would be a matter for your own personal choice, and the arrangement made would be one wholly between you and the member selected by you. The club itself could neither charter nor borrow a vessel for this purpose. Its control over the general conduct of the vessel selected to defend the match as its representative is acquired through the fact that the individual who is responsible for her management, by ownership of record or by charter, is a member of the club and subject to its jurisdiction.

MR. LAWSON'S TART REPLY.

The Boston yachtsman's next contribution to the correspondence, dated May 11, is long but interesting. It reads:

Your letter of the 10th inst. was received to-day, and I would again, that there may be no misunderstanding, ask your indulgence in reviewing its contents. You state that your club will neither charter nor borrow the Independence, and that the only possible way for her to enter the trial races and, consequently, the races for the Cup, will be for me to have her enrolled and registered in the name of a member of the New-York Yacht Club and that she can only be enrolled and registered when I cease to be her owner by making a member of your club her owner, or by giving a member of your club absolute control and management of her by charter. In other words, if my understanding of the meaning of your letter is correct, the New-York Yacht Club, with the knowledge that I am the sole owner of the Independence; that I have built her for the sole purpose of competing for the honor of defending the America's Cup, and at a time when she is so far completed as to appear to have an equal chance with the challenger and of being as good a boat as any other candidate for the Cup defence, informs me that it is the unanimous desire of its members that she be granted an equal chance with the other American boats, only to show me that she will not be given any chance unless I make a gift to some member of your club of all that which belongs to me by right of my having assumed the responsibility of an act which no member of your club or any other individual desired to perform.

If my understanding is correct, I deeply regret that your committee should have had so poor an estimate of my intelligence as to have thought it necessary to call to my attention that it was within my power to transfer my ownership of the Independence to a member of your club, for, if my understanding is correct, the substance of all your committee has said to me in its courteous and welcome, but nevertheless unsolicited, correspondence is, that I, being the sole owner of the Independence, can, if I desire, in any way that I deem best, transfer the ownership from myself to a member of your club; I can give her, I can sell her, or I can charter her. I would respectfully call the attention of your committee to the fact that I did not build the Independence for the purpose of financial gain, and I therefore would not sell an ownership, in whole or in part, or by charter to any individual. Furthermore, if it was my intention to profit in ship dicker, she would, of course, be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of his membership in any club. Of course, your committee and all members of your club know that it is impossible for me to find an individual of sufficient respectability to have been admitted to any club who would treat with anything but contempt a proposition that he go before your club and the public with the deceptive assertion that he was the owner of the Independence and therefore entitled to those things that necessarily go with such ownership, and I think your club members upon second thought will agree with me that no man sufficiently house-broken to be at large would ask any one to assume a position of such duplicity.

A PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY.

Imagine the situation of a responsible owner who had voluntarily intrusted a ship like the Independence to an individual as irresponsible as one would necessarily have to be to become the beneficiary of such a subterfuge, if, in the first race, she sank an excursion steamer or in any one of many ways was held responsible for heavy damages; or if, at a critical moment in the race, this peculiar individual, actuated by motives similar to those which prompted him to pose as the owner of a ship in which he had no ownership, should purposely lose to the opposing yacht! Of course, the ludicrousness of such a situation must appeal to your committee. Recognizing that it might be absolutely necessary for the successful defence of the Cup that the New-York Yacht Club should have the supervision, management and control of all candidates for the defence, I determined at the time I decided to build a candidate to do anything it was possible for a self-respecting individual to do to have my boat defend, if she proved best for that purpose. I had decided before I received your first letter that, regardless of personal feeling to the contrary, I would, upon request, turn over the absolute management and control of my boat to your club, and at the same time free your club absolutely from all responsibility and bind myself absolutely to do all those things which, in the judgment of your club, were deemed necessary; and supposing, as I did, that the power of your club to make or change its bylaws or constitution, its rules or its regulations, was supreme, and that it was the custom of your club to fly its club flag from its clubhouse, buildings, club tenders, yachts or other property at will, I am frank to admit I did not think the New-York Yacht Club would have any trouble in deciding a way which would allow the Independence fair play. But if my understanding of the meaning of your correspondence is correct, it is impossible for the Independence to defend the Cup; therefore, impossible for the Independence to enter the trial races for the selection of a candidate to defend the Cup; and I am not sure that it is not unfair for the Independence to race previous to the Cup races against any vessel which may be selected for the defence. Furthermore, I am not sure that it may not be unfair to the Independence to race, subsequent to the Cup match, the loser of that match, or unfair to the loser of that match for the Independence to race, subsequent to the Cup match, the winner of that match—that is, separately.

