MAY NOT REMOVE COAL.

SECRETARY MOODY CONSIDERING PRESIDENT PALMA'S REQUEST CAREFULLY.

BETTER CLASS OF CUBANS DO NOT OBJECT TO UNITED STATES WARSHIPS VISITING HAVANA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 12.—The request of the Cuban Government for the prompt removal of the naval coal pile from Havana may not, after all, be taken seriously by the administration. A cursory examination of the question by Secretary Moody, who has not yet had time to become thoroughly familiar with all the phases of naval policy in the brief period he has had for consideration of such a large subject, renders it certain that he will proceed with great deliberation in this matter.

It already appears that the impatience of the Cubans to get rid of the small quantity of coal in the Triscornia sheds is confined to a few of the more impulsive soldiers who followed Gomez in the insurrection, and that the better class of citizens, including all the conservative men on whom the United States relies for a stable administration of affairs friendly to this government, are not at all anxious to have American warships avoid visiting Havana Harbor occasionally, taking coal and spending money there. It is also impossible to reconcile the alleged irritation caused by an unguarded, inert coal pile, which leads to demands for its immediate removal, with the fact that at the same time no tender national sentiment is offended by the maintenance of four batteries of United States coast artillery, with five hundred soldiers, in the heavy fortifications commanding the capital city.

The coal is in sheds erected across the bay from Havana, on a tract of land hitherto regarded as commercially worthless, but leased to the United States and under an option for purchase given by its owners to the Navy Department. The garrisoned batteries held by the army belong to the Cuban Government. There is also a floating steel dock in Havana Harbor, purchased from Spain by the navy. It is under repairs, which cannot be finished before next January, giving constant employment to three hundred Cuban mechanics. No protest against its presence has been entered by President Palma, although its latent offensive powers could be demonstrated if an occasion should arise for sinking it in the narrow entrance channel of the harbor.

CUBANS' FEARS UNREASONABLE.

Another element of doubt as to the sincerity of the Cuban objection to a pile of four thousand tons of soft coal, worth $12,000, bearing no weapons and flying no insignia of sovereignty, is the well known complacency of the Japanese over the American coaling station at Yokohama, that country's chief seaport. The United States owns the site at Yokohama. Only three years ago it was the subject of such cordial expressions by the Japanese Government that the United States navy spent large sums to rehabilitate the station, which had not previously been put to such use. Japan is under no such obligation to the United States as Cuba is, and does not depend on the United States to preserve its sovereignty against foreign aggression. The Spanish naval station at Havana was in the city limits, at the extreme inner end of the harbor, but the American naval officer who went to Havana to select a site there under the guarantees of the Platt amendment, anticipated as probable the Cubans' wish to retain the old Spanish property, and selected the Triscornia tract across the bay, and as far as possible from the town, yet enjoying the superb facilities of the harbor itself. He also visited the other ports of the island and found that none of them were adapted for the location of a naval establishment, although Guantanamo and Nipe might be used as war rendezvous in emergencies, Cienfuegos being comparatively inaccessible to first class vessels. The navy, therefore, although entitled under the Platt amendment to hold permanently several naval stations in Cuba, has found only one that meets the single requirement of practical availability which fortunately combines as well the most important strategic position for the domestic defence of the United States.

The administration has also been impressed with the unreasonable character of the Cuban fear that a naval coal pile at Triscornia is a menace to Cuban sovereignty, through a reference to the insignificant influence exerted on the politics of New-York State, the business interests of New-York City and the free navigation of New-York Harbor by the Brooklyn Navy Yard, except beneficently as an employer of labor.

PLANS OF THE RATHBONES.

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(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

Havana, July 12.—Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone sailed this afternoon on the steamer Mexico to meet her husband in Washington. It is understood here that this means that they won't return to Cuba, but will remain in Washington until Rathbone's petition to Congress is disposed of. Then they will take residence in Ohio.

Señor Rivero, first secretary of the Cuban Legation, started for Washington to-day.

MILITARY ATTACHE AT HAVANA.

Washington, July 12.—First Lieutenant Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cavalry, has been ordered to Havana for duty as military attaché at the United States Legation. This detail was made at the request of Minister Squiers. Lieutenant Hanna served on the staff of General Wood while the latter was Military Governor of Cuba.

