THE PRISONER'S STORY.

Continued from first page.

apparently with great sincerity to do all in his power to atone for the wrong that he has done.

Justice Jerome was asked if Whitney alone had made a confession, and he replied that a statement had been made also by Burgdorf, but he would not tell the character of the statement.

"We have decided," he said, "that no information can be given out without danger of tampering with or impeding the action of the District Attorney."

Asked if he would remain in the city to-day, Justice Jerome said he thought he would take an early train into the country, but if he did stay in the city he could be found at the Union Club about 7 o'clock in the evening. To an inquiry if warrants had been issued for any person in the case under investigation, Justice Jerome would make no reply.

MOSS IS HOPEFUL.

Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Schurman remained with Justice Jerome some time after Whitney and Burgdorf were sent back to the Tombs. Emanuel M. Friend, counsel for the prisoners, asked that Burgdorf's bail be reduced, and Justice Jerome said he would listen to an application for a reduction of bail to-morrow. Frank Moss talked aside with Whitney before the prisoners were taken to the Tombs.

"Whitney was in the employ of the Society for the Prevention of Crime from 1893 to 1896," Mr. Moss said, "and his work was creditable. He had been recommended to us by Burgdorf, his present partner, who had employed him. Whitney left the employ of the society because of a reduction of the force, not on account of any bad conduct, so far as I can remember. He did particularly effective work as a detective in the Lexow investigation."

Mr. Moss said his lips had been sealed as to the investigation and Whitney's confession. "I can only say," he continued, in answer to inquiries, "that there is what I believe to be a case of much importance, and we are going to go as far as possible with it. We have been striking out in the dark, knowing that we had enemies on all sides of us. We are hoping to do something with this case. That's all I dare say about it."

Mr. Moss was asked if he expected warrants to be issued in the case, and he said he could not tell anything about warrants. Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Schurman would not tell if warrants had been issued for the arrest of persons implicated by Whitney's confession.

JEROME ASKS DATA OF A RAID

IT WAS SUPPOSED THAT HE WANTED TO FIND OUT WHERE GLENNON WAS.

After leaving Police Headquarters, Justice Jerome and District Attorney Schurman went to the police station in West Thirtieth-st., arriving there at 3:30 p. m. Justice Jerome asked Sergeant Shields for particulars of a raid made at John Corr's "Awning," No. 56 West Thirty-first-st., last spring. He wanted the names of those arrested, the names of the detectives and the rest of the facts. Shields said he was not in the precinct at the time and that it would take a little time to get the data. Justice Jerome apparently was satisfied and asking that he be informed when it was ready he walked out, after having been in the station only a few minutes.

It was supposed by some of the newspaper men who heard of Justice Jerome's visit to the police station that he wanted to ascertain where Detective Glennon was to be found. It was said at the station that Glennon had gone to Saratoga, presumably to meet Devery.

WHITNEY BEFORE LEXOW.

HE GAVE IMPORTANT TESTIMONY AGAINST DEVERY AND GLENNON.

Edgar A. Whitney, the poolroom tipper, is the man who gave damaging testimony against William S. Devery and Edward G. Glennon in the Lexow investigation in 1894. Devery and Glennon were dismissed from the force, and had to fight their way back through the courts. Whitney is a native of Bangor, Me., and is thirty-five years old. He has a wife and two children. He told on the stand in 1894 of how a woman named Harvey told him she had paid $75 a month to Captains Williams, McLaughlin, Connor and Schmittberger for police protection while running a disorderly house. Whitney testified that he himself paid protection money to James Reilly, Captain Killilea's wardman, in the presence of Killilea. Whitney said he made a bet with a friend that No. 1,616 Broadway, which his friend was going to buy, couldn't run eight hours without paying protection money to the police. The place was "pulled" and Whitney won his bet.

In answer to a request from Senator Lexow to tell what happened on the night in question at No. 1,616, he testified as follows:

Well, this fellow had been running the game at No. 1,616 Broadway, and his name was Pease, and he had been paying Captain Devery for protection. I tell you how I know it. Either the last day of September or the first day of October, in 1892. I was in the room one evening alone about 5 o'clock. Mr. Pease said he was going to supper, and asked me if I would attend to the game till he got back. I told him I would. He left, and went to supper. The game was going. There were five or six men playing, and the door opened, and Mr. Glennon gave the word and said, "Is Mr. Pease in?" I said, "No, sir; I am taking care of the game while he is at supper." He said: "Come to one side. The captain wants this game closed up until after election time. Then if the Tammany Hall ticket is elected we will protect you for anything from a poker game to a disorderly house."

There was considerable speculation in police circles last night over the possibility of Whitney, because of his statement to Justice Jerome, breaking Devery and Glennon again.

Glennon cleared out and went to Ireland when things got too "warm" for him in 1894. Later he was dismissed. He always has been content to be just a plain patrolman. He is so powerful in the department that he is accustomed, when his business demands it, to go into any captain's station and issue an order. He is known to be close to Devery, and his orders are always carried out.

ABOLITION OF DETAILS DEPLORED.