Therefore I am of opinion that, if my understanding of the meaning of your correspondence is correct, the reason for the Independence no longer exists, for it is impossible to ascertain whether the best American boat is that boat which defends the Cup, because it is impossible for any boat owned by an American, other than a member of the New-York Yacht Club, to have any part in the Cup defence.

As we are rushing work on the Independence in an endeavor to launch her next week, and as I have already entered into engagements to race her against the Constitution and the Columbia, will not your committee favor me as soon as possible after receipt of this with a reply, by telegraph if convenient, whether my understanding of the meaning of your correspondence is correct, that I may decide whether to abandon finishing the Independence and cancel her entries?

CLUB REFUSES TO CHANGE RULES.

To this somewhat remarkable interpretation of the New-York Yacht Club's proposition, Mr. Ledyard replied on May 18, saying in part:

It is true that the correspondence which has taken place between us was, as you say, not solicited by you. This committee voluntarily addressed you upon the subject, in an attempt to enable you to procure your vessel to be entered as a competitor for the honor of defending the cup in the only way in which it was possible for her to be entered under the constitution and laws of the club.

If the committee erred in extending you this courtesy, the error is not one that causes them any regret.

We have no desire to enter into any controversy with you, and do not care to review your letter in detail. Your principal objection to the terms of competition seems to be that in your judgment it would be impossible to find any individual of sufficient respectability to have been admitted to any club who would be willing to have a competing yacht transferred to him of record or by charter, and you criticise, in language which I refrain from repeating, the position of any member accepting such a transfer. Yet his position would differ in no respect whatever from that occupied by Mr. W. Butler Duncan, as manager of the Constitution, or that assumed by Mr. Edwin D. Morgan, as manager of the Columbia, and I have yet to hear the suggestion from any one that either of these gentlemen would consent to assume any relation that was not justified by the highest sense of honor.

We have already shown that it is entirely within your power to qualify the Independence for these events by conforming to the rule which has been in fact observed in respect to all previous matches, viz., that a competing vessel should be qualified to fly the flag of the club and entitled to be entered by a member. The suggestion that to meet your individual views the New-York Yacht Club should change its constitution and laws, for the purpose of departing from the custom of years, is, of course, one that cannot be entertained.

The committee can only regret that it has been possible for a correspondence, which was initiated by it entirely in a spirit of courtesy toward you, and in a desire to do all that was possible to enable you to realize the object for which you had built the Independence, to close with such a letter as that just received from you—a letter which causes us no little surprise and disappointment, as in it you assume a position which we find ourselves at a loss to reconcile with your communication of April 25, in which you accepted with such apparent cordiality the committee's ruling as transmitted to you.

LAWSON REFUSES TO RACE.

By May 23 Mr. Lawson had reached the conclusion that the committee had "misconstrued" his last letter, and he endeavored to explain what he did mean by going over the ground again in somewhat different language, and reaches the following conclusion:

My case is a simple one. At an early stage of building the Independence I was obliged to answer false public statements, and in answering I took the position that it was impossible for me to give my boat to any individual. Later, when your committee opened correspondence with me, it was, as I tried to show you, impossible under the existing conditions (not ideal conditions which might have been) for me to give my boat to an individual. The cases of Edwin D. Morgan and W. Butler Duncan, I still insist, are in no way similar. These gentlemen were selected by their fellow club members for the highest honor within their gift, and acceptance by these gentlemen of the ownership or management of the Columbia and the Constitution has not placed them and could not place them in the eyes of sportsmen, fellow club members or the public at large in anything but an enviable and honorable light, and I ask that you accept my emphatic protest against the suggestion that anything which I have written in any way reflects upon the honor of these gentlemen.

I regret, as does your committee, if it should happen that our correspondence ends in anything but the pleasantest manner, and I beg to repeat to you, I hold myself in readiness to do anything which it is possible for me to do to enable the Independence to race that, in the wise judgment of your committee, is deemed best; and I pledge myself that if your committee notifies me it is impossible, I do not care for what reasons, for my boat to take part in the Cup defence, I will cease all effort in that direction and do all in my power to dispel any bad impression that may exist, by arranging to in some other way settle, to the satisfaction of all yachtsmen and others, the question of which is the best American boat.

THE N. Y. Y. C.'S FINAL OFFER.

The correspondence closes with the following letter sent to Mr. Lawson yesterday:

You appear to entertain an erroneous impression concerning the position of Mr. Duncan and Mr. Morgan. These gentlemen were not selected as managers of the Constitution and the Columbia by the members of the club. In each case the selection was by the individual owners of the yachts, and the arrangement was one wholly between such owners as individuals on the one side and the gentleman selected as manager on the other.