CHAIRMAN GRIGGS GOING WEST.

TO CONFER WITH BEN T. CABLE REGARDING THE CONGRESS CAMPAIGN.

Washington, July 12.—Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee has decided to make a tour of the West in the coming campaign, and he expects to go as far as the Pacific Coast. Before making this general trip he will go to Chicago to confer with party leaders, and especially with Ben T. Cable, who will have charge of the Democratic campaign for the country west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Cable is now in Europe, but is expected to return soon.

SUNDAY CLOSING CONTRACT SIGNED.

Washington, July 12.—The contract made by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission to keep the fair closed on Sunday, in compliance with the act creating the commission, was received at the Treasury Department to-day. It was signed by fifty-four Commissioners.

STREETCAR STRIKE AT ALBANY FEARED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, July 12.—There is an unpleasant prospect that the people of the cities of Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Cohoes and Rensselaer may shortly be without a street railway service. The United Traction Company has not come to an agreement with its employes in relation to their demand that two men in the employment of that company shall be dismissed. A conference was held here to-day about the matter at the offices of the United Traction Company. A postponement was taken until Tuesday next.

A strike is feared if the company does not come to an agreement with its employes.

IRWIN SHEPARD RE-ELECTED.

Minneapolis, July 12.—The board of trustees of the National Educational Association has re-elected Irwin Shepard, of Winona, permanent secretary for a term of four years, at a salary of $4,000 a year.

NINETY DAYS FOR "COFFEE JOHN."

Minneapolis, July 12.—Judge Simpson sentenced Captain John Fitchette, "Coffee John," of the police force, to ninety days in the Workhouse, the maximum sentence under the law. Fitchette was convicted of the sale of an appointment to a patrolman.

A BUSINESS DIRECTORY FREE
is virtually what is given with to-day's paper in those "Little Ads. of the People."

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE BIG GATHERING OF VETERANS IN WASHINGTON NEXT OCTOBER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 12.—Extensive preparations are being made for the 1902 encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to occur in Washington in the second week of October. Ten years ago the veterans of this organization were entertained as the city's guests, and the reception then given to the members of the Grand Army proved to be one of the most notable experiences in their history as an organization. It is the purpose of the business men of Washington, who have interested themselves in the reunion of this year, to make this encampment even more noteworthy.

Three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 6, 7 and 8—have been chosen by General Eli Torrence and his associates of the G. A. R. executive committee as the period of the national convention. The entertainment of the veterans and their guests, however, will cover about a week, beginning with the Thursday or Friday preceding the assembling of the delegates. Monday has been set apart for the first day's session of the convention. In the evening there will be a special and elaborate display of fireworks, at which all the officers of all the organizations then assembled in Washington and the President of the United States are to be present. On Tuesday the convention will continue, and conclude its annual session, while the visitors to the city will view an attractive and picturesque parade of the Sons of Veterans, who meet simultaneously with the G. A. R.; a regiment of militia from the District of Columbia and several battalions of regular troops—engineers, marines, cavalry and artillery—from the barracks about Washington. The third day has been set aside for the parade of the veterans, a desire on their part that none but soldiers who have seen service at the front should participate having been recognized by those who framed the programme. In the evening it is probable that President Roosevelt will offer General Torrence and his associate general officers of the auxiliary organizations a reception at the White House, the display of fireworks will be presented a third time and several smaller receptions will be given to the officers of the women's organizations by local chapters of those bodies.

Two dedicatory ceremonies are to occur at the close of the encampment. The monument to General W. T. Sherman, for which Congress has erected a pedestal at the south front of the Treasury Building, and that to Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be unveiled. The former is a work in bronze and granite, executed partly by Carl Rohl-Smith and partly by Stephen Sinding, a Norwegian, and Lauritz Jensen, a Dane. The monument to Dr. Stephenson is a gift to the city by the G. A. R.

Mention has been made of several auxiliary associations, which are to meet with the G. A. R. These are the Union Veterans' Union, which will swell the attendance by about twenty-five thousand persons; the Sons of Veterans, who will add forty thousand to the crowd; the Association of Naval Veterans, the Ex-Prisoners of War, the Soldiers of the Battlefield, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the National Association of Army Nurses, the Ladies' Aid, the Naval Veterans, Daughters of Veterans and Ladies' Aid to the Sons of Veterans. Each one of these will hold its own convention.