The general order issued by Police Commissioner Murphy, abolishing all police details at 6 p. m. on Monday night next, in preparation for the inauguration of the three platoon system at 8 a. m. on Tuesday, has caused complaint in some quarters, and nowhere more than at the Fire Marshal's Bureau.

Fire Marshal Seery said yesterday that he knew that if the order was carried into effect it would cripple the efficiency of his office. He said that it would be impossible to get along without at least two policemen. At present there are four men detailed to the bureau.

The introduction of the three platoon system will leave the Barge Office at the Battery at the mercy of those who seek to rob unsophisticated strangers from foreign lands. Since the establishment of the immigrant depot here a force of two uniformed policemen and a couple of detectives have been regularly stationed there, and they have been kept busy.

Immigration Commissioner Fitchie, on learning of the order yesterday, appealed to Commissioner Murphy against the transfer of the four men. He said that the little force was necessary.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. FRIEND.

Emanuel M. Friend gave out the following statement after consulting with Whitney at the Criminal Courts Building at 3 o'clock:

Whitney sent for me. He had sent a note to Justice Jerome and Frank Moss that he wanted to make a statement, and he wanted me and I went. Judge Jerome said that the defendant had made a request to make a statement, and that there had been no promise or threats made to him; that the statement was not to be used in the case in which he is held, but was a statement and deposition to be used in a case to be brought against other person or persons, and that the defendant was a witness for the people, and as such a witness for the people had no right to counsel. I then asked, "In what matter is Whitney here now?" "He is here now in the matter that was adjourned this morning," said Justice Jerome. I then said to Whitney: "You are desirous of making a statement to Justice Jerome and Mr. Moss?" "I am," answered the man. "You do not make this statement by my advice, do you?" I said. He replied, "I do not." I then said, "I advised with you this morning, did I not?" He replied, "Yes, sir." Then I said, "Did I not inform you that you had a good and substantial defence on the merits of the case?" He answered, "You did. You also told me you would procure my acquittal."

OFFICIALS MAKE A DEFENCE.

CAPTAIN VREDENBURGH ACKNOWLEDGES RECEIVING TELEPHONE MESSAGE, BUT DENIES TIPPING OFF.

Captain Watson Vredenburgh was seen at the Oak-st. station house yesterday.

"Yes," said he, "I received such a message over the telephone, and the person at the other end refusing to give his name, I thought he was faking, so I said: 'Well, if they have a warrant, let them serve it,' and I thought nothing more about it until 11 o'clock at night, when I was informed that Mr. Moss had given out a statement about the incident. All I can say is that not a soul knew what the message was, and for that reason no one from this station could possibly have tipped off the place. I did not even mention it to the sergeant at the desk, and there was no one else around.

"If Mr. Moss will bring any one to swear that I tipped off De Lacy I will give him $1,000. But I see that he does not say that. He only says that it looks suspicious. Suspicious to receive a message over the telephone? I did not know that that was breaking the law.

"I did not think anything more about the message, for the simple reason that I knew there was no poolroom there. My officers went through the place daily, and there was no poolselling there. There was nothing to tip off.

"They say it is strange that Judge Jerome can get evidence and that the police cannot. But the fact is that they brush aside the police evidence against gambling places and hold men in bail on less evidence when it is offered by these private raiders. Why, I had three citizens who testified that they had placed bets in the Tiger saloon, but the magistrate said, 'That is no evidence.' If Jerome had obtained the same evidence the men would have been held in $1,500 bail each.

"My precinct is not perfect. It contains some of the lowest and most dangerous elements of our population, and I am here with my men to preserve the peace, and we do it. There is betting and bookmaking here and there, but there are no poolrooms. When we drive the poolsellers out, they resort to the handbook. One day they are in a hallway, another day in a saloon, then in a cigar store, and so they dodge about, and when we can catch them we arrest them.

"But to return to the subject, I can say emphatically that I did not tip off any place on that message."

Captain John J. Delaney was seen at the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, and said: "I have nothing to add to what I said last night in categorically denying the statement of Superintendent McClintock. What more is there to say?"

Captain Daniel C. Moynihan was said at the West Twentieth-st. station to be away on his vacation, and the sergeant at the desk did not know where he had gone.

HARD BLOW TO TAMMANY.

HOW REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS VIEW THE REVELATIONS BROUGHT ABOUT BY MR. MOSS.

The revelation of close copartnership existing between the Police Department and the gambling house and poolroom operators caused widespread comment in political circles yesterday. While consternation, alarm and demoralization ruled in the Tammany camp, there were the keenest interest and animated speculation among Republicans. The question was asked many times whether the Governor would remove Commissioner Murphy or the Mayor, or both. No one seemed to have any idea just what the Governor would do.

Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach yesterday talked with Robert C. Morris, president of the Republican County Committee; William Barnes, jr., chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee; Charles H. Murray, Judge Blanchard and others. The Senator would not say one word about the police revelations, but it is known that he is much pleased with the situation, and deeply interested in the effect of the telling strike administered by Mr. Moss. The Senator believes that this is a vindication of his frequently expressed opinion that Devery is not fit to be the head of the Police Department, and that he should be legislated out of office.