This committee certainly does not propose to notify you that it is impossible for your boat to take part in the trial races or the Cup defence. On the contrary, it has very distinctly notified you that it is entirely possible for her to take such part, and has fully explained to you the conditions which it is open to you to avail yourself of for the purpose of qualifying her as a candidate for the match.

LAWSON CUP RACES POSTPONED.

Boston, May 24.—The Hull-Massachusetts races for the Lawson Cups will be postponed until early in the fall, as the result of the Shamrock accident. The date now set for the race in which the Independence, the Shamrock II and the Constitution are expected to race for the $1,000 cup is September 2.

INDEPENDENCE'S MAST STEPPED.

Boston, May 24.—The steel mast of the Independence was successfully stepped to-day. The raising of the mast, which weighs over five tons, with its rigging, was accomplished with ease. It took considerable time to get the spar in the right position. The spar threw the boat down about a foot forward, and she floats within her lines, although she will be close to the limit of ninety feet when all her weights are on board. As soon as the mast was stepped Mr. Billman and his men began at once to stay it temporarily until the standing rigging can be set up. The work of shipping the bowsprit and rigging the yacht will be rushed.

GOULD AND A SEABOARD OUTLET.

VANDERBILT INTEREST IN LACKAWANNA THOUGHT TO BE TOO STRONG TO BE DISLODGED.

It was said yesterday on good authority that there was more than a little basis for the current reports of the desire of George J. Gould to secure an outlet to the Atlantic seaboard for his Southwestern railway system, and of the antagonistic attitude assumed toward that ambition by the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania Railroad interests. That the Pennsylvania, by way of reprisal, was trying to gain control of the Atchison was declared to be untrue; but it was thought to be the fact that the conference between President Cassatt and W. K. Vanderbilt this week had been largely devoted to discussion of Mr. Gould's plans. It has been said lately that Mr. Gould purposed acquiring control of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, designing to make it the Eastern link of his system of roads, and the activity of Lackawanna stock during the last few days has been referred to as evidence of the attempted execution of such purpose.

But the daily transactions have been relatively very small, and it is thought to be next to impossible for control of the road to be altered except by friendly agreement, as the stock is so closely held. It is, indeed, reported that the Rockefellers are allies of Mr. Gould in his effort to get a road into New-York, but it is believed in Wall Street that the Vanderbilt interest in the Lackawanna is in any case too strong to be dislodged. Another report has been that Mr. Gould would try to secure the Erie instead of the Lackawanna for the purpose of having a line to this port from Buffalo, the terminus of the Wabash and the present Eastern terminus of the Gould system of railways; but this rumor has not received much credence in the Street. Still other theories are that Mr. Gould recognizes the fact that all the trunk lines reaching this city are controlled through a community of interest, and that he therefore designs only to effect a traffic arrangement with one of those lines through which the traffic of the Missouri Pacific system may get to this port. Friendly traffic relations have for several years existed between the Lackawanna and the Wabash.

SEATTLE-TACOMA ELECTRIC LINE.

Boston, May 24.—A syndicate has been formed among Boston capitalists to build an electric railway in Washington, between Seattle and Tacoma, a distance of thirty-three miles, the contract for which calls for all the details of construction of a first class steam railway. This is considered essential, as it is the purpose of the builders to provide for a speed of sixty miles an hour, although electricity is to be used as a motive force.

Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Stone & Webster are members of the syndicate. Work on the roadbed already has been begun.

CO-RESPONDENT WANTS JURY TRIAL.

YOUNG WOMAN SAYS IN THAT WAY SHE WILL PROVE HER INNOCENCE.

Miss Rae Wiener, a Southern girl, appeared by counsel before Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and asked that an action for divorce brought by Dr. Alexander Rixa against his wife, Johanna Rixa, be placed on the calendar for trial before a jury, so that Miss Wiener might prove her innocence.

Counsel for Miss Wiener told Justice Blanchard that the divorce proceedings had been begun by Dr. Rixa on statutory grounds. In her answer to his suit Mrs. Rixa had made counter allegations, in which Miss Wiener was named as co-respondent. Dr. Rixa, asserts Miss Wiener, allowed the case to lapse and his wife noticed the case for trial without a jury. Alexander Rosenthal, of No. 320 Broadway, who appears for Miss Wiener, said, "Such a trial would result in an irreparable wrong to Miss Wiener, who is entirely innocent of any wrongdoing." Justice Blanchard reserved decision.

SUSPECT AN AWNING MAN.

MANY VALUABLES TAKEN FROM A FLAT OUTSIDE OF WHICH HE WAS WORKING.

