cept the nomination for Borough President or Controller, he said:

"It would be a great sacrifice for me to give up my business for the Mayoralty, and I could not make the sacrifice for any other office."

Mr. Hendrix last night declared positively that he would not accept the Mayoralty nomination. He said:

"I am not a candidate for the nomination. I have no desire for it, and could not accept it if I were nominated."

Before Mr. Hendrix gave out the above statement one of the Democratic leaders said that Willoughby Street was aware that Mr. Hendrix could not accept the nomination, and that they knew what they were doing when they presented his name.

Alexander E. Orr indignantly denied that he was a candidate for the Tammany Hall nomination, and said his name was used without authority.

"It is entirely wrong for them to use my name," he declared. "There was no authority for it, and I don't know who is responsible for its mention. I am not a candidate for Mayor. Quite the reverse. I don't think any proposition of the kind is seriously mooted. My views are well known on that subject. I am heartily in sympathy with the Citizens Union movement. You can say that they used my name without my desire."

HOPE FOR HARMONY SMALL.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TODAY TO REACH AN AGREEMENT AMONG ANTI-TAMMANY FORCES IN BROOKLYN.

That some compromise on the question of a nominee for Borough President can be reached to-day between the radical element of the Citizens Union and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and the Coffey Democracy is the only possibility for perfect fusion among the anti-Tammany forces in Kings County this fall. The possibility last night seemed remote. Every indication yesterday was that the committee of forty-three of the Citizens Union would to-night carry out the programme agreed upon at an early hour yesterday morning to put an independent local ticket in the field. This action will be opposed most vigorously by the members of the committee who represent the element composing the Citizens Union in Brooklyn four years ago. But this element comprises only a little over one-third of the committee of forty-three, which is controlled by single taxers.

What makes it more probable that an agreement cannot be reached between these men and the other fusionists is that they are not only determined to have a candidate for Borough President, if they can bring it about, who will be an active supporter of their ideas, but, as they distinctly told Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff on Saturday night, they also demand other important places on the ticket.

Because of the disagreement with the conferees of the Citizens Union, the conferees of the other fusion forces, who met last Saturday, adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock. This was done in the hope that M. J. Flaherty and his colleagues might be persuaded to accept the conclusions of the other fusion elements on the subject of borough president. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff's attempts to pacify them on Saturday night seemed to have resulted in a failure. However, certain of the members of Mr. Flaherty's conference committee, who are not so settled in their convictions as he, will attend the joint meeting of the conferees at Mr. Woodruff's house this afternoon. The chance that some outside candidate can be agreed upon who will be acceptable to the Republicans, the Coffeyites and the German-American Union, and a majority of Mr. Flaherty's conferees, is so small that to all, except the most sanguine, it seemed last evening to be impossible.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Coffey Democracy is a most important element of the fusion forces. It was for that reason he agreed to the nomination of Rufus L. Scott for borough president. Mr. Flaherty and his colleagues declare that any member of the Coffey Democracy would be distasteful to them on the ground that he would be opposed to their doctrines. Frank Harvey Field, of the old element of the Citizens Union, expressed the hope last night that a compromise might be made on J. Edward Swanstrom, a former school commissioner. Mr. Swanstrom is a Coffey man, and for that reason would be hardly acceptable from Mr. Flaherty's point of view, although he is also enrolled in the Citizens Union.

Mr. Woodruff last night said that he would still hope that at the conference at his home this afternoon the Citizens Union representatives could be induced to come to some amicable agreement in the selection of a candidate for borough president. If Rufus L. Scott is not acceptable he can see no reason why the Citizens Union people should not compromise on J. Edward Swanstrom.

"Mr. Swanstrom," he said, "has had a public career, and has a perfectly clean record. He would make an admirable candidate, and would poll a big vote. I fear, however, that the single tax advocates in the conference committee cannot be placated. They seem to subordinate all things to their theories."

Although Mr. Flaherty declares absolutely that he has the promise of Mr. Appleton to run for borough president on an independent ticket, should the Citizens Union place one in the field, politicians consider it improbable that Mr. Appleton would consent. When he was asked by a Tribune reporter whether he had made any promises he diplomatically replied:

"It would be out of place to talk about such a matter. Mr. Low wouldn't do it."

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

ANTI-TAMMANY.

October 1—Republican County Convention for New-York, Murray Hill Lyceum, 8:30 p. m.; Greater New-York Democracy's City Convention.

