of the lot is greater by the Flagg plan. The increased area left vacant tends to make the rentable space obtained more valuable because better lighted.

TO AMEND THE QUARANTINE LAWS

DR. DOTY HAS A BILL WHICH WIPES OUT DEAD LETTER AND UNDESIRABLE PROVISIONS.

Health Officer Doty has prepared and turned over to Assembly Kelsey for introduction in the Legislature a series of amendments to the quarantine laws governing the port of New-York. The object of the amendments is to fit the laws to present quarantine conditions and practice, to eliminate provisions which have become a dead letter and to give the Health Officer greater latitude in the performance of the duties of his office.

Dr. Doty, in speaking of the proposed changes yesterday, said that no effort was being made to pass new quarantine laws. It was the purpose to give the office an opportunity to take advantage of developments in sanitary science as they appear. The old laws were not sufficiently elastic. The changes would give an opportunity to remove unnecessary restrictions and better facilitate the movement of vessels.

Dr. Doty said one of the worst parts of the present law was Section 111. This gave a vessel on which were persons ill with an infectious disease the option of being quarantined or of putting to sea if the health officer was satisfied that the sick would be properly cared for. There was nothing to prevent the vessel from entering another port less strictly quarantined. This section was to be eliminated. Section 116, he said, divided merchandise into three classes for quarantining purposes. One of these classes was exempt from all quarantine. It compelled the health officer to permit certain merchandise to pass quarantine, although it came from an infected port. This section, if followed explicitly, would also detain some of the big liners in quarantine five or six days while the health officer disinfected the baggage of the five hundred or six hundred passengers on board. It was not customary to detain a vessel coming from a clean port. This section was cut out entirely by the new bill.

Section 84 provides for a floating hospital. There has been no floating hospital for fifteen or twenty years, according to Dr. Doty. Another section directed that vessels under quarantine should anchor in the Lower Bay two miles from the nearest shore, explained Dr. Doty. It would be difficult to anchor anywhere in the Lower Bay that distance from shore. Experience had demonstrated that this distance was unnecessary. Dr. Doty desires to have the limit of detention for infested persons extended from ten to twenty days, as smallpox and the bubonic plague require more than ten days to develop after exposure. Section 107 gives the Boards of Health of New-York and Brooklyn the power to send to the health officer any vessel or merchandise dangerous to public health to be quarantined. Dr. Doty thinks that the health officer should have the option of receiving or not receiving such vessels and merchandise, as circumstances require. He believes the city should take care of its own cases under ordinary circumstances.

THE GATE CITY NOT YET FLOATED.

PART OF THE CARGO DISCHARGED—THE SAVING OF THE STEAMER DEPENDS UPON THE WEATHER.

The Savannah Line steamer Gate City is still fast on the beach off Moriches, where she went ashore in the fog on Thursday night. The weather is still moderate, the sea smooth and the ship in good condition. An attempt was made late yesterday afternoon to pull the ship into deep water, but it was soon given up.

Captain Le Fevre, superintendent of the Savannah Line, arrived yesterday and went to the scene to superintend the efforts to save the ship. When it was found that the Gate City could not be moved with her cargo aboard, Captain Le Fevre ordered the Merritt & Chapman wreckers to discontinue their efforts to move the boat. The wrecking steamer W. E. Chapman received two hundred bales of cotton from the Gate City, the cotton being discharged into small boats, which were rowed to the Chapman. At 7 o'clock last night the Chapman started for New-York, and the tug Arnot arrived with two lighters, and the work of discharging the cotton was continued. It is not known when another attempt will be made to release the Gate City. It cannot be done until the return of the steamer W. E. Chapman.

"It all depends upon the weather for the next few days," said an old surfman, "whether the ship will be saved or will lay her bones along with those and those," pointing to the wrecks of the British barkentine Brazil, lying in the sand a few yards from the Gate City, and to the Franklin, a mile to the westward. The Franklin was a Havre liner, wrecked in 1854, and is yet a plainly visible landmark for coasters along the Long Island shore.

At the Ocean Steamship Company's office in this city it was said yesterday that the only word received during the day was a message from Superintendent Le Fevre, who had gone to the scene of the wreck, asking for instructions regarding the transportation of the crew by rail to this city.

SYNDICATE MEN HEARD FROM

ASSOCIATES OF MILLER SEND IN MESSAGES, APPARENTLY IN FEAR OF HIS TESTIMONY.