TO BUILD BARRACKS FOR TROOPS.

SECRETARY ROOT ALLOTS PART OF THE MONEY VOTED BY CONGRESS.

Washington, July 12.—The Secretary of War has made an apportionment for the construction of barracks and quarters for troops out of appropriations made by the last Congress, amounting to $650,250. This is only a part of the appropriation, and is divided among the following posts:

For necessary buildings and accommodations at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for one full regiment of infantry and two batteries of field artillery, $142,000.

For buildings and headquarters at Fort Lawton, Washington, for one battalion of infantry, $105,500; for one battalion at Fort Wright, Washington, $27,000.

For buildings at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N. Y., to provide for one regiment of infantry, Madison Barracks being already prepared to accommodate headquarters, band and two battalions of infantry, $180,000.

To establish a cantonment for a depot of recruit instruction at San Francisco, with the understanding that most of the construction work will be done by the troops, $75,000.

To carry on the work of rehabilitating the post at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, $120,000.

BANKS WIN A POINT.

COLLECTION OF TAX ON UNDIVIDED PROFITS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

Washington, July 12.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions temporarily suspending the collection of the tax on undivided profits of national banks under the War Revenue act. The banks fought the contention of the government that undivided profits were part of the surplus, and the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of New-York brought suit against Collector Treat to prevent the collection of the tax. The Circuit Court decided in favor of the government. It had previously been the understanding that if the court sustained the government the tax would be collected. Now, however, the bank in the test case has appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Acting Commissioner to-day instructed Collector Treat to suspend collection until the return of Commissioner Yerkes, when general instructions will be issued to all collectors.

The little advertisements in the narrow columns look small, but the offers they represent are, in some instances, as big as a house.

TO STUDY MOTION OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

REFLECTING TELESCOPE MIRRORS READY FOR THE EXPEDITION TO CHILI.

San José, Cal., July 12.—The reflecting telescope mirrors for use on the D. O. Mills expedition from the Lick Observatory to Chili, recently completed by an Allegheny, Penn., firm, have reached Mount Hamilton in perfect condition. The glass was cast in Paris and sent to Allegheny to be polished. The telescope mounting to hold the mirrors had been set up in the rear of the observatory.

When the adjustments and tests of the assembled apparatus have been completed all will be packed for shipment about August 2 to the vicinity of Valparaiso, Chili. A modern steel dome to cover the telescope has been constructed in Cleveland, Ohio, and will soon reach San Francisco for shipment.

The purpose of the expedition is to observe spectroscopically the brighter stars in the southern hemisphere which cannot be observed from Mount Hamilton. Observations in both hemispheres are to be used by Director Campbell and Mr. Wright, the assistant astronomer, in determining the motion of the solar system through space. The expedition plans to remain in Chili about three years.

OUTGREW COFFIN HE HAD MADE.

STATEN ISLAND CONTRACTOR HAD ALSO PUT UP A HEADSTONE FOR HIMSELF.

Thomas Mills, fifty-nine years old, a well known Staten Island contractor, died at his home, No. 344 Bay-st., Clifton, yesterday, from apoplexy. Mr. Mills fifteen years ago constructed a fine coffin for himself, and also had a headstone put up in his cemetery plot. When he died he weighed 340 pounds, and the undertaker found that he would have to have a new coffin made, as the old one was too small to hold the body.

Mr. Mills was born in Brooklyn. His parents moved to Staten Island when he was a boy. Before the consolidation the dead man was auditor of Richmond County and also an assessor. He constructed many of the Richmond County roads. A widow and five daughters survive him.

GIVES UP SERGEANT TO POLICE.

COLONEL ROGERS SURRENDERS SOLDIER ACCUSED OF STABBING A COMRADE.