October 2—Republican Borough Convention for Manhattan, Murray Hill Lyceum, 8:30 p. m.; Greater New-York Democracy's County Convention, evening.

October 3—Republican Borough Convention for The Bronx, Union Republican Club, No. 1,004 Boston Road, 8:30 p. m.

October 4—Executive committee of German-American Reform Union, Grand Central Palace, 8:30 p. m.

October 7—Republican Assembly District conventions.

October 8—Republican Aldermanic District conventions.

TAMMANY.

October 3—City Convention, Grand Central Palace.

October 8—Assembly District conventions.

October 9—Bronx Borough conventions.

October 10—County and Borough conventions.

RACE ISSUE IN MARYLAND.

DEMOCRATS RAISE THE CRY FOR WHITE MEN'S GOVERNMENT AT GORMAN'S INSTANCE.

Baltimore, Sept. 29 (Special).—The Democrats are going to make the race question the dominant issue in this campaign. By the cry of "negro domination" they expect to secure control of the legislature and elect Arthur P. Gorman United States Senator. The keynote of the campaign was sounded yesterday at the Frederick County Democratic Convention. Frederick is the home of General L. Victor Baughman, chief lieutenant for Gorman in Western Maryland, and a probable candidate for Governor two years hence. Baughman controlled the county convention and dictated the resolutions, which declare:

That we firmly believe this government to be a white man's government, which ought to be controlled by white men only, and we cordially invite the co-operation of all our fellow citizens who do not wish to see the State controlled by the votes of the illiterate and lawless negroes to unite with us in electing the Democratic ticket, so that white supremacy will be assured.

Baughman in a speech urged Democrats to get together, as this was a fight to determine whether or not white men should rule Maryland. The Democrats have not yet held any mass meetings in any part of the State, but Baughman, no doubt at Gorman's suggestion, has given the spellbinders the cue. Meanwhile, the Democratic police in this city are arresting negroes by the wholesale and sending them to jail until after registration time. The Illiterate Election law is also intended to disfranchise thousands of them.

PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

Washington, Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt attended divine services to-day at the Grace Reformed Church, his chosen house of worship, accompanied by his daughter Ethel and his son Kermit. The little building was even more crowded than a week ago, when Mr. Roosevelt first appeared there as President. Every pew was filled, and chairs were placed in the aisles and about the rear of the room. A knot of persons collected outside the door, and several availed themselves of seats in the window sills. The President and his children arrived at exactly 11 o'clock, after the building had filled, having walked from the White House. Without ceremony or ostentation he took his seat, in the second row at the left of the middle section. At the close of the services the congregation remained standing while the President left the building.

MONEY IN IT FOR THE BOSS

ANTI-CROKER LEAGUE CHARGES HIM WITH ENRICHING HIMSELF OUT OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

In preparation for the return of Richard Croker to this country the Anti-Croker League prepared an open letter to him, in which was made the statement that he had arranged with Van Wyck, as a preliminary to his nomination for Mayor, to "stand by the organization," and, inferentially, to make money for the boss while he was away attending to his English country home. The letter also charges that there was money for the squire in nearly, if not quite, every municipal contract that has been let under the present administration, and that Croker, through his subordinates in Tammany, is using the city and its government for his private financial gain.

Out of consideration for the memory of President McKinley, the league says, the letter was withheld until this time. A copy was presented to Mr. Croker last evening for his inspection, and he was asked if he had anything to say about the charges contained in it. He refused even to read it. The letter follows:

OPEN LETTER TO RICHARD CROKER.

New-York, September 28, 1901.

Sir: The Anti-Croker League takes the occasion of your return to show that your coming portends public calamity, and by means of this open letter to warn the people of their danger.

Four years ago you came back from your English refuge, likewise on the eve of a Mayoralty election. Your visit resulted in a political pestilence, which has ever since sorely afflicted our unfortunate city. That you alone are responsible for that municipal plague will be demonstrated by the following facts:

On the evening of September 29, 1897, at the Murray Hill Hotel, you determined on the nomination of Robert A. Van Wyck for Mayor of greater New-York.

You had Van Wyck before you in your private apartment, and you asked him bluntly if he would "stand by the organization" in the event of his nomination and election for Mayor on the Tammany ticket. Van Wyck assured you that he would "stand for anything" that you or the organization might want of him as Mayor.