"The chickens are coming home to roost," said one of the counsel of William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate man, in commenting yesterday on the growing indications that Miller, in order to gain his freedom, will tell all he knows about the case. Cecil Leslie, the press agent of the syndicate, has sent a message to District Attorney Clarke, saying that he will probably give himself up, and yesterday afternoon it was learned that Robert A. Ammon, Miller's attorney, had heard directly or indirectly from a man named Sullivan, who, it has been alleged, was one of the associates of Miller, Schlessinger and Korn in the management of the syndicate. It is not believed that Sullivan, if indeed that is his right name, had much to do with the finances of the syndicate, but his desire to clear himself has led him, it appears, to send some sort of communication to Mr. Ammon.

When Mr. Ammon was seen yesterday at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., he said:

"I will not deny that I have heard from Sullivan. It may be Schlessinger next."

"Miller, my client, is a sick man," continued Mr. Ammon. "I saw him this forenoon at the Raymond Street Jail, and found him in bad shape. He has been in a highly nervous state for several weeks, and he has come back to New-York unstrung. I say again, what I have said right along, that my client was only a tool for two or three older and more crafty men than himself. He has no money. He may have had some at one time shortly before he went away in November, but if he did have any considerable sum it was got away from him by men who were using him as a figurehead for their transactions. I fully expect to see Miller acquitted, and the blame placed where it rightfully belongs; that is, on other men who secured the benefits from the operations of the Franklin Syndicate."

There is likely to be trouble if Ammon and Chief Devery should meet face to face. Devery on Friday night in an interview used the name of a woman who is said to have no connection with the case in any form. He connected Mr. Ammon's name with this woman, and when Mr. Ammon saw the report of the interview yesterday morning he was exceedingly angry. Ammon is a powerfully built, athletic man, of less than middle age, and as a strike leader in Pittsburg he proved his physical courage on more than one occasion. A number of irritating things have been said by both men, and, as one of Ammon's friends expressed it yesterday, "the fur is likely to fly when they meet."

Mr. Ammon said yesterday that no effort would be made to secure a bondsman for Miller till Tuesday. It is understood that Miller's counsel have $12,500 ready to deposit as cash bail, but District Attorney Clarke is disinclined to accept this, fearing the money may be attached by some of the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate.

Neither Captain Reynolds nor Chief Devery yesterday did anything to clear up the hazy surroundings of their joint explanation about the capture of Miller. Captain Reynolds's somewhat remarkable report on the arrest is excused by his friends on the ground that he was utterly fagged out on the day of his return from wherever he caught Miller, and that Devery's peremptory order for him to make out a detailed report on the case at once found him in a dazed condition. Captain Reynolds scored one point on his critics yesterday by producing two sleeping berth checks purporting to have been used on the sleeper between Montreal and New-York on Wednesday night. Captain Reynolds says that he does not think it necessary to defend his veracity. As a matter of fact, the Captain has hitherto been extremely candid with the newspaper men in Brooklyn, where he for years was the head of the detective force. No case is remembered, however, where he ever gave such a disjointed and hazy account of an arrest of an important prisoner as in the Miller case.

Miller had a long visit yesterday from his father and brother, but stuck to his resolution not to see newspaper men and to have nothing to say for publication.

Captain Reynolds, when asked about the report that Chief Devery would prefer charges against him on account of his refusal to give fuller details about Miller's arrest, said:

"I do not know about that, but let him. I got Miller, and that is all I care to say. I said I would catch him, and I kept my word."

FIGHTING THE SWEATSHOP.

REMEDIAL PLANS OF COMBATING THE EVIL DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE.

Remedial sweatshop legislation was strongly advocated at a conference held yesterday in the chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in East Forty-seventh-st., between the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor and representatives from a number of trades organizations and similar associations in greater New-York. The Rev. Francis Clay Moran presided, and the meeting was addressed by John Williams, Chief Factory Inspector of the State. Representatives from the Consumers' League of Manhattan and of Brooklyn, the Social Reform Club, University Settlement Society, Woman's Industrial Alliance, Garment Workers' Union, Vest and Pants Makers' unions were present.

Dr. Moran summarized the reports of the 135 inspectors who had been appointed at the last meeting. According to Dr. Moran, 135 sweatshops had been investigated, of which number ninety-eight had no certificates, twenty had licenses, toilet conditions were very bad in seventy, while light conditions were bad in nearly all. The official inspectors employed by the State, it was declared, were utterly inadequate for the inspection of the clothing trade, to say nothing of the white goods trade.