Colonel Rodgers, commander of the Fort Hamilton Post, yesterday surrendered to the police Sergeant William Hunter, of the 11th Field Battery. Hunter is charged with stabbing Private George Schlauser, of the same battery, in a fight at Fourth-ave. and One-hundredth-st., on Friday night. Hunter made his escape to the government reservation, and Colonel Rodgers refused to give him up to the police. He was arrested, however, yesterday afternoon on a warrant, charging him with felonious assault. Schlauser's condition was so serious that he was not allowed by Post Surgeon Webb to make any statement regarding the fight.

MITCHELL STARTS WEST.

SOFT COAL DELEGATES UNWILLING TO BREAK CONTRACTS.

THE STRIKE, WHICH WAS TWO MONTHS OLD YESTERDAY, HAS COST $50,000,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 12.—The following figures show the losses and other facts of the anthracite strike, which began two months ago to-day:

Loss to operators in price of coal (normal)	$22,500,000
Loss to miners in wages	10,500,000
Loss to employes (other than strikers) made idle by the strike	2,750,000
Loss to business men in region	7,500,000
Loss to business men outside of region	4,250,000
Cost of maintaining coal and iron police	560,000
Losses to mines and machinery	2,000,000
Cost of maintaining non-union workers	150,000
Total	$50,210,000
Mine workers left region since strike began	55,000
Strikers not earning money	75,000
Number of workmen (other than strikers) idle	35,000
Total	165,000

The departure of President Mitchell for the West this afternoon was preceded by instructions to the district board members who are left in charge here as to what to do in the week the president will be away. These were to hold the strikers in line, maintain order and await the result of the convention. Mr. Mitchell expects the work will be completed next Saturday, and he hopes to return to this city the following Monday. Miss Morris, his secretary, who accompanies him, will go direct to Indianapolis, while he will spend Sunday and Monday in Chicago, and on the latter day address a convention of the National Longshoremen, whose aid in the event of a national strike will be of much moment to the strikers, as they handle most of the coal shipped by way of the lakes. They are an organized body of about thirty-nine thousand members.

On Tuesday Mr. Mitchell will go to Indianapolis and there prepare for the work of the convention. His last words regarding it were: "The outcome rests with the delegates. No man can predict it. Their votes will decide what is to be done."

DO NOT EXPECT NATIONAL STRIKE.

Mr. Mitchell himself will not express his views either on the possibility of a national strike being declared or, instead of it, a decision to raise a strike fund for the strikers of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and Michigan. The Alabama strike was practically settled to-day.

Few of the district leaders expect a national strike, and reports from the soft coal States are that while the delegates there are willing to raise a strike fund, they are not in favor of breaking the contracts they strove so long to gain. About three hundred and fifty delegates will leave this region, representing eleven hundred votes. The number representing the strikers from the three soft coal States where strikes exist will not be known until the convention assembles, as only members in good standing are allowed representation. In this region the percentage in good standing is not much more than 60. It is estimated that not 20 per cent of the whole number of mine workers in Virginia, West Virginia and Michigan, 34,000 in all, will be entitled to representation.

As far as can be learned the majority of the delegates from this region are not under strike instructions, but are ordered to vote according to the advice of President Mitchell and their national board members, all of whom will be present at the convention. Half of their district officers will also be there, the remainder staying here to conduct the strike.

The operators are waiting silently for the report of the convention, and not until it is over will they make any aggressive move. Then it is expected they will endeavor to resume work at some of the collieries. Preparations at several mines for this are already completed, and as soon as the men are collected work can be begun. Operators this afternoon say that there is no lack of applications for work and that they believe the result of the convention will have the effect of sending more men to them. As to their arrangements for starting work they will say nothing.

STRIKERS HELP TO PRESERVE PEACE.

Word was received at headquarters this morning that President Duffy, of the Ninth District, has offered his aid to Sheriff Gombert of Carbon County, in preserving order at the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, where there has been much violence during the week, resulting in a call for troops on Thursday. Mr. Duffy's plan is to place peace committees about the collieries to prevent violence, as was done here under the advice of Mr. Mitchell at the time there was violence about the mines in this city. They were effective in preventing disturbances here.

A citizens' alliance, similar to that formed in this city, has sprung up in the Panther Creek Valley within the last three days to a membership of five hundred, with a fund of $5,000 to be used in maintaining order. The alliance will aid Sheriff Gombert, and already has done much good. Arrests will be made by the wholesale of all concerned in acts of violence, and about sixty warrants have already been sworn out. Over twenty have been served, and "Pat" Sharp, said to be a leader of the mob, is in jail at Mauch Chunk, charged with highway robbery.