John Pendergast, who owns several flathouses in West Eighty-fourth-st., between Columbus and Amsterdam aves., hired a man yesterday to place some awnings over his windows. In one of the houses lives Mrs. Irene Anderson. Mrs. Anderson went out yesterday afternoon. When she returned at 6 o'clock she found her flat in a state of disorder. A hurried investigation showed that $1,500 of jewelry, plate, trinkets and cash had been taken.

Suspicions were directed to the man who had been placing awnings. He was arrested. He said he was Edward Taylor, thirty-five years old, of No. 541 West Forty-second-st.

TUMOR CURED.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." The way to judge of the value of any medicine is by its cures. Apply that test to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it is at once lifted high above all other put-up medicines designed for the cure of womanly diseases. Chronic forms of disease which local physicians have failed to cure, and which have yielded to no other treatment, have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes monthly regularity. It dries debilitating drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Shopshire, of Ballou, Shelby Co., Ohio, writes: "My mother had an ovarian tumor which we thought would result in her death, but we had read your advertisements and we commenced using your 'Favorite Prescription.' We got one dozen bottles to commence with, and before she had taken three bottles she began to improve; she is living to-day and we have given your medicine the credit. My mother was sixty-six years old when the tumor commenced to grow; she is seventy-six now and the tumor is all gone. She had gotten awfully large, and her limbs began to swell before we began to use your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

GERMANS WANT REFORM.

TAMMANY'S METHODS DENOUNCED AT A MEETING OF THE G. A. R. U.

The opposition of the German-American voters of the city to the Tammany administration, and their desire to have better municipal government, were indicated plainly last evening, when the German-American Reform Union held a meeting in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington-ave. and Forty-fourth-st. The delegates of the union present, numbered about five hundred, and they represented the German-American voters in all the Assembly districts in New-York County. Their applause of speakers who denounced Tammany methods and Crokerism was significant, and they passed by a unanimous vote resolutions declaring for businesslike methods in the city government, and the nomination and election of the best citizens for public office in the city. Although the resolutions did not say so, it was evident from the hearty agreement of the delegates with some of the speeches that the German-Americans are in sympathy with the Citizens Union, and are ready to aid its movement for better government.

Carl Lutz presided at the meeting last evening and made an address in which he declared that the duty of all good citizens was to join in a strong fight against Tammany Hall this fall. He expressed what seemed to be the prevailing sentiment of the meeting, that an independent Democrat ought to be nominated for Mayor by all the organizations opposed to Tammany. He spoke of the platform of the Citizens Union as one which all good citizens of German descent could agree to. There were thousands and hundreds of thousands of voters in the greater city who were tired of Tammany misrule, he said, and determined to put an end to it. Mr. Lutz spoke in German, as did all the other speakers at the meeting.

Frederick Guertler, president of the executive committee of the union, read the resolutions which had been prepared for the meeting by the committee. They were the following:

The German-American Reform Union, earnestly desiring that the affairs of the city be administered, as are those of every well managed business, for the advantage of those concerned, declares that the candidates for the Mayoralty and other offices should be only men of steadfast character and superior reputation, chosen, as are men for important private employments, from persons of proven ability and manifest integrity, who may be relied upon to act as they profess, and who will neither use nor suffer any one else to use their offices for the benefit of any political organization or set of persons whatever, and this union will join with other organizations sincerely and honestly asking the election of such men.

The German-American Reform Union will insist that candidates for the Assembly be selected in a similar manner as the candidates for city and county offices, and that they be men of as high character as these latter. The union believes that in Republican Assembly districts Republicans be nominated, and in Democratic Assembly districts Democrats be named, and that these candidates be men who owe allegiance to no political machine, but who will work for the best interests of the city in the legislature at all times.

With the resolutions Mr. Guertler read a statement of the number of German-American voters in New-York, showing that they form over 34 per cent of the whole number of voters in the city, as follows:

BOROUGHS MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly Districts.		Assembly Districts.	
First	951	Twenty-first	5,330
Second	1,403	Twenty-second	2,743
Third	1,228	Twenty-third	2,737
Fourth	5,605	Twenty-fourth	3,983
Fifth	1,616	Twenty-fifth	1,426
Sixth	2,987	Twenty-sixth	4,183
Seventh	1,377	Twenty-seventh	1,319
Eighth	4,786	Twenty-eighth	4,636
Ninth	2,121	Twenty-ninth	4,603
Tenth	7,985	Thirtieth	6,007
Eleventh	2,510	Thirty-first	6,960
Twelfth	5,587	Thirty-second	4,500
Thirteenth	2,275	Thirty-third	2,946
Fourteenth	5,327	Thirty-fourth	5,120
Fifteenth	2,693	Thirty-fifth	9,807
Sixteenth	6,987	(Westchester County.)	
Seventeenth	1,549	First	176
Eighteenth	2,706	Second	937
Nineteenth	3,123		
Twentieth	2,214	Total	133,497