"The conditions will never be improved," continued Dr. Moran, "until all manufacturing of clothing shall be carried on in factories built for that purpose. The lamentable fact was clearly shown to the examiners that reputable firms, both in the men and women's clothing business, who allege to have all work done on premises, in reality have much done in dirty, unsanitary sweatshops, and then justify their action by declaring the buildings are inspected by the factory inspectors."

Dr. Moran added that it was also indisputable that some deputy factory inspectors did not adequately perform their duties.

State Inspector Williams, on behalf of his Department, said that with his present force of deputies under the new labor laws his Department could scarcely perform the almost doubled amount of work imposed on them. The law, he added, was mandatory, and when inspected, if premises were clean at the time, he could do nothing but grant the asked for permit. From Elizabeth-st. alone, Mr. Williams said, more applications for licenses had been received in five months than the State of Massachusetts has in one year. In one year the number of applications for licenses in greater New-York was 9,902, and the number granted 4,900. Elizabeth-st. alone, in five months contributed 1,021 applications, Mott-st. 250 and Mulberry-st. 225. One thousand five hundred applicants had moved between the time of filing of their applications and the investigation by inspectors of the Department.

"These sweatshop workers are being preyed on by unscrupulous owners of the dens they call 'home,'" said Mr. Williams, "who extort exorbitant rentals from them, taking advantage of their ignorance of language and customs of the country. Legislation should be directed against these individuals, who are responsible for the existing conditions in the sweatshops."

Otto Horowich, chairman of the Legal Committee, read a draft of a bill which had been prepared by the committee, which amended the existing labor laws by the appointment of ten additional factory inspectors for duty in greater New-York at a salary of $1,200 a year; the appointment by the Governor, with the Senate's approval, of a number of honorary deputy factory inspectors, who would draw no salary, and would not be under the direction or jurisdiction of the State Inspector. State Inspector Williams immediately said if such a bill was introduced in the Legislature he would not support it, as a number of additional inspectors, even though honorary and drawing no pay, would tend to confuse the work of his department if they followed their own inclinations as to the methods of work they should pursue. After considerable discussion Mrs. J. F. Trow moved that the appointment of fifty voluntary factory inspectors be made mandatory. This was lost by one vote. It was then decided to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Legal Committee to draft a suitable amendment to the existing Labor law, embodying the changes desired by the majority. This committee, consisting of Mrs. J. F. Trow, Miss Margaret Schuyler Lawrence and R. V. Ingersoll, will report at some future meeting.

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CORDAGE RECEIVER DONE.

EDWARD F. C. YOUNG ASKS THE COURT FOR HIS DISCHARGE.

Edward F. C. Young, who was appointed receiver of the National Cordage Company of New-Jersey, on account of the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court here by Augustus V. N. Ellis, having wound up the affairs of the corporation, yesterday applied for a discharge, which was granted by Judge Lacombe. The retiring receiver in his petition stated that the only suit now pending is one which had been instituted against certain of the directors of the National Cordage Company.

The failure of the National Cordage Company of New-Jersey occurred on May 4, 1893, and caused a great sensation in Wall Street. On the same day three other failures, all due to that of the Cordage Company, were also announced—those of Henry Allen & Co., B. L. Smith & Co. and Schuyler Walden. Chancellor McGill, of New-Jersey, appointed E. F. C. Young, of Jersey City, and G. Weaver Loper, treasurer of the company, as receivers of that concern. Subsequently a Reorganization Committee, consisting of Ernst Thalmann, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; George C. Magoun, of Baring, Magoun & Co., and G. H. Gessler, of G. Amsinck & Co., was named by interests identified with the company, and drafted a plan of reorganization.

The National Cordage Company was incorporated on July 20, 1887, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, of which $10,000,000 of common stock and $5,000,000 of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock were issued at the outset. The company was organized to take over the business of several long established and profitable cordage firms, and until within a short time of its suspension had been regarded as in a flourishing condition. In 1892 its common stock was carried up to 150, through the influence of a bull pool, and there was extensive speculation in it. Early in 1893 the capital stock was doubled, and a new bull pool placed it on the market at 73. It rose to 75, and thereafter steadily declined in value. At the time of the failure the officers of the company were: President, James M. Waterbury; first vice-president, Frank T. Wall; second vice-president, Chauncey Marshall; treasurer, George Weaver Loper, and secretary, John A. Tucker.