Among the Republican politicians generally the opinion was expressed that this development would be a death blow to Tammany in the coming campaign. They think that it will do more to determine the mind of the public that the police force as administered by Tammany is irredeemably corrupt, than anything else that could have been done.

Senator Platt and the leaders of the Republican organization, it is understood, will consult with the Governor in due time about the matter, and determine a policy to be pursued in dealing with the matter.

POLICE TELEGRAPH WORKINGS.

SUPERINTENDENT SAYS THAT ANY CITIZEN CAN GET INTO COMMUNICATION WITH A CAPTAIN.

Superintendent Brennan, of the telegraph department of Police Headquarters, gave a very different statement from that which Commissioner Murphy gave. In fact, it was in some respects diametrically opposed to Commissioner Murphy's explanation of the workings of the department. Superintendent Brennan said that there were ten public lines communicating with the Spring-st. exchange, in addition to the police system. Great care was taken in calling up stations at the request of citizens. If a citizen was apparently respectable and wanted to talk to a captain on any business, he was connected with the captain of the precinct he desired. Any official who states his business can get communication with a captain.

Superintendent Brennan said that about two thousand messages daily went over the wires on police business. Of these, about three hundred or four hundred were conversation messages, and no records were kept of them. The various societies, such as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Children's society were connected with precinct commanders without question. Superintendent Brennan said that it was an easy matter for a citizen to reach a commander of a precinct.

Mr. Brennan added that the men who were in the telegraph department on Friday were Lawrence P. Hynes, J. J. Mangin, W. A. Coleman, Francis C. Murphy, John Dunn and J. McMahon. There are policemen detailed to the department. Their hours are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Assistant Superintendent Edward H. Murphy was not at headquarters on Friday. He returned from his vacation yesterday morning.

BOWEN OFF FOR VENEZUELA.

Herbert W. Bowen, who was recently appointed United States Minister to Venezuela to succeed Francis B. Loomis, sailed yesterday for his new post on the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia. Mr. Bowen has been transferred to Venezuela from Persia, to fill the vacancy left by the withdrawal of Minister Loomis, owing to the unpleasantness growing out of the asphalt controversy. Mr. Loomis has been transferred to Portugal.

Since the departure of Minister Loomis from Caracas the American Legation has been in charge of W. W. Russell, the secretary.

Minister Bowen, it was said, had instructions from the State Department regarding the attitude that the United States would maintain in the event of a war between Venezuela and Colombia, which is now threatened. Mr. Bowen would not confirm the report.

Other passengers on the Philadelphia were Señora Maria de Pulido, wife of General José Ignacio de Pulido, who resigned a week ago as Venezuelan Minister of War, and Count and Countess Ivon de la Motte, her son-in-law and daughter. The count comes of an old and prominent family in France.

AMERICAN PROTECTION FOR CHINESE.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 10.—The United States Consul-General, Hezekiah A. Gudger, has publicly notified to the Chinese that they are entitled to the protection of the United States Consulate. He draws attention to the acts of violence committed against them in the recent insurgent raid along the railroad line, and expresses the hope that their rights as foreigners will be in future recognized and respected.

PRISONERS' BAIL RAISED.

JUSTICE JEROME HOLDS THEM DESPITE COUNSEL'S OBJECTIONS.

Interest in the day's developments centred in what Edgar A. Whitney, formerly one of Moss's men, and Burgdorf, arrested on Friday night on a charge of abetting and aiding a criminal act, would do. The men spent the night in the Tombs. Emanuel Friend, Whitney's counsel, was around early to look after the interests of his client. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Jerome at 11 o'clock. Mr. Friend moved for their discharge on the ground that the complaint contained insufficient evidence on which to base a charge.

Justice Jerome denied the motion, after a long argument with the lawyer.

Mr. Friend then moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that Justice Jerome, who issued the warrants for the arrests, had signed them in his capacity as a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions and not as a Magistrate, and that the warrants could be effective only when signed and issued by a City Magistrate. This point was also debated vigorously, and the Justice eventually denied the motion.

LIKE A BURGLAR'S LOOKOUT.

Speaking generally on the complaint, Justice Jerome said:

I hold that these men aided and abetted the gamblers at the alleged poolroom at No. 156 East Twenty-third-st., exactly as a lookout aids and abets burglars in committing a burglary; that when they tipped off these gamblers they were acting in exactly this way, and so are chargeable with the crime of conspiracy.

Mr. Friend attempted to show that the prisoners could not be guilty of conspiracy unless Agent Dillon, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, had himself been the operator of a poolroom, but the justice merely smiled at this line of argument, and took no cognizance of it.

After the arguments were closed Assistant District Attorney Sanford requested Justice Jerome to increase the bail of each of the prisoners from $3,000 to $7,500, on the ground that the District Attorney's office had come in possession of further evidence which would justify making other complaints against the men.

Mr. Friend objected, but again he was overruled by the justice, who said that under the circumstances he would raise the amount of bail to $5,000, and that he would require that eight hours' notice of the names of the bondsmen should be given.