After receiving that assurance from Van Wyck you uttered substantially the following memorable words:

"I need money badly—I must have money. There's lots of money to be made during the next city administration. If I make any money, Bob, I will take care of you."

It is plain as the noonday sun that in giving expression to those words you implanted the germs which have impregnated our whole governmental system with political leprosy. When Van Wyck left you that evening he said that his highest ambition would be to so conduct himself in office that at the end of his term you would regard him as your best friend.

Van Wyck was true to his vow, but at what a terrible sacrifice to this community! He surrendered the vast interests of the richest, most populous and greatest city on this continent to your mercenary control, and you have made the most unmercifully use of your opportunity.

In the light of the secret history here revealed it becomes self-evident that you, Richard Croker, are the primal source, the fountain head, of all the political evils that have disgraced the administration of Mayor Van Wyck. Your declaration that "There is lots of money to be made," and that you "Need and must have money," and that you will "take care" of him who helped you to "make money," was the cue to let loose upon the city the hungry horde of Tammany vampires who have held a high carnival of crime during the last four years.

We charge to your unscrupulous greed the development of the system of organized official blackmail which honeycombs the Police Department. Your trusted and confidential lieutenants, headed by that illiterate ruffian Devery, are the leading spirits in the coalition between the police and the vicious elements of the city. The tribute collected from the profits of shame and of illegal gambling did not stick to the fingers of wardmen. The major portion of it went "higher up" to the "top," to "John Doe," and when we reach the top and find the genuine "John Doe" we recognize your features, and there is no case of mistaken identity about it, either.

Because you needed money to support yourself in leading the life of a profligate absentee landlord you had your confidential friends appointed chiefs of departments, to act as your agents in perverting the public interests to subserve your private interests. To enrich you, they bargained away public favors to the highest bidders. All of them were engaged in a conspiracy "to make money" at the expense of the taxpayers. There was:

Money for you in the Ramapo job.
Money for you in the Ice Trust job.
Money for you in the auto-truck job.
Money for you in the garbage contract job.
Money for you in the old Athletic Club Building job.
Money for you in Meyer's auction sale jobs.
Money for you in "Andy" Freedman's bonding jobs.
Money for you in Kane & Co. contract jobs.
Money for you in Horgan & Slattery's jobs.
Money for you in Roebling's fireproofing jobs.
Money for you in Naughton & Co.'s contract jobs.
Money for you in Fire Department jobs.
Money for you in Dock Department jobs.
Money for you in Highway Department jobs.
Money for you in Buildings Department jobs.
Money for you in Police Department jobs.

In addition to all these sources of illicit revenue and various other "rake offs" too numerous to mention, you pocketed the largest part of the assessments levied on county and judicial candidates in 1897 and 1899, and of the campaign contributions from individuals and corporations, aggregating over $250,000. Your return at this time can only be for the purpose of repeating your performance of four years ago in securing the election of a Mayor who will furnish you with money making opportunities. The honest citizens of New-York now see through your game, and will take good care to defeat your predatory plans.

Enough has been shown to prove that in you is personified the genius of municipal debauchery, and that to your venal political activity is to be traced the alliance between infamy and government, under which for four years moral anarchy was legalized and the safeguards of law and order were subverted. History supplies no parallel to the degrading travesty of government you have inspired and maintained. It has proved a libel on our civilization.

Now that the voters have your exact measure, it is not likely that they will license you, through another Mayoralty term, to be their tribute taking tyrant. On the contrary, they are preparing for a revolution of public spirit that shall put an end to Crokerism, crime and corruption. They are determined to destroy the Tammany system of brigandage which has made the government of the city of New-York the costliest in the world. They are going to have a municipal housecleaning that shall sweep you—and the whole brood of public jobbers hatched under your protecting wings—from place and power.

By order of the executive committee,

OTTO KEMPNER, President.
WM. O'GORMAN, Jr., Secretary.

MARINE'S BULLET KILLED.

MAN WHO WAS SHOT WHEN TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM STEAMSHIP PIER DIES.

Charles P. Miner, the naval prisoner who tried to escape from the guard that was taking him aboard a steamer at the Old Dominion Line pier on Saturday night, and was shot by Sergeant Edward P. Hooley, of the marine corps, died last night.

GERMANS CELEBRATE IN SONG.

GREAT GATHERING AT THE FESTIVAL OF THE UNITED SINGERS IN BROOKLYN—M'KINLEY'S MEMORY HONORED.