FOR HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN TO-MORROW—THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTION.

An entertainment is to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum to-morrow, Lincoln's Birthday, at 8:15 p. m., for the benefit of Hampton Institute. The entertainment is to be given under the auspices of the Armstrong Association (named for General Armstrong, who founded Hampton Institute). The programme will include a reading by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart and a dramatic representation of her story, "The Golden Wedding," introducing plantation songs by a large chorus of Hampton Institute students. The price of tickets is $2.

The work that is done at Hampton Institute for the negroes and Indians who attend it is well known, but perhaps not sufficiently well known for all to appreciate it at its full value. The aim is not so much to give the students the highest education that can be accomplished as to train them to be intelligent and self-helpful citizens.

Besides certain moneys continually available and large contributions by the trustees, it requires the added sum of $80,000 a year for the school's work. This comes from many sources, and this winter it is purposed to help along the work by giving entertainments in several large cities.

The Hampton work is practical, and the boy or girl from there can make a living anywhere in the South. The men easily become small land owners or succeed as helpers on the lands of others. There are reports showing that the potato crops of a Virginia county have been doubled by the skill of Hampton graduates. The agricultural course is compulsory, and the teaching is worked out in small patch farming and in hot houses. Every Hampton boy leaves there equipped to make himself a presentable house without other mechanical oversight; the girls to make neat homes, no matter what the surrounding conditions. The Indian education is even more varied as to its practical applicability.

Hampton Institute covers 175 acres, and owns a productive farm of 650 acres besides. There are more than fifty-five buildings. There have been six thousand graduates, including negroes, Indians and Hawaiians. Large numbers, however, are never striven for. Thoroughness is the keynote of Hampton work.

A meeting will be held this evening at the Brick Presbyterian Church in the interest of the work for negro industrial education in the South, and in observance of Lincoln's Birthday there will be a second meeting held at the West End Avenue Collegiate Church, at the corner of Seventy-seventh-st. At this meeting the Hampton Quartet will sing plantation melodies and addresses will be made, illustrated by stereopticon views by an officer of Hampton and by both Indian and negro graduates. The public is invited to both these meetings.

HONORED BY THE LOTOS CLUB.

CHESTER S. LORD ENTERTAINED AT A DINNER GIVEN BY HIS FELLOW MEMBERS.

A veritable love feast was the dinner for Chester S. Lord at the Lotos Club last night. It was an entirely informal affair—one of those rare occasions when spontaneous expressions of friendship took the place of eulogies in set speeches. Mr. Lord has been the secretary of the Lotos Club since 1894. The dinner last night was intended to convey a suggestion of the high esteem which he has won in his official and personal relations with the members of that organization.

The men of the Lotos Club vote Chester S. Lord a "good fellow." Enough said. They sought last night to give expression to that thought. That they succeeded was evident from the happy spirit which marked the affair from the time the first fork sought the first oyster to that moment when amid a filmy suggestion of blue smoke and the rare bouquet of the grape expressions of deep feeling found voice in words that must have conveyed to the guest of honor unmistakable evidence of the appreciation in which his services to the club are held by his fellows.

The home of the Lotos Club abounds with artistic spirit, and the dining room last night reflected that quality in a marked degree. The walls and ceiling were almost hidden in masses of green, through which the light flickered softly on the horseshoe shaped table, which was brilliant with red and yellow tulips.

Frank R. Lawrence presided. At his right sat Mr. Lord. George H. Daniels, of the New-York Central Railroad, was on his left. On either side were the secretary's personal friends to the number of about seventy-five. Among them were Robert E. Bonner, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, H. C. Du Val, John Elderkin, William Clausen, J. J. Kennedy, Joseph C. Hendrix, Captain William Henry White, J. W. Vrooman, E. W. Bloomingdale, William T. Evans, Samuel Untermyer, J. B. Little, F. S. Flower, C. J. Perry, H. J. Davis, H. N. Fraser, W. T. Sheehan, E. G. Riggs, H. N. Cary and W. O. Burton.