In court Whitney said to a friend: "I don't care for myself, but my associate is entirely innocent."

PRISONERS WITH JEROME AND MOSS.

Whitney and Burgdorf were then taken to the Tombs, and had not been there long before Whitney sent word that he had something to tell Mr. Moss. Both prisoners were taken to Justice Jerome's room, where they were closeted with Messrs. Jerome, Schurman and Moss for about two hours. Before Burgdorf went into Justice Jerome's chambers, Emanuel Friend, his counsel, advised him not to make any statement that might be used against him. Mr. Friend said Burgdorf replied: "I have nothing to tell. I know nothing. Therefore I have nothing to tell."

Justice Jerome about 4:30 p. m. left Whitney and Burgdorf with Mr. Moss, and, in company with Mr. Schurman, went to Police Headquarters, going in by the Mott-st. entrance.

At that hour Police Headquarters is practically closed so far as all the leading officials are concerned. Justice Jerome went straight to the Bureau of Information. Roundsman Rehahn was in charge. Rehahn said that Justice Jerome approached him and asked him a certain question. What that question was Rehahn refused to say. He did say, however, that it had no bearing on the Moss disclosures. Rehahn said he told Justice Jerome he could not answer that question and referred him to Commissioner Murphy. Mr. Murphy had left headquarters some hours previously.

Sergeant Edward Sugden, Deputy Commissioner Devery's righthand man, was in Devery's office when Judge Jerome called. He declares that he did not see Judge Jerome.

LEFT NO WARRANTS.

After the visit of the justice, Roundsman Rehahn left the Bureau of Information and went in and had a long consultation with Sergeant Sugden. He was seated beside the Sergeant when some reporters entered. Sugden was asked if he had seen Justice Jerome. He replied that he had not and had only heard that he had been in the building.

"Did the justice leave any papers or warrants?" the sergeant was asked.

"No," was the reply.

"Where would such papers be left, in case he had any to leave?"

"With Senior Inspector Cortright."

"Well, Cortright is not here."

"There is a captain in charge," replied Sugden. "He is Captain Creamer."

To a reporter Roundsman Rehahn said that Justice Jerome had asked him for Commissioner Murphy's telephone number, and had then left the building. Later it was learned that Justice Jerome had asked Rehahn if there were any warrants there. He was told there were none.

Then he took a memorandum of Chief Clerk Kipp's address and went away.

Inspector Brooks said he did not see the justice. Asked if he would have anything to say concerning the investigation now being made by him in the Telegraph Bureau, the inspector replied:

"I will not have my report ready until Monday, and could not say anything about it yet."

After leaving Police Headquarters Justice Jerome and Mr. Schurman went to the West Thirtieth-st. police station.

STRIKERS ASSAULT POLICEMAN.

THEY HAD BEEN ENJOINED FROM GATHERING AND TURNED ON AN OFFICER WHO TRIED TO DISPERSE THEM.

For some time there has been a strike of the egg candlers and considerable feeling has been engendered between the candlers and the egg merchants. According to the police, Frank Goldstein, a merchant, at the southwest corner of Rivington and Columbia sts., has been the special mark of the strikers.

A meeting of the Candlers' Union had been arranged for last night and Goldstein, hearing of it, secured an injunction from Justice O'Gorman to restrain the strikers from gathering. In spite of the papers having been served on the officers of the union, they congregated at the northwest corner of Rivington and Columbia sts., and the police alleged that Henry Jaeger, twenty-two years old, of No. 23 Delancey-st., and Henry Courlander, twenty-three years old, of No. 234 East Broadway, denounced egg merchants and everybody except egg candlers. They are said to be members of a Socialist labor association.

Goldstein was the especial butt of the speakers, the police say, and it is alleged that the injunction papers were waved defiantly in the air and made light of. When the meeting was at its height a wagon belonging to Goldstein backed up to his place, and in doing so the driver drove his horse into the crowd. This was interpreted as a defiance, and a charge was made for the driver. Policeman Zeeck, of the Union Market station, attempted to quiet the mob, but they turned on him.

Some one telephoned Police Headquarters that a policeman was being murdered, and the Union Market station was communicated with. Captain Schultz, with two detectives and four uniformed policemen, came up on a run and dispersed the crowd. Jaeger and Courlander were arrested and locked up in the Union Market station, charged with conspiracy and intimidation. Jaeger gave his occupation as law student and Courlander said he was a tailor.

CITIZENS UNION GIVES AN EXCURSION.

An excursion was given last night by the VIIIth Assembly District Citizens Union, which was attended by about twelve hundred men, women and children. The barge Columbia had been chartered, and the party sailed from Market-st. and the East River, fifteen miles up the Hudson and back, returning about midnight. James B. Reynolds managed the excursion. Two bands played for the excursionists to dance.

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.

Have you any old gold, silver, platinum, discarded jewelry? A list of dealers can be found in the narrow measure columns.

DILLON'S COMPLAINT.

HE TELLS OF HIS MEETINGS WITH BURGDORF WHICH LED TO THE ARRESTS.