It is estimated that twenty-five thousand persons were present yesterday afternoon when the United Singers of Brooklyn celebrated German Day in Prospect Park. A special musical programme, selected with reference to the death of President McKinley, was given. It was concluded by the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the President's favorite hymn, by the singers and the entire audience. The effect was most impressive.

Before going to the grandstand, at 3 o'clock, the singers went to the flower garden in the park and placed wreaths about the busts of Beethoven and Mozart.

The musical programme was as follows:

Dead March from "Saul" ..... Handel
Chorus—"Der Barde" (The Bard) ..... Silcher
(In memoriam of our late President.)
Overture—"Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Conducted by Arthur Claassen.
Chorus—"Der Tag des Herrn" (The Lord's Own Day) ..... Kreutzer
Polonaise (E flat) ..... F. Liszt
Chorus—"Beim Liebchen zu Haus" (There's No Place Like Home) ..... Pfeil
Introduction—Third act "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Chorus—"Robin Adair" ..... Arranged by Dudley Buck
Chorus and orchestra—"Deutscher Sang und deutsches Wort" ..... Arthur Claassen

Park Commissioner Brower received an illuminated certificate of membership in the United Singers. It was presented to him by August Tiemann, the president, who said that Mr. Brower had been made an honorary member on account of the many courtesies which he had extended to the United Singers.

WATER FRAUD COVERED UP

ACCOUNTS COMMISSIONERS' "SEARCHING EXAMINATION" ATTACKED.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION REPORT SAYS THE CITY LOSES THOUSANDS BY FRAUD AND WASTE IN REGISTER'S BUREAU.

"The value of the metered water delivered to consumers during the period 1879-'90, inclusive, on the basis of the reports made by the chief engineer, was $11,246,162. During the same period the Water Register accounted for but $7,138,790, which sum includes not only the amount actually collected by him, but the amount due the city and returned by him as arrears. There is, therefore, a discrepancy between the amount apparently due the city in that period and the amount actually accounted for to the city of $4,107,372."

This is only one of many startling revelations in the analysis made by Frederick B. De Berard on the report of the Commissioners of Accounts regarding their examination of the affairs of the Water Register's office which was sent to Mayor Van Wyck on September 3. This analysis substantiates in a general manner the charges in the grand jury's presentment on the Water Department, made in November, 1900. It was submitted to D. Le Roy Dresser, president of the Merchants' Association, published in pamphlet form, and on Saturday last sent, together with a letter containing a resolution of the Board of Directors of the organization, to Mayor Van Wyck.

In November, 1900, the grand jury made a presentment charging, among other things, that the revenues of the Water Department were inadequate, and that the administrative results were unsatisfactory. This presentment called for a searching investigation into the affairs of the Water Department, and the examination devolved upon the Commissioners of Accounts, who liberally applied the whitewash over the grand jury's charges and placed themselves on record as saying that the Water Register Bureau was properly conducted. Mr. De Berard's report reveals a startling inefficiency in the management of the bureau, and tends to show that the report of the Commissioners of Accounts is not only erroneous and fallacious, but that they suppressed essential evidence indicating a general condition of fraud, waste and enormous diversion of the proper water revenues; that the findings of the grand jury, as set forth in the report of the commissioners, are garbled, and that the Commissioners of Accounts did not conduct the "searching examination" demanded by the presentment of the grand jury.

In 1895 (under the Strong administration), a large number of inspectors were discharged from the Bureau of Water Register for making false reports. Mr. De Berard says he learns on authority which he deems wholly credible that many of those inspectors have been re-employed by the present Water Register. He further says there is much evidence indicating that many premises having meters and subject to meter charges are falsely reported by the inspectors. These false reports are made by removing the property from the meter class to the regular rate class; by falsifying the meters themselves so that their dials shall record less than the quantity of water actually used, and by arbitrary average annual charges, the ostensible meter readings being wholly fictitious and arbitrarily adjusted to conform to the agreed charge. Mr. De Berard says he has direct personal knowledge of these facts.

According to his report a meter was ordered placed upon certain business premises. The inspector represented to the firm that the annual meter charges would be from $150 to $200, and said that for a bonus of $200, and the annual payment of $60, all annual charges would be paid, and the premises reported in the "regular rate" class. Had this proposition been accepted the premises would have been rated on the Water Register's books at about $20 a year. Mr. De Berard alleges, the inspector would have pocketed a bonus of about $40 a year, and the city would have been defrauded of about $140 a year, the difference between the meter charge actually paid, $160, and the "regular rate" of about $20.