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Ward.		Ward.	
First	3,373	First	674
Second	3,923	Second	1,194
Third	1,541	Third	461
Fourth	1,718	Fourth	521
Fifth	283	Fifth	275
Total	10,838	Total	3,125

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Ward.		Ward.	
First	521	Seventeenth	3,670
Second	161	Eighteenth	2,854
Third	1,139	Nineteenth	3,40[illegible]
Fourth	642	Twentieth	1,109
Fifth	450	Twenty-first	5,469
Sixth	1,153	Twenty-second	2,562
Seventh	1,490	Twenty-third	2,766
Eighth	2,262	Twenty-fourth	1,184
Ninth	1,703	Twenty-fifth	3,150
Tenth	1,205	Twenty-sixth	5,099
Eleventh	731	Twenty-seventh	5,844
Twelfth	775	Twenty-eighth	7,861
Thirteenth	1,675	Twenty-ninth	1,023
Fourteenth	1,181	Thirtieth	1,127
Fifteenth	2,676	Thirty-first	561
Sixteenth	5,568	Thirty-second	505
Total			71,817

RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-five Assembly districts, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx	132,384
Two Assembly districts, Westchester County	1,113
Thirty-two wards (Borough of Brooklyn)	71,817
Five wards, Borough of Queens	10,838
Five wards, Borough of Richmond	3,125
Grand total	219,277

The following is a statement of the total registration in the last (1900) New-York City election:

Manhattan and The Bronx	369,973
Two Assembly districts of Westchester County	1,180
Brooklyn	230,459
Queens	29,970
Richmond	13,952
Total	646,154

Joseph Winter spoke in favor of the resolutions, and particularly of the suggestion that Republican candidates be supported in Republican districts.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, and then ex-Sheriff Tamsen offered a resolution, that was carried in the same way, providing for a committee on organization, to be composed of one member from each Assembly District in New-York County. Mr. Tamsen said that the German-Americans ought to have a more complete and compact organization. He spoke of the loss which the Union had sustained in the death of Oswald Ottendorfer, and said that it was time to have an organization that would enable the German-Americans of the city to obtain recognition from either of the large party organizations.

At the close of the meeting the delegates from the various Assembly districts began the election of members of the organization committee. It was said that the committee probably would have a meeting at an early date and make plans for forming Assembly district organizations.

G. N. Y. DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE.

E. Ellery Anderson, John C. Sheehan, Jacob A. Cantor, Rastus S. Ransom, Bryan L. Kennelly, Matthew P. Breen, James L. Conway, James A. Collins and William Hepburn Russell will represent the Greater New-York Democracy in all conferences. They were appointed last night at a meeting of the executive committee at the Hoffman House. William Hepburn Russell presided and made an address. He read the invitation of the Citizens Union, asking for a conference of anti-Tammany organizations at the Citizens Union headquarters, Union Square, next Tuesday night, and urged that the invitation be accepted.

COOGAN SEES M'LAUGHLIN.

James J. Coogan, president of the Borough of Manhattan, journeyed to Brooklyn yesterday and had a long conference with Hugh McLaughlin in the Willoughby-st. auction rooms. Neither would discuss the object of the conference.

TRAVEL TO THE ISLANDS.

Travel to the Thousand Islands is beginning early this summer, and there are indications that it is to be heavier than usual. The officials of the New-York Central have been obliged to put on a special car, leaving the Grand Central Station on Wednesday, June 5, and going through to Clayton.

LAW INSTITUTE ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the New-York Law Institute was held yesterday afternoon in the Postoffice Building. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Judge E. Henry Lacombe; vice-presidents, Judge John Clinton Gray, Judge George L. Ingraham and James C. Carter; secretary, Jordan J. Rollins; treasurer, Charles Edward Souther; executive committee, David Willcox and Severo Mallet-Prevost; auditing committee, Arthur H. Masten, John W. Weed and Gilbert H. Crawford; nominating committee, Delos McCurdy, Carlisle Norwood, Edward S. Rapallo, Robert B. McMaster and J. Hampden Dougherty.

COLER SAYS HE WON'T RUN.

TELLS MERCHANTS HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR ANY OFFICE THIS FALL.

Controller Coler told the Merchants' Association at a meeting on Thursday afternoon that in no circumstances would he accept a nomination for a municipal office this fall. When the Controller was seen yesterday he refused to discuss his statement made to the merchants further than to say that he had been correctly reported by President William F. King, who yesterday made the following statement with reference to Controller Coler's attendance at the meeting:

The meeting was informal, and was not a political one in any way, shape or manner. It was merely to advocate the adoption of a commercial system in the offices of the city departments, on the same lines as those prevailing in any large railroad corporation or manufacturing concern. This is a sequence of the work carried on during the Ramapo investigation. It was purely business, to agitate the inauguration of a system of economy and the saving of public money, thus reducing the tax rates of this great municipality.

We are not in politics, but we are interested in the economic government of our great city.

The Ramapo investigation created a deficit, and there is still a deficit of $10,000, and the association does not care to take up this or any other work until the necessary funds are provided. It was not strictly a Merchants' Association meeting, but a conference of a number of influential citizens in all walks of life to discuss plans for organizing the movement and carrying it to a finish, in case the ways and means were forthcoming.

It was necessary before any such work could be carried on to have the co-operation of the Controller. He was present, and during the meeting he made the statement that he was not a candidate for public office and would not accept any nomination under any consideration from any party or faction.

With the Controller's co-operation, as well as that of other commercial bodies, the problem can be solved more speedily and with less expense.

The work of the association in Ramapo, in watching vicious bills and taking an interest in everything that pertained to the advancement of the city of New-York was heartily commended by the Controller. The Controller stated that the press seemed to doubt his intentions in regard to accepting a nomination, and he was glad to have the opportunity of declaring himself before such a body of influential citizens.

In outlining the policy of the association, Mr. King first declared that the Merchants' Association was as free from political affiliations as any mercantile house, and that it was not its object to dabble in politics, but to attain a pure, clean government for the people.

"Our work in the Ramapo deal," he said, "has exemplified the fact that we are striving to attain decent government, but we must have funds. We are still $10,000 behind in that Ramapo matter. In the end we will have a popular administration and a flourishing city, low taxes and high wages and low rentals."

Leroy P. Dresser, who presided at the last meeting, will call another meeting of the association within a short time, when the plans submitted by him and other citizens will be perfected.

OUTLOOK FOR UNION BRIGHT.

REPUBLICAN CONFERREES SAY THEY ARE READY TO ACCEPT ANY GOOD MAN AS A CANDIDATE.

The Republican Organization of the City of New-York, formed by William Brookfield, General Wager Swayne and others, will hold a meeting in Lyric Hall next Friday night and make plans for the coming campaign. Resolutions will be adopted and an address will be presented. Mr. Brookfield declared yesterday that the old organization would be in the harness again, would make Lyric Hall headquarters, as it was before, and would cooperate cordially with the Citizens Union and all other associations opposed to Tammany.

Among politicians generally yesterday satisfaction with the conference committee of the Republican County Committee was expressed, and it was said that there was evinced a spirit of friendliness and moderation that made the outlook for a union of all anti-Tammany forces most encouraging. Senator Platt yesterday spoke highly of the conference committee.

"It is thoroughly representative of the Republican organization," he said, "and just the kind of a committee that should have been appointed for the purpose. It will have at heart the interests of the party. What the Republicans most desire is the nomination of a man who can beat Tammany, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, and the Republicans will work for that end."

All the members of the Republican conference committee in discussing the outlook yesterday declared that the Republican County Committee had no candidates, that it was ready to confer with others and support any clean man, and that if other organizations met it in the same spirit, union would be effected.

"We will do everything to make this movement successful," said Frederick S. Gibbs. "We are ready to accept the most available man as the candidate for Mayor, whoever he may be, and if the other organizations go into the conference in the same spirit, it is certain that a winning ticket will be named."

"Our attitude is one of friendliness to all the anti-Tammany organizations, and we will go to the conference with the one purpose of promoting a union," said W. H. Ten Syck. "We are ready to make concessions, to do almost anything to accomplish the object in view. If a complete union is not effected, it will not be the fault of the Republicans."

Mr. Ten Eyck announced, on behalf of President Morris, that the Republican conference committee would meet at No. 1 Madison-ave. next Monday at 5 p. m. for a preliminary talk.

POLITICIANS TO SEEK OCEAN BREEZES.

The Jersey coast will throb with politics this summer, if various hot weather plans carry. John C. Sheehan, one of the leaders of the Greater New-York Democracy, has leased the Rothschild cottage at Norwood Park, and Mr. and Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips have leased the Artz cottage in Ocean-ave., Elberon. Mr. Phillips, who formerly was a Tammany Assemblyman, is one of the district leaders of the Greater New-York Democracy. With ex-Senator Murphy at Long Branch and Croker going to see him often, there is a prospect of busy Sundays for the local political sharps before cold weather comes again.

TAMMANY TO HAVE A CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE TO MEET REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANIZATIONS IN OTHER BOROUGHS—NIXON'S FIVE DISCHARGED.

Tammany has followed the example of its antagonists and taken on the conference committee habit. At a meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon in Fourteenth-st. the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the executive committee from the Borough of Manhattan and two from the Borough of The Bronx be appointed by the chairman to confer with the representatives of other regular Democratic organizations in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond with reference to the representation from the various Assembly districts in the city convention, and the place and time of holding such convention, and such other preliminary arrangements as may be necessary.

Resolved, further, That the said committee report back to the executive committee for action.

Chairman McMahon appointed the following committee: James J. Martin, Maurice Featherson, James P. Keating, of Manhattan, and August Moebus and Louis F. Haffen, of The Bronx.

Lewis Nixon, the chairman of the Committee of Five, known as the Vice Committee of Tammany Hall, asked that the committee be discharged. John F. Carroll moved that the committee's report be accepted and placed on file and that the committee be discharged. This was carried. Then Mr. Carroll moved that the thanks of the executive committee be tendered the committee for its efforts. This also was carried.

The committee of five on conference met at once after the adjournment of the executive committee and elected James J. Martin chairman.

After the meeting Mr. Nixon was asked about his report and its acceptance by the executive committee.

"There is nothing to say about it," he declared. "The report was accepted and we were discharged and thanked. The report has been published and has been in the hands of the committee for some weeks. The matter to-night was merely formal. I do not care to say anything further about it."

A prominent Tammany leader and a close friend of Richard Croker said last night that it was not at all certain that Mr. Croker would come back in August. "He may come and he may not," he said. "I am inclined to think from what I have received from him lately that he will not come."

W. M. EVARTS'S HOUSE TRANSFERRED.

Maximilian Morgenthau, the president of the Hudson Realty Company, took title yesterday in his own name from Elsner C. Gunther and Bernard G. Gunther, who conveyed the property as heirs of the late Christian J. Gunther, former Mayor of the city of New-York. The property in question is on the northwest corner of Second-ave. and Fourteenth-st., and is known as the Gunther homestead. It had been occupied during the last thirty years by William M. Evarts. The family of the late William M. Evarts retains possession under a lease which expires on May 1, 1903. The property was purchased by Mr. Morgenthau subject to this lease.

COCKRAN ON BOSS POWER.

HE SUGGESTS A REDISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORITY ON A HOME RULE BASIS.

At a dinner of the City Club last night the question, "How shall we organize against Tammany?" was discussed. The list of speakers announced included W. Bourke Cockran, William H. Baldwin, jr., and E. Ellery Anderson. Wheeler H. Peckham presided. He said that his own platform was union of all, upon the single plank of an honest government pushed to the utmost extreme.

J. Noble Hayes read a letter from Governor Odell, who regretted that illness in his family kept him away.

W. Bourke Cockran then spoke, and said in part:

It is an undoubted fact that in this city, and perhaps in others, the whole power of the government rests in the hands of a man who was not elected by the people, but who rules the town through creatures of his own selection. I was charged with rhetorical exaggeration when I spoke of the dangers of encroachments upon the independence of the judiciary three years ago, but I think that recent events have confirmed my remarks then. The force that controls this city is such that no interest can escape its hostility, if that hostility should be incurred.

Any public contractor can be ruined by the boss's frown, any professional man can be enriched by his smile. Surely, never was there power like this before in the history of the world, for, though the boss is all-powerful, his power is never seen. Autocrats and despots have existed, and, though they may have been able to overawe for a time, they have never been able to escape the judgment of posterity, for their acts were open. But the present boss rules merely through a smile or a frown, or a shrug of the shoulders.

If one had said a few years ago that a boss could be a millionaire, or that a millionaire could be a boss, the idea would have been ridiculed as preposterous. We have always had bosses, but they used to be of a different sort. They were content with an occasional contribution at Christmas, or at a christening, or some other family event. I was amused at the suggestion of a statute to prevent political contributions by corporations. Why, the boss owns the corporations, since he controls the franchises, so he does not need contributions.

Now consider what this means. The boss is steadily enlarging his control of corporate interests, so that it may cover transportation, gas and ice, and no one can tell where it will stop. Suppose a great strike should come which would imperil these great interests. Does anybody imagine that the boss would stop at the exercise of any part of his power in order to prevent the loss of his profits?

In such a struggle, would the police be likely to exercise that moral influence which after all is the source of their chief power? The club by the policeman's side is the least powerful of his weapons. The most powerful is the respect which he inspires as the representative of the majesty of the law.

But when It shall appear in any great labor disturbance that he is merely the employe of one party to the controversy, that moral force will be lost. There will be resentment, then resistance, and finally riot and anarchy.

How are we to avoid such evils? Manifestly by a redistribution of power. I do not say that you do not do right in organizing to take up the fight next fall, but the end should be something more than the election of a good man next fall. At present, once in four or two years, the people have a chance to choose between two men, but the individual citizen is almost powerless. The remedy is in the widest acceptance of the principle of home rule. The separate wards, having perhaps thirty election districts in them, should have control of lighting, paving, street cleaning and police.

Perhaps some wards would elect ignorant or even depraved men, but there would be certain to be some that would elect their most intelligent citizens. I do not think there is a man here who could not get into his ward council by making a personal canvass. And those wards which were best governed would become the standard for the others. If one well-governed ward, for instance, got its asphalt pavement at $4 a square yard, and others paid $5 or $6, the taxpayers in those wards would want to know about it.

I don't suppose that there is a man here who believes that the social evil can be suppressed or that gambling can be stopped. I don't suppose there is a man here who would be willing to enter upon such a hopeless campaign. But that does not mean that we favor a system by which disorderly houses or gambling resorts are maintained upon a license system, and the license fees go to the police.

I noticed that objection was made to the State constabulary scheme, because under it a policeman could be transferred from Albany to New-York. But the power to transfer a man from The Bronx to Richmond is just as bad as a means of oppression. If the control of such matters were left to ward councils, every man in a particular neighborhood would know just who is responsible. The concentration of power in one man is nothing new. Our present municipal government is not democratic government, but it is the system of the French Consulate. Our hope is in a return to the principles of Thomas Jefferson. Let the people know by whom they are governed, for no one can ever completely coerce the public conscience.

R. Fulton Cutting made a plea for the Citizens Union.

William H. Baldwin, jr., of the Committee of Fifteen, said that the saloons are bound to be open on Sundays anyway, so they should favor their lawful opening, at least for certain hours.

A. J. Boulton was introduced as a representative of labor organizations and advocated municipal ownership of railroads.

SALE OF THE BITTER ROOT STUD.

MARCUS DALY'S HORSES AT AUCTION—MOONDYNE BRINGS $10,000.

The Bitter Root stud of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of the late Marcus Daly, was disposed of at auction last evening in Madison Square Garden. There were fifty-six horses for sale, twelve of which were by Hamburg, a like number by Inverness, thirteen by Bathampton and five by Ogden. All of the yearlings were sold with their engagements. The sale was conducted by the Fasig-Tipton Company, William Easton, auctioneer.

There were many bidders and spectators present. Among them being John Madden, George E. Smith, J. E. Seagrave, W. C. Whitney, Captain S. S. Brown, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, W. C. Daly and W. Boyle.

The horses sold for $500 and more were:

Lady Monteith, b. f., by Hamburg—Annut Lyle; J. J. McCarthy	$1,100
Counterpoise, ch. f., by Bathampton—Balance II; Miles Finlan	650
Duntuce, ch. f., by Fonso—Bettie Blaise; Edward Lewis	1,100
Bituria, br. f., by Hamburg—Berriedale; W. L. Powers	4,000
Castalian, ch. c., by Bathampton—Castalia; F. R. Hitchcock	500
Cocagne, br. c., by Hamburg—Cockernony; Miles Finlan	1,200
Alster, b. f., by Hamburg—Dareka; W. A. Chandler	600
Velos, b. c., by Hamburg—Dartaway; Miles Finlan	2,100
Scoffer, b. c., by Bathampton—Flirt; F. H. Milden	550
Illyria, b. c., by Sam Lucas—Illithyia; J. J. McCafferty	500
Iskander, ch. c., by Inverness—Islac; C. Boyle	500
Innsbruck, ch. c., by Hamburg—Isis; R. T. Wilson	3,000
Leipsic, br. c., by Hamburg—Lucasta; Edward Lewis	2,000
Moondyne, b. c., by Hamburg—Mintcake; John Madden	10,000
Hindi, br. f., by Hindoo—Meriden; Milton Young	1,000
Mamira, b. f., by Hamburg—Miserere; Miles Finlan	800
Bendemeer, b. c., by Ben d'Or—Mrs. Delaney; W. C. Whitney	1,000
Parsan, b. f., by Hamburg—Pastoralia; W. C. Whitney	5,000
Unterock, ch. f., by Hamburg—Petticoat; Miles Finlan	500
Kennard, b. c., by Golden Garter—Sacrifice; J. J. McCarthy	550
Zadok, b. c., by San Lucas—Sadie; Edward Tipton	500
Sarchedon, ch. c., by Bathampton—Salmera; J. G. Follansbee	750
Free Ship, b. c., by Bathampton—Shipmate; Miles Finlan	1,600
Miss Hamburg,