Charles F. Dillon the Parkhurst Society detective, whose labors have resulted in trapping several of the little and big John Does, is twenty-nine years old, and lives at No. 160 Ninth-ave. He is short and stout, with jet black hair and eyes, and wears spectacles. His formal complaint, which led to the arrest of Whitney and Burgdorf, covers many of the facts published yesterday. After relating the beginning of his acquaintance with Whitney, and telling in detail of various sums paid him (Dillon) by Whitney, the complainant says that Dillon on August 5 rang up the detective office of Burgdorf & Whitney, and asked to speak with Whitney, and was informed that he was out. Dillon said: "'Frank' wants to see him."

Continuing, the complaint says:

The person replying over the telephone said he was Burgdorf, and that if it was very important I could come up and see him. I replied that I would come up immediately and did so, and found said Burgdorf there in said office of Burgdorf & Whitney, at No. 25 Broad-st. Said Burgdorf at once greeted me on my entering, and without asking me my business at once sent the boy there away so that we were alone, and said, "Ed is out of town. I have not had a letter from him, and so he will be in soon." I said at once, "I want to talk to you about No. 724 Broadway." Said premises, No. 724 Broadway, was one of the places upon one of the lists heretofore furnished me by said Whitney. I said in substances, "You know the place is one of those being covered. The assault upon McLellan was uncalled for, and now they will have to close down." He replied, "They were fools." I then said, "East Fourteenth-st. is running again. As soon as the society learns of this they have warrants and will make a raid."

Upon one of the lists given me by said Whitney theretofore as above set forth were four places in East Fourteenth-st. Said Burgdorf replied: "We have done all that we could; we have sent the tip, and it's their own fault if they get caught." I then in substance said "that the men doing duty as doorkeepers in the places on the lists furnished me were the greatest fools I had ever seen." Said Burgdorf then replied: "Well, we can't furnish brains." When I left said Burgdorf invited me to call again whenever I was in that neighborhood.

The rooms at No. 724 Broadway referred to by me in my conversation with said Burgdorf were, upon the second day of August, 1901, occupied by certain persons with papers and paraphernalia for the purpose of recording bets upon contests of endurance and speed of horses, and upon that day one McLellan, an agent of said society, while seeking to secure legal evidence against the persons occupying said rooms as aforesaid was therein assaulted.

Mr. Dillon in referring to Whitney said:

I feel very sorry for poor Whitney. He was one of the best men connected with the Parkhurst Society, and did excellent work in the days of the Lexow Committee. When that was over and nearly everybody connected with it had been rewarded Whitney was forgotten and was dropped by every one. He had to do something, and so was almost forced to put in his lot with the gambling element.

HE SWEARS VENGEANCE.

MAN WITH THROAT CUT FROM EAR TO EAR WALKS TO STATION—DESCRIBES HIS ASSAILANT, WHO IS CAPTURED.

"If I ever get over this I'll fix him. His life won't be worth a cent, for I'll kill him if it takes me years to do it," said George Valentine, a printer, of No. 22 West One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st., as he lay dangerously wounded with his throat cut from ear to ear in the Hudson Street Hospital last night. He swore to wreak vengeance on John Murphy, of No. 5 Madison-st., who had slashed him with a razor at Canal and Mott sts.

Sergeant Colton was startled when Valentine, covered with blood, staggered into the Elizabeth-st. station and asked that an ambulance be sent for. He was clutching at his throat trying to stanch the flow of blood. He was carried into the back room, where Doorman Whittington saved him from bleeding to death by tying a towel around the injured man's neck.

Valentine, though weak from loss of blood, gave Detectives Burns and Maloney a description of Murphy, and fifteen minutes later the officers arrested him at Elizabeth and Grand sts. Murphy, too, was covered with blood, and when taken to the station admitted the cutting, and said he was glad of it. The razor was found in his pocket.

The trouble between the men was of long standing. Last night when they met in the saloon at Canal and Mott sts. the old feud was revived. After a fight Valentine left the saloon alone. He had just turned a corner when Murphy, creeping up on him stealthily, slashed his throat with the razor, almost severing the jugular vein. Murphy walked away and Valentine walked to the Elizabeth-st. station.

SALT WATER DAY IN JERSEY.

FARMERS JOURNEY TO WRECK POND—GAMBLERS ALSO GO THERE.

Wreck Pond, Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 10 (Special)—The farmers of Monmouth, Ocean and Burlington counties celebrated Salt Water Day here to-day. The participants in the outing, including the visitors from the nearby resorts, numbered nearly ten thousand. The farmers and their families made up less than one-third of the visitors. Some of the farmers reached the beach soon after sunrise, but it was nearly noon before the last had arrived. Some of the picnickers travelled fifty miles to attend the outing, and had been on the road since yesterday afternoon.

The farmers' wagons were drawn up in line along the beach, the right of the line resting on Sea Girt and the left extending to Wreck Pond. There were nearly five hundred vehicles strung along the beach near the picnic grounds. The collection included all styles from the newest trap down to the carryall introduced a century ago. A number of the young farmers came to the beach on their bicycles, and one had an automobile.