As the dinner went on good humor increased. Stories were told and expressions of friendliness and goodwill found echo on all sides. Even the sherbet—ordinarily a cold item in a warm dinner—was relieved of its usual frigidity by the method of its setting forth. Its coming was heralded by a newsboy, who, with cries of "Uxtra! Uxtra!" served it to the guests in miniature flies, on the first page of which appeared the words:

> EXTRA!
> Full Account of the
> Dinner Given in
> Honor of
> Chester S. Lord
> at the
> Lotos Club
> To-night.

Just before the speaking began a loving cup, made from a shell taken from the Spanish warship Maria Teresa, was passed around the board and all drank a toast to the guest of the evening.

The speakers included Frank R. Lawrence, Joseph C. Hendrix, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, George H. Daniels, John W. Vrooman, Samuel Untermyer, Robert E. Bonner, Captain William Henry White, the vice-president of the club; Dr. William M. Walker, William T. Evans and J. L. C. Clarke.

VAN WYCK'S PLATFORM.

THE EX-JUDGE PRESCRIBES TEN PRINCIPLES FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

MR. SHEPARD PLEADS FOR PARTY HARMONY—DE ARMOND INSISTS ON CHICAGO PLATFORM.

There was an attempt in Brooklyn last night to harmonize the various elements in the Democratic party. It was called a "Harmony Dinner," and was held under the auspices of the National Civic Club, which has always been led by Edward M. Shepard, known as the leader of the Independent Democracy of Brooklyn, who has several times arrayed himself and his forces against the regular Democracy of Kings County. In 1896 he voted for McKinley and is still a gold man. This year he has lined up with the regular Democrats, and now has taken upon himself to start a movement which is intended to lead in bringing the various factions of the Democratic party together.

William Jennings Bryan was to be present, so was Grover Cleveland—that is, according to the calculations. Mr. Bryan said when in Brooklyn on Friday that he did not get his invitation, although one was sent to him. This saved the club from the humiliation of getting a declination, as well as saving the silver leader from announcing his reasons why he could not attend. When James Shevlin, sub-leader of the Kings County Democracy in the absence of Hugh McLaughlin, urged Bryan on Friday to attend the dinner, the silver leader is reported to have said even had he not another engagement for the evening it would be impossible for him to become the guest of a club which had come out against the Democratic party in 1896 and had not yet announced itself in sympathy with the Chicago platform.

Cleveland sent no answer whatever to his invitation. David B. Hill declined, and the only special guests were the Southern Congressmen, in whose honor the dinner was said to have been given.

Congressman De Armond created a mild sensation when he stated positively that to change the Chicago platform would mean a disruption in the party in the South. The harmony he urged was the lining up with the silver men, and the idea seemed to create disgust in the gold Democrats, many of whom got up and balked over the "disruption of their harmony idea."

ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY'S LETTER.

The following letter was received by Herman A. Metz, chairman of the Invitation Committee, from St. Clair McKelway, giving his reasons for declining the invitation to the dinner:

Dear Sir: I have delayed response to the polite invitation to meet distinguished Democrats at dinner on Saturday night, in the hope of seeing my way clear to attend. I find, however, that it will not be feasible for me to do so, and I beg you with my thanks to accept my regrets and my best wishes that wisdom and union on sound principles may mark an interesting and a significant occasion.

The last time the Democracy were effectively united was when they stood on the platform of 1892. That platform, with its principles brought up to the larger requirements of a larger country, with larger duties and a larger function in the world, would suit me better than any expression, repression or suppression in the name of the party since. But I think my views on that matter would not contribute to unity or harmony at the coming dinner, if the forecasts concerning it are to be accepted as correct. And as those forecasts would not harmonize with my views, both civility and sagacity suggest that I respectfully decline your courteous invitation.

SHEPARD SPEAKS FOR HARMONY.

It was 10:30 o'clock before Edward M. Shepard rapped for order. After welcoming the guests from other States, he said in part:

The imagination of the press has sought to give our festivity some sort of personal significance. But it is without personal significance other than this that all Democrats, east and west, north and south, however numerous may be their differences, ought to have with one another a large measure of comradeship and substantially the same ideal of American government. We are not concerned to-night with the aspirations of any one statesman or of those who especially follow or reverence him. Nor are we here to defeat any such aspirations. We respect them all. We know very well that if there be any difference as to men, those differences will be easily enough dissolved in the agreement which we hope and trust will be reached by all Democrats upon the essential propositions which are timely, practical and material in this year of grace 1900. Whether the conference of Democrats, before the National convention shall meet, be confidential or public, it is their prime duty to strive with patriotism that shall be exalted and party loyalty that shall be wholesome and grounded in principle to reach some common ground of party action.