Regarding the falsifying of meters to record less than the quantity of water actually used, thereby reducing the cost to the property owner and defrauding the city, Mr. De Berard says: "The proprietor of a prominent hotel in this city, after experiencing the power of annoyance possessed by inspectors, and being compelled to pay blackmail to avoid frequent unfounded charges of violating the smoke ordinance, was visited by an inspector of the Water Department, who had in his possession the city seal, whereby meters are closed to prevent tampering. The proposal was made to him by the inspector that upon the payment of $175 he would open the meter, falsify the register to the extent of $350 by changing the reading of the dial to that extent, and reattach the city seal after closing the meter, thereby making detection of the fraud impossible."

Mr. De Berard expresses a firm belief that the city would realize yearly (if the Water Register's office was conducted in a businesslike way) from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 more water revenue than it does now. In referring to the fixed arbitrary annual meter charges, he presents by way of explanation the following tables collated from the records of the Water Department:

	Breweries.		Offices.		Hotels.	
	No. of meters.	Daily average, gals.	No. of meters.	Daily average, gals.	No. of meters.	Daily average, gals.
1879	153	10,323	—	—	282	4,830
1880	235	4,501	421	1,223	307	4,037
1881	269	4,413	1,478	957	314	4,902
1882	288	4,826	1,655	929	336	5,092
1883	302	5,001	1,760	937	336	5,082
1884	318	4,980	1,785	936	343	4,977
1885	324	5,228	1,820	946	347	4,892
1886	336	5,044	1,880	973	353	4,796
1887	350	4,803	1,932	943	358	4,740
1888	380	4,482	2,006	957	367	4,689
1889	388	4,503	2,027	953	369	4,618
1890	405	4,390	2,100	950	387	4,442
1891	414	4,498	2,145	943	399	4,381
1894	480	4,575	2,890	943	435	4,713

He says about these tables:

The second year shows a violent reduction in the average consumption of two of the classes shown. While the number of meters in breweries, bottling establishments, etc., increased over 53 per cent, the apparent effect of that large increase was not an increase in the total revenue, but an actual loss of one-third of the revenue previously derived from a much smaller number of consumers.

Thereafter the number of meters fluctuated greatly during fourteen years, but the annual average consumption did not fluctuate. It remained practically fixed, despite the erratic changes in the number and the proportionate capacity of the members of the class. This indicates either a mathematical miracle or an arbitrary, prearranged charge.

Mr. De Berard has many interesting things to say about the system of bookkeeping in the Water Register's office. He says:

The Water Register's accounts do not exhibit the aggregate amount actually due the city and properly chargeable against consumers; do not insure that the actual charges to individual accounts are the amounts properly chargeable; do not insure that the cash payments truly correspond with the proper amounts of the accounts cancelled by such payments, and finally, the system permits thousands of unpaid accounts to accumulate during a long period of years, buried in thousands of ancient ledgers and subject to cancellation and falsification without danger of detection.

A MERCHANT'S SON MISSING.

The police were asked last night to look for Abraham Widman, nineteen years old, who has been missing from his home, No. 134 West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., since September 24. The request was made by the young man's father, James Widman, a drygoods merchant at No. 316 Church-st.

When the head is wrong, everything is wrong. Make the head and heart right with Dr Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

NON-PARTISANSHIP THE HOPE

PRAISE FOR LOW FROM MINISTERS—NO NEED FOR APOLOGY WITH HIM AS MAYOR, THEY SAY.