The crowd on the shore was made up of farmers and their families, sightseers from Asbury Park, Spring Lake and other resorts, and gamblers and amusement fakirs from the cities. The gamblers and fakirs got most of the spending money of the farmers, for no attempt was made by the local authorities to drive the crooks off the beach. The amusements provided included a dog circus, a continuous vaudeville show, a merry-go-round and a dancing pavilion. Back in the woods were a number of refreshment booths, where hard cider and whiskey were sold. There were numerous fights.

It is an unwritten law that on Salt Water Day every farmer who attends must take a dip in the sea. There being no bathing houses at Wreck Pond, the farmers used their wagons for bath houses. Curtains were lowered, and just before noon the signal to begin bathing was given. Many of the women wore their wrappers, and after the first waves rolled over them they were obliged to stay under water. The men wore overalls.

After the bath there was a feast, and then the farmers visited their neighbors and talked crops and politics, while the women took in the shows. The celebration continued until dusk, when the start for home was begun.

F. F. PROCTOR'S PLANS.

F. F. Proctor's plans for the coming theatrical season are now complete. The earliest of his theatres to reopen here will be those in Twenty-third-st. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. They will open on next Saturday afternoon, while the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will open its season on Saturday afternoon, August 31. There will be no change in the scale of low prices. Within the last two weeks General Manager J. Austin Fynes and Stage Director Frederic Bond have completed the organization of three additional stock companies, among the members engaged being many well known actors and actresses. The branch of the F. F. Proctor Stock Company which will open his One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street Theatre next Saturday afternoon will present "Forbidden Fruit." The company which opens the season at the Twenty-third Street Theatre the same afternoon has been especially organized with a view to presenting a series of one-act plays—three at each performance—after the plan made popular some seasons ago by Rosina Vokes. This branch of the Proctor stock will produce a number of original comedies, but they will open with a trio of plays which have previously found favor with local theatregoers. Next Saturday's triple bill, which will be continued during the following week, will include "Lincoln's Clemency," founded on an episode in the life of Abraham Lincoln, and written by Logan Paul, who will play the leading role; "Gringoire," which Lawrence Barrett frequently presented, and "A Woman's Won't," pleasantly remembered as a favorite curtain raiser at Daly's Theatre several years ago. The company organized to open the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre on Saturday afternoon, August 31, will present "A Fair Rebel," which Fanny Gillette successfully produced some years ago. This company will revive Joseph Arthur's "Blue Jeans" later on, and will also give "Rosedale" and dramas of that type. The new theatre in Newark, it is expected, will be in readiness to be added to the Proctor circuit in October.

MURPHY ORDERS INQUIRY.

THINKS IT INCREDIBLE THAT CONDITIONS DESCRIBED COULD EXIST IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Police Commissioner Murphy arrived at Headquarters shortly after 9 o'clock. There were plenty of newspaper men on hand to greet him.

"It seems incredible to me that such a story can be true," said the Commissioner. "I cannot believe it. I do not see how it would be possible to use the exclusive police wires for such purposes."

"What are you going to do about it?" he was asked.

"I have had no official report as yet, you know," said he. "Sometimes when the newspapers can't get the exact facts they do the best they can. I used to be a compositor, and I know something about how it is. As soon as I get the routine work out of the way I shall investigate this matter."

Colonel Kipp, the chief clerk, then whispered to the Commissioner, and Mr. Murphy appeared to take a fresh interest. He rang a bell for an extra stenographer, and ordered that a list of the telephone operators on duty Friday be furnished. Later the Commissioner said that he had given Inspector Brooks orders to make an investigation in the telegraph bureau. He said that the inspector was taking sworn statements of the men in the telegraph bureau, and that they would be forwarded to the District Attorney. The Commissioner would then ask for a criminal investigation.

"Will you send these statements if the evidence does not warrant?"

"I will send them, anyway. I will let him decide what to do. I will go as far as he does to clarify the existing conditions, if found to be true."

"Where is Devery?" the Commissioner was asked.

"I understand that he is in Saratoga on a short vacation. He left, I believe, on the afternoon of Thursday, and will stay there for some time, coming down every Wednesday night, to be here on Thursday for the police trials. I only understand this, you know."

"Do you think he will hasten his return owing to the charges?"

"I don't think he will. I don't see why he should for a few statements published in the morning newspapers."

The Commissioner said he hadn't heard from the Deputy Commissioner on the charges.

The Commissioner summoned Superintendent Brennan, of the Telegraph Bureau, before him and Mr. Brennan said that he kept a record of every message that went through the bureau. He said that no such messages as were mentioned in Mr. Moss's statement had gone through on Friday, and also that he had never received any orders to allow a citizen named Whitney, or anyone else, to use the telephone.

Asked again concerning the alleged order for Whitney to use the telephone, the Commissioner said that no such order would go out unless he gave it. When asked if the men in the Telegraph Bureau would not recognize an order from Devery he said that they would not.

Colonel Murphy was asked if he had seen the published list of pool rooms alleged to be running under police protection. He looked shocked, and said:

"I have personal knowledge that many of them were closed weeks ago."

"What are your rules with reference to the use of police telephones?" he was asked.

"There are no rules save those which provide that the police telephones shall be restricted to the use of the police, and that they shall be operated only by the precinct captains or the man in charge of the desk at the station."

Commissioner Murphy was later communicated with over the telephone and told that Whitney had confessed. His only reply was that he trusted they had at length caught "John Doe."

NO CLOTHES FOR DEAD MAN.

EX-GOVERNOR NEWELL'S BODY IN STATE HOUSE AT TRENTON CLAD IN UNDERWEAR ONLY.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 10.—Attired only in a suit of underwear, the body of the late ex-Governor W. F. Newell of New-Jersey lies in one of the rooms of the State House awaiting a disposition the nature of which seems to be uncertain. Ex-Governor Newell died in a boarding house at Allentown, N. J., last Thursday. At his bedside were his niece, Mrs. Thomas H. Edmunds; his brother-in-law, William Van Dusen, and his grandson, William A. Newell, jr. The latter, who is eighteen years old, took charge of the body. Securing the services of a local undertaker, he had his grandfather's body sent to this city. That the body was coming here was supposed to be a secret, but it became known, and Adjutant-General Oliphant visited Governor Voorhees, and they decided that the body should be taken to the State House and a guard from the State militia placed over it. Crepe was also draped over the front of the Capitol. This display created the impression that the body was lying in state, and hundreds of people visited the State House. They were stopped by the military guard.

It was admitted by the Trenton undertaker who took charge of the body on its arrival that nothing but a suit of underwear covered it. In this condition the body of Dr. Newell was taken to the State House, and in this condition it still lies. In explanation of this, it is said that more clothing would be in the way of men employed in embalming.

When asked if it was true that there was a question as to who would defray the burial expenses, the undertaker said that there was. Mrs. John U. Jordan, wife of Lieutenant Jordan, of the United States army, who is ex-Governor Newell's daughter, is now on her way to this country from the Philippines, and is expected to reach Trenton Monday or Tuesday. The body will be held until then, and its final disposal left to Mrs. Jordan. If her arrival is delayed longer than Tuesday, the body will be placed in a vault temporarily. It is probable that before this is done it will be clothed.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE BROOKLYN.

WITH THE DEPARTURE OF THE INGALLS THE SERVICE CEASES.

With the sailing of the transport Ingalls for Manila from Pier No. 15, at Montague-st., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the United States transport service from Brooklyn has come to an end. It was started at the time of the Spanish-American War, and for two years no pier in Brooklyn or New-York was more crowded with business than was Pier No. 22, at Pacific-st., which was the headquarters of the service up to the time the McClellan left for the Philippines a month ago. Great pressure was brought to bear on the War Department to continue the service in Brooklyn, but it was unavailing. As a compromise the department decided to run a monthly service between this city and Manila, but for that some pier will be leased in Manhattan.

Pier No. 15, in Brooklyn, which was leased for one month only, especially for the loading of the Ingalls, will be surrendered next Thursday and the last vestige of the Quartermaster's Department will be removed from Brooklyn. Several tons of freight which could not be crowded into the Ingalls is still on the pier. It will probably be forwarded by some tramp steamer.

The monthly transport service between Manhattan and Manila will not be started much before November. The first boat to leave here will be the Buford, now on her way from San Francisco to Manila. The next will be the Kilpatrick, also in the Pacific waters at present. The third will be the Crook, now undergoing alterations in a South Brooklyn shipyard. In all about ten transports will be used in the service between this port and Manila.

NEWS OF THE STORES.

STERN BROTHERS, West Twenty-third-st., are showing ladies' tailor made suits suitable for street, travelling, seashore and mountain wear; ladies' shirt waists and misses' golf and rainy day skirts and cotton waists at reduced prices. They have also Irish point, Renaissance and ruffled net lace and curtains at lowered prices.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, West Twenty-third-st., offer for this week especial reductions in white waists. Included in the list are women's white lawn shirt waists, trimmed with insertions of embroidery or of lace, and open front or back, and women's white lawn shirt waists trimmed with insertions of embroidery back and front. The prices at which they are offered are such that customers who wish to get them must go early. The same thing may be said of many other things at this well equipped store.

GEORGE C. FLINT COMPANY, Nos. 43, 45 and 47 West Twenty-third-st., near Broadway, announce great bargains in mahogany for bedrooms. In addition to odd pieces, they have suites, toilet tables and chiffoniers, all much reduced, all in rich mahogany, some carved and some inlaid, and all perfectly made and finished. They must be sold to make room for new goods, arriving daily from the Flint factory, Nos. 154 and 156 West Nineteenth-st. Special reductions, too, have been made for this week in fine French plate mirrors, and in Oriental carpets, including large Osmanias and Sultanabads.

HAHNE & CO., Newark, N. J., will move from their old store to their new one in two weeks. The moving has several times been deferred, and this has made the firm determined to put the prices on their goods so low that almost nothing need be carried to the new quarters. Their customers, it is needless to say, have profited by the sale, taking advantage of the opportunity to buy many things which they do not need just at this time, but which they might later have to pay much more for.

Financial.

The Financial World.

Prices are generally down a couple of points from the close last week, but they are higher than the mid-week quotations; for in the fore-part of the week there was a decline, and later came a rather sharp rally; which again, weakened Friday afternoon and yesterday. That is the history of the week. Indications are that something very like it, will be the history of several weeks to come.

The general sentiment in the Street is bearish, temporarily. Furthermore, there is a considerable element of absenteeism—so many people more or less important in speculation away off on vacation. While the one makes for lower prices, the other makes for dull trade. Just at present, there is not much news coming out from day to day calculated to enliven trade, even if everybody were at his post; or if it did enliven it, the activity would be at the expense of prices.

There is no trouble with railroad earnings. Not only are they showing increases over the phenomenal figures of last year, but the consensus of opinion is that they will continue to do so through the first three months of the fiscal year; that is, through July, August and September. If the temper of the public were less apprehensive than it is, a bull market could be worked up on this. The average investor and speculator would think it was good enough to buy on anyhow. This typical individual, however, has been thrown into a dubious mood by the crop damage and labor troubles. He does not respond with enthusiasm to the efforts of bull leaders. He does not in the bond market any more than in stocks, which is always considered a sign of some import.

The difficulty is, that at this juncture there is no way of measuring the extent of the crop damage, or how serious the labor disturbances will prove. That is where the doubt comes in which deadens speculation. We are, however, getting to know every day a little more about the first item of our troubles; and the situation does not improve on acquaintance, which is not encouraging for the market. It seems that former minimum estimates of the corn yield will have to be dropped a little lower; it being asserted that the estimate of 1,500 million bushels—the lowest made ten days ago—is too high. In fact this seems now to be the maximum estimate. The main loss, of course, falls on Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa; while Oklahoma, and parts of States east of the Mississippi, stand the rest. The Government report, issued yesterday, it must be borne in mind, is but one estimate in the great mass of estimates on the same matter. It is not more conclusive, or less, than the work of experts and others in the service of large firms whose financial interests call for the best crop information.

Admitting the great damage done, we have to consider on the other side, the compensations. There is a big wheat crop, and a sure demand for all we have to sell in Europe, where the wheat yield this season is poor. It is the opinion of people whose judgment is usually correct on these matters, that wheat is bound to sell much higher. If this be true, the farmers who have wheat to sell will make up much of their corn loss. In the Northwest, where wheat is the principal crop, the farmer should do very well indeed on conditions like the present. Then again, in the corn belt, rains came in time to save fodder crops and grass; enough, at least, to enable all but the worst sufferers, to carry their cattle through the fall and winter. They probably won't be carried through in prime condition for the spring market; but if carried through at all, it is better than having them rushed to market in an immature state now. Finally, the farmer is vastly better off to-day than he was in '94, when the last corn crop failure occurred. He has had several good years in succession, whereas the losses of '94 came on the top of some very bad years.

These facts are to be considered in offset to the admitted destructive work of the drouth; and will mitigate, to a considerable extent, what is really a serious disaster.

In respect to the strike, it is obvious that no living being can tell at this time how far it will extend, how long it will last, or how much it will cost the parties to it. It may peter out with comparatively little disturbance; or it may last long and be very serious. One thing there can be little or no doubt about—the Amalgamated Association will be beaten in the end; for it has declared war—a strike is an industrial war—on a theoretical idea, not on a substantial grievance relating to hours of labor or wages. Neither the one nor the other is in dispute. Theoretical ideas are great things for oratory. "Your liberties are in danger; you are battling for freedom," shout the labor leaders; and Mr. Gompers compares the fight to the struggle in South Africa. This was an ominous comparison for the Amalgamated; since the contest referred to, while costly for the one, for the other is entire destruction. Mr. Gompers may ponder this fact.

Referring to particular stocks, it will be noted that Atchison finds strong support around 70; and friends of the property assert that despite the corn shortage, the road will earn as much this fiscal year as last. Southern Pacific is another stock which holds up well, for on the market's weak days some interest seems willing to pick up the stock. The earnings of the road are simply immense; and the time cannot be far off when the spending of everything over interest requirements for improvements will stop, and the payment of dividends begin. The Southern is the greatest asset the Union Pacific owns, and it was the acquirement of control of the road which caused the prediction that Union Pacific would sell as high as Burlington—which was then 140. As to Union Pacific itself, the directors acted conservatively, as was known they would do, in keeping the dividend down to 4 per cent. St. Paul's earnings are the largest in the history of the road, and will doubtless continue to be for some time to come. Outside of the railroads, the steady support the steel stocks receive at current figures is generally commented on. In the gas stocks, one of the regulation drives at People's Gas knocked it off several points, the instrument being the regulation motion before Judge Tuley (a familiar name in these matters), questioning the company's legal status; and Consolidated Gas rather lags for the time, but all the same there is a melon preparing to be cut.

Some individual stocks may advance because of conditions special to them; but the market as whole does not promise at this time much better than dulness and irregularity.

CUTHBERT MILLS.