Mr. Shepard introduced Congressman Richardson as the first speaker, who said in part:

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." This is an adage as true as it is old. The Republican party is mad, their madness is incurable, and will lead to their death. They are supreme in both houses of Congress. They are, therefore, mad, not with much learning, but with much power. If their reason had not departed they would not be employed as they are now employed by their legislation in the unholy effort of violating the Constitution, repealing the Declaration of Independence, reversing the judgments of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and revolutionizing the laws, precedents and customs of the Republic which have existed for more than a hundred years. They have just placed upon the calendars of the Senate and House measures which they are proposing to enact into laws taxing the exportations from and the importations into the island of Puerto Rico, as if that island was foreign territory, and are about to exact legislation to govern that island as England governs her colonies.

DE ARMOND AND CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Congressman De Armond was the next speaker. He said in part:

The main body of the army of voters to be marshalled against Hanna Republicanism is in the camp over which floats the flag upon which is emblazoned the Chicago platform. This is a simple statement of fact; and "facts are stubborn things." Indeed, they are so stubborn that to ignore them is stupid. The rank and file of the Democracy, tired of the course of those who had led them, asserted their native rights and made the platform as they wished it to be. Their revolution (if you choose to regard it as a revolution) was carried to a successful issue in the party, although undertaken against very great odds. That the masses of the party were sincere in what they did and honest in what they intended to do is apparent beyond question. To express my judgment in a word, to abandon the Chicago platform or to pare it down, as with reference to the ratio, would be to disband the party and open an office for recruits, to which millions of them never would go.

Then, gentlemen, for the sake of harmony, out of deference to the judgment of the rank and file of the party, seek not to turn the army away from the old flag, but bend your energies to the important work of gathering others under it. If there is anything in the old platform which you do not like give the more care and attention to the incorporation into it of other things which you do like. Are you for the Republic of the fathers and against the empire? If you are, pour hot shot into the empire and fight valiantly for the Republic. It will be easy to add the right plank upon this momentous subject.

EX-JUDGE VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

The speech of ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck began with a discussion of the so-called Jeffersonian theory of government and of the policy summed up in Washington's Farewell Address. Then he said:

The Monroe Doctrine was the outgrowth of this warning of the peerless Washington and the matchless Jefferson, and was reasserted by the last Democratic President in the Venezuelan controversy and acquiesced in by Great Britain, though the present American Ambassador at the Court of St. James seemed to think that it was his first duty to apologize to the English people therefor; and in this connection we laymen hope that our public men will not be hasty in forming alliances or permitting a Republican Administration to reverse the true American policy involved in this doctrine.

We call upon the leaders of the Democracy to keep guard and to ask the present Administration satisfactorily to explain to the American people why and by what right of suzerainty do the United States require the consent of Great Britain to build, pay for, repair, maintain and police the Isthmian canal across Central America, and to covenant that it and its adjacent waters shall not be fortified, but shall be kept free and open in case of war between this country and England for the transfer under our police protection of an English fleet from one ocean to the other, with a lead guaranteed of at least twenty-four hours to make war upon our coast cities in either the Pacific or the Atlantic. To a layman this would seem to increase the capacity of an English fleet in its power of harming our coasts, without any benefit or advantage to this country. If this Administration insists that the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, the product of a Whig Administration, justifies this course, let them explain to the satisfaction of our country that if that treaty was made in contemplation of equal rights on the part of the United States in a canal to be built by English money why fifty years' neglect on her part to so construct one has not abrogated its provisions, if her subsequent relations to Central America have not already done so.

TAKES A SHOT AT ROOSEVELT.

The reserved rights of the States under the Constitution were discussed by ex-Judge Van Wyck, with reference to Republican policy in the days of reconstruction in the South and to the present situation in Kentucky. Reciting the course of Governor Taylor as it appears to Democratic eyes, ex-Judge Van Wyck said:

Strange to say, not a Governor from the forty-five commonwealths, Republican or Democrat, has sought to justify the acts of this Republican Governor, or to sympathize with the murderers of Goebel, except the Governor of the Empire State. This will surprise no one, for on the same day, or a day after, he suspended the regularly elected prosecuting officer of New-York County and selected one of his partisan deputy Attorney-Generals to prosecute one set of Wall Street gamblers at the instance of the set that has his favor. Were ever powers of the Governor of this State more prostituted than by this act? Silas Wright, Seward, Seymour and Robinson would blush with shame if they were here.