Many ministers yesterday found occasion to comment in their sermons on the the political situation in this city. The general hope was that the fusion of the reform forces would be a real fusion. The nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor was praised and Mr. Low personally was highly spoken of. The belief was expressed that his election would mean a clean, self-respecting city government, bearing hard on none except lawbreakers, open or secret—one of which all the citizens of New-York could be proud.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. CROWE, in the Church of the Eternal Hope—During the last mayoralty campaign I said nothing on the issue, for I felt that the cause of good government was hopeless. I do not now feel that the redemption of our city is assured, but there is hope. My hope, not only for the good issue of this campaign, but for the future of our Republic, is the independent vote. I refer, not wholly, but especially, to the independent municipal vote; to the freedom from partisan dictation in the management of great cities. City government is intrinsically different from national government. They do not deal with the same problems. There is no more reason why partisan politics should enter into the management of a city than why it should be thrust into the management of a railroad or a university or a church. Your Republicanism would not be questioned because you voted for a Democrat as bank president or college president. It should no more be questioned because you voted for a Democrat as Mayor. As a lifelong and unswerving Republican, I would have been greatly pleased to vote for a Democrat; but I am satisfied and delighted with the nomination. Mr. Low was selected because he is the man for the place. He has battled the Republican machine in time past, with sufficient vigor to allay the wildest Democratic fear that partisanship will ever influence him. We have tried him, and we know him. Few things are certain, especially in politics—but one of those few certain things is that his administration will be just and fair and honorable, in which the greatest good to the greatest number will be jealously guarded. With him as our Mayor, New-Yorkers will face the world without apology.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church—We cannot have a Christian city without the widest diffusion of intelligence. Ignorance and religion have no relations but those of mutual antagonism. Superstition may have concord with stupidity, but religion demands intellectual enlightenment. The education of the people, therefore, is of incalculable importance. A municipality which does not provide ample facilities for the instruction of children and youth is thus far pagan, and not Christian. The company of bandits, who, under the temporary sanction of authority, leave fifty thousand children in this city without the means of acquiring a common school education, while they pillage the town for the munitions of their ungodly warfare, deserve the contempt of every thoughtful citizen. If there were no severer count in the indictment against them, this fact ought to be sufficient to bury them beneath the wrath of an aroused populace.

The Rev. Dr. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church—The greatest menace to American life to-day springs not from the fermenting corruption of socialism or anarchy, but from the torpid indifference of selfish respectability. "The great causes of God and humanity," says a modern writer, "are not defeated by the hot assaults of the devil, but by the slow, crushing, glacierlike mass of indifferent nobodies." God's causes are never destroyed by being blown up, but by being sat upon. It is this apathetic temper that is the real citadel which every great reform movement must in the last event carture to attain permanent victory. It is the inert citizenship of New-York to-day, settled down upon the lees of its selfish pleasure, that is the real problem of clean government, and not the fermenting masses of population in the seething tenement districts.

STRIKE IMMINENT IN FALL RIVER.

UNLESS INCREASE IN PAY IS GRANTED, OPERATIVES WILL QUIT WORK ON OCTOBER 7.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 29.—Secretary Whitehead of the Textile Council, having received no reply from the manufacturers in regard to the 5 per cent increase in wages asked by the operatives, called a special meeting of the council, which was held this afternoon in Textile Hall. It was unanimously agreed, in view of the present conditions of the cloth market and of the fact that two mills of the city within a week have advanced wages 5 per cent, that the other mills could afford to take the same action.

It was voted that the council insist upon a 5 per cent increase in wages, and a meeting was called for next Wednesday night. In case the council receives no reply to its demand before that time the members voted to recommend to their various unions that they refuse to work after Monday, October 7, at the present rate of wages.

BOSTON FACES A BIG STRIKE.

THE TRANSPORTATION TRADES COUNCIL THREATENS TO CALL OUT TWENTY THOUSAND MEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Sept. 29.—Unless the New-York and Boston Dispatch and Earle & Prew express companies grant the concessions asked by their striking employes before Wednesday morning, all union men connected with transportation here will quit work. This decision was made by the Boston Transportation Trades Council late to-night. The strike, the men say, will call out twenty thousand men, and the entire transportation business of the city will be at a standstill.

In the basement of the South Terminal station the companies have $100,000 worth of goods that they cannot deliver, while in the freight yards there are more than a score of carloads yet untouched. A great deal of the goods is perishable and is ruined.

TWO TUMBRIDGES ARRESTED.

THE CAPTAIN AND ONE SON, OF THE HOTEL ST. GEORGE, GET INTO A DISTURBANCE ON A BROOKLYN CAR.

Captain William Tumbridge, proprietor of the Hotel St. George, a well known hostelry in Brooklyn, and John W. Tumbridge, his son, were placed under arrest at an early hour yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. The arrests grew out of a quarrel in a car of the Gates-ave. line. In the Adams-st. court the case was adjourned by Magistrate Dooley until Friday.

Captain Tumbridge, with his two sons, was on his way home at 12:30 a. m. The car was running down Fulton-st. in the drygoods district when the captain got into an altercation with a stranger. Patrolman Lass, of the Gates-ave. station, who was going home on the car, made an attempt to separate the two men, he says, when young John W. Tumbridge attempted to strike him. Lass says that the second time Tumbridge attempted to strike him he gave the young man a rap on the head with his stick. Then the father started to interfere, and he and the son were placed under arrest.

When the car reached the Borough Hall the patrolman took his prisoners to the Adams-st. station. There a charge of disorderly conduct was entered against them. The son who was not under arrest went to the Hotel St. George and informed the night manager, Frederick C. Niblo, who at once furnished bail for the release of the Tumbridges. The latter refused to make any statement about the occurrence.

THREATENS TO KILL HER FAMILY.

A RAVING YOUNG WOMAN TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

Elizabeth Drew, eighteen years old, on Saturday night went to the home of her brother, Joseph Drew, No. 536 Tremont-ave. She talked insanely and brokenly of her honor. To redeem that she said she must kill the family. All night she raved.

Miss Drew has been living with her sister, Mrs. Mary Collins, at One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-st. and Amsterdam-ave. Mrs. Collins says she knows of nothing to make the girl behave as she does. Until Saturday afternoon she had shown no signs of mental derangement. She was taken to Fordham Hospital.

BLAME GOMPERS AND MITCHELL.

It was learned yesterday that a secret meeting of labor leaders was held in this city on Saturday to discuss the causes leading to the collapse of the steel workers' strike and the alleged failure of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers to assist the strikers. It was agreed that while President Shaffer by his vacillating policy was to a certain extent responsible for the failure of the strike, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers were to blame for not assisting the strikers. Even if the strike was not wisely carried out it was held that Gompers and Mitchell ought to have rendered all the aid they could to get the best terms possible for the strikers

TO MEET TO FIGHT DEVERY.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION TO APPEAL FROM MURPHY TO THE PEOPLE.

The Merchants' Association of New-York, finding that Commissioner Murphy will pay no attention to the charges that body has preferred against Deputy Commissioner Devery, has decided to appeal to the people to see whether or not through that channel the removal of Devery cannot be accomplished. A circular letter has been prepared, and is being mailed to 1,400 business houses in this city, urging that both employers and employes co-operate with the association and create such a wave of public opinion that Murphy will be forced to remove Devery. Public meetings by the different bodies of merchants' organizations are called for, at which petitions may be prepared which may be circulated for signatures.

The idea that not only Murphy, but Tammany Hall as well, is behind Devery, and that the difficulty of forcing him from the place he now occupies as dictator of the police force, is the real instigation of the letter. It is argued that if Croker finds before election that a large proportion of the voters are opposed to Devery he will be obliged to tell Murphy to remove him or make certain of defeat for Tammany at the polls. The circular letter follows in part:

To the Commercial, Financial and Professional Interests, and to the Employes in Greater New-York:

The Merchants' Association from past experience is convinced that the scandalous condition of the Police Department is working an injury to every interest in the city, down to the newsboy on the streets. The conduct and the utterances of the Deputy Chief, who controls the department, as set forth in the charges filed with Commissioner Murphy by the Merchants' Association of New-York, disgrace the city and reflect upon every citizen. The recent exposures of police corruption and the protection of vice by police officials have made a hideous blot upon our city. That the rank and file of the department are honest and want to do their duty is almost certain.

Personal interviews have been had with a large number of officers, who admit that they do not do their duty because intimidated by dread of punishment by the higher authorities, their commanders and others, who make money by permitting crime.

It should not be overlooked that the temptations that come from the open license and encouragement of vice, and the premium put upon it by our police officials, increase the number of our young men and women who are led astray.

We earnestly ask the support of all who are interested in good government, especially the employers of many young men, and those among the employed who are trying to bring up respectable families; for it is the young who are the greatest sufferers through those evils which the Police Department allows to exist.

No decent citizen can read the charges made by this association against the real head of the Police Department without shame and disgust. If our citizens will awake to the duty of enforcing decency in public officers, the Police Department can be purified and made the pride of New-York.

MRS. M'KINLEY OUT DRIVING.

SECRETARY CORTELYOU TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Mrs. McKinley had two drives again to-day. On account of dismal weather and the rain of yesterday and nearly all night, the outing was confined to the streets in the city. It was said at the McKinley home to-night that there has been no material change in her condition, and that she continues to bear up remarkably well.

Secretary Cortelyou returned from Cleveland to-night, where he went yesterday to consult with Colonel Myron T. Herrick on certain matters connected with the estate. He expects to visit Cleveland the latter part of the week, to see Senator Hanna, who is now in the East. Mr. Cortelyou will leave Canton for Washington Tuesday, but will be here again in a short time and will be in the city at intervals for some time to come. Besides administering the estate of the President, Mr. Cortelyou and Judge Day are to take charge of the business affairs of Mrs. McKinley. She has considerable property herself, aside from the estate left by her husband.

THE ABDUCTION OF MISS STONE.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THIS GOVERNMENT TO BULGARIA IN THE MATTER.

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—C. M. Dickinson, United States Consul-General in Constantinople, has made representations to the Bulgarian Government with a view of securing the release of Miss Helen H. Stone and her companion, who were captured by brigands on September 3 near Djuma-Bala.

It is reported that a number of members of the Bulgar-Macedonian Revolutionary Committee have been arrested on evidence implicating them in the abduction.

TROLLEY CAR PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

HE HAD RELIEVED A PASSENGER OF $1,360, AND WAS CAPTURED AFTER A CHASE.

In the arrest of George Jones, who robbed a passenger on a trolley car at Mount Vernon last night of $1,360, the police of that city believe they have captured a professional pickpocket who has been operating on the Huckleberry electric car system for some time. Jones was captured by Policeman George Atwell, after a desperate chase. He gave his name as J. Campbell, and then changed it to Jones. Paul Ruland, a carriage manufacturer, of No. 40 Beach-st., Mount Vernon, was the victim of the pickpocket. He was riding on a car from Yonkers, and when between Eleventh and Twelfth aves. he felt the prisoner tugging at his coat, and then missed his money, which he carried tied up in a handkerchief in an inside pocket. Just then the pickpocket leaped off the car, followed by Ruland. He chased the man around the car and managed to land a heavy blow under his right eye. The thief was knocked to his knees, and then Ruland searched him and found his money under his waistcoat.

The pickpocket managed to break away from his captor, and made a dash through back yards, followed by a crowd yelling "Catch the thief!"

"I'll shoot the first man that comes near me," shouted Jones, but Policeman Atwell leaped upon him, and after a brief battle had him shackled. The prisoner refused to give his address. All he would say was, "That car was No. 13, and it was a hoodoo to me."

Mr. Ruland said to Chief Foley: "That $1,360 the pickpocket stole represented my savings of a lifetime. I have carried it in my pockets for years. I am afraid of banks, because I fear the cashiers will steal."

HEBREW BUTCHERS WOULD OPEN SUNDAY

THE BUTCHERS' UNION ASKS C. F. U. TO AID IN UPHOLDING THE CLOSING LAW.

The Journeymen Butchers' Union, which is affiliated with the Central Federated Union, is afraid that an agitation will be started for the repeal of the Sunday closing law, which recently went into effect. The kosher butchers of this city, who supply meat to the Orthodox Hebrews, say that the new law is a hardship to them because the Hebrew Sabbath is held on Saturday and all meat to be killed kosher must be killed on some other day.

The question was brought up by the delegate of the butchers' union at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. He asked the Central Federated Union to assist in enforcing the law. The Central Federated Union promised its help. The Benchmen's Association of Butchers, which agitated for the passage of the bill, is also anxious, it was stated yesterday, to have it enforced.

MORMON ELDERS DRIVEN FROM GEORGIA.

Bowersville, Ga., Sept. 29 (Special).—The story of the horsewhipping and expulsion of two Mormon elders from this region has just become public. It is impossible to secure names, but on absolutely authentic authority the men composing the mob were some of the most prominent citizens of Franklin, Hart and Madison counties. It seems that for the last few months the elders have been working havoc with the congregations of the orthodox churches. Converts were made by wholesale, and finally representative citizens resolved to tolerate the presence of the Mormons no longer. The householders at whose homes the missionaries were stopping were notified that their guests must move on, but no attention was given to the notice. Two of the elders were then trapped, treated to a severe horsewhipping and liberated with an injunction never to set foot on soil in this part of the country again. Although considerably bruised, they managed to get away, and it is said have pledged their words never to return again.

Distinction Must Be Made Between Greatness And Bigness.

The biggest aggregation of people on the face of the globe are the Chinese. But mere population does not signify national greatness. The Chinese, the Indians and the Russians surpass the United States in number, but in all that signifies a lofty standard of nationality and a superior condition of civilization, the United States stands to-day in the forefront of Nations.

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