The Citizens' Alliance of this city, which sent a letter yesterday to President Mitchell, asking for a proclamation on his part to aid in preventing boycotting and kindred illegal acts, which have occurred since the strike, has received no reply, and whether he will answer or not President Mitchell will not say.

The United Mine Workers' official weekly synopsis of the strike is as follows:

Anthracite men quiet and firm. Deputies deserting by the score. Companies swearing out warrants to intimidate the strikers.

West Virginia—Deputies adopting terrorism to drive the men to work, but it is a failure, as the strikers are cheerful and confident.

Michigan—Strikers voting on a proposition to accept a new scale. Settlement possible and probable.

Alabama—Strikers are considering a settlement. Peace probable.

FEDERATION MEETS IN WEST, JULY 21.

The date of the coming meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held in San Francisco, has been fixed for July 21. It is the first time that the executive council has gone so far West, and great interest is shown in the meeting in labor circles because the question of how the striking anthracite miners will be aided is the principal matter to be considered.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO TIMBER A MINE.

Scranton, Penn., July 12.—Lackawanna foremen have been trying to get strikers to go into the mines to do timbering, but the miners' executive board of District No. 1 has forbidden the men to comply with the request. One hundred strikers left this region to-day to take work in the mines in British Columbia. Richmond No. 3 colliery of the Scranton Coal Company is to be flooded on account of the fire which has raged there for some time.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKERS WIN.

St. Paul, July 12.—Four hundred boilermakers and helpers on the Great Northern Railway system, who went on strike for higher wages six weeks ago, will return to work Monday morning. The strike was settled at a conference this afternoon. Under the new schedule the men will receive an advance of 25 cents a day over the scale in effect before the strike.

STRIKE AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 12.—Two hundred men, employed on the six large buildings which are in process of construction at the University of Chicago, have gone on strike at the command of the walking delegates of their unions. The grievance of the men is the employment by the university of one-hundred non-union colored steamfitters in the construction of the elaborate heating plant adjoining the campus. A number of colored students are said to have been imported from Southern industrial schools, and none could be induced to join the local unions.

BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Chicago, July 12.—The strike of five hundred boilermakers on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad system, which began on July 1, has been settled. The men receive an increase of wages.

EX-POLICE CAPTAIN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 12.—After a life and death struggle with his wife for possession of a pistol early to-day Dixon Denny, who until a month ago was captain of police in this city, shot himself through the heart. Mrs. Denny narrowly escaped being shot in the struggle. She awoke to find her husband moving about the room, and asked him what he was doing. He replied that he wanted his revolver to shoot an imaginary enemy. Mrs. Denny, realizing that something was wrong, got the pistol from a dresser, and the struggle and shooting followed. Denny is thought to have been temporarily demented over business matters.

FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY FLOURISHING.

Cincinnati, July 12.—The Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society has just closed what is regarded as one of the greatest years in its history. The report of the treasurer made at the annual meeting of the board here to-day shows the largest collections from the annual conferences since 1894, aggregating $105,182. The debt has been reduced more than $25,000 in the last year, and more than $50,000 in cash collections on the annuity plan has been received to provide for the debt in the last two years. The report of the corresponding secretaries shows the schools of the society to be in a flourishing condition, with largely increased attendance and receipts. Five large school buildings have been projected and practically completed in the last year. Instead of having the work of the society in the hands of two committees in the interim between the board meetings, as has been the case heretofore, the work will now be in the hands of an executive committee, consisting of J. M. Walden, R. S. Rust, Levy Gilbert, G. R. Johnson, John Pearson, W. F. Boyd, A. J. Nast, H. C. Jennings, D. W. Clark, William Runyan, H. C. Weakley, J. D. Walsh and R. H. Rust. This committee will soon meet for organization and will hereafter hold monthly meetings to consider the work and plans of the society.

ODELL SEES PLATT.

GOVERNOR A GUEST OF SENATOR AT THE ORIENTAL—IMPORTANT CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Governor Odell was the guest of Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night, and after taking