OUTLINES A DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Ex-Judge Van Wyck ended his speech by presenting a Democratic platform in ten planks. He said:

To make the Democracy triumphant we have only to convince the people that it will give:

First—Honesty and economy in the administration of the Government, National and State.

Second—Taxation for the payment of the legitimate expenses and liabilities of the Government, and not for gratuities.

Third—The repeal of laws lending the taxing power to monopolies, giving them special privileges to the exclusion of the many.

Fourth—Enactment of equitable tariff laws.

Fifth—That quasi public corporations, like railroads, gas and electric companies, in consideration of the rights acquired under the right of eminent domain, must be made to impartially subserve the interest of the public.

Sixth—The general business of the country must be protected against the dangerous influence of monopolies fostered by unjust laws.

Seventh—That such sure protection shall be extended to the property rights of all as will invite and deserve the confidence of the general business interests of the country.

Eighth—The equitable restraint of such mammoth trusts which destroy competition, restraining the fields of employment and individual effort—making this a nation of servants.

Ninth—That American citizens shall be treated justly and fairly in every part of American territory.

Tenth—That our country shall keep clear of entangling alliances with all nations to the end that we may live in peace with all and shall not be involved in their controversies, in many cases the result of race prejudices of centuries.

Our signals are low prices and good values. Our remnant sale was a loss in actual money, but a big gain in satisfied customers. Peerless losing, we think. Sale closes Wednesday. Suits to order, $14.00. Trousers, $4.00, regardless of their former prices.

All our fancy vestings, formerly $8.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Our domestic montagnacs, overcoat, $18.00, ulster, $21, are such good value that they are worth storing until next Winter. Our full dress and Tuxedo, silk-lined throughout, $30.00, is exceptional value.

We want you to take your money back if you are not pleased.

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SIGHTED A VESSEL AFIRE.

THE MANUEL LLAGUNA REPORTS SEEING FULL RIGGED SHIP IN FLAMES OFF BERMUDA WITH NO SIGNS OF LIFE ABOARD.

Captain C. V. Small of the ship Manuel Llaguna, which arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, reports that he fell in with a burning ship at sea on the night of January 30 about twenty miles west northwest of Bermuda. The vessel's cargo was afire, and the flames lit up the sea for miles around. Captain Small circled about the ship and lay by for eighteen hours, but he could not discern her name. There were no signs of life aboard, and the vessel had apparently been on fire for some time. Captain Small thinks that her crew put off in a boat and either made Bermuda or were picked up by a passing vessel. Captain Small sent a boat over to the ship, but no one dared board her, as she seemed ready to sink or blow up at any minute. She was a full rigged wooden ship of about one thousand tons burden.

INDIANA MEN AT "BEN-HUR."

The Indiana delegation in Congress, with the exception of Senator Fairbanks, arrived in this city at 3 p. m. yesterday as guests of General Lew Wallace, and last evening saw the performance of "Ben-Hur" at the Broadway Theatre, on his invitation. In the unavoidable absence of General Wallace, John Wingate, the Tax Commissioner of Indiana, represented him. General Wallace's guests were Senator Beveridge, Captain D. M. Ramsdell and his son, J. A. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Miers, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Zenor, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Faris, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Overstreet, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cromer, C. B. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Crumpacker and their son, James M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brick, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Bone, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. J. Halford, Otto Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Vail, General and Mrs. L. T. Michener, R. J. Tracewell, Captain Walter W. White, Dr. J. E. Jones, George Allen, George C. Coon and his daughter and Mrs. and Miss Tysowski.

BURIAL OF DAVID E. GWYNNE.

The body of David E. Gwynne, who died at the Hotel Metropole, London, on January 3, from pneumonia, after a brief sickness, will be buried to-day in Woodlawn Cemetery. The funeral was held at St. Michael's Church, London. Those who will be present at the burial will leave Grand Central Station in a special car at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Gwynne was formerly of Chauncey & Gwynne Brothers, bankers and brokers. He was the eldest of the children of the late Abram Evan Gwynne, a lawyer of Cincinnati, and grandson of Major David Gwynne, of the United States Army. He was a member of the Union League Club.

QUICK RELIEF, SURE RELIEF.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

For Coughs and Colds.

Fac-Simile Signature of John I. Brown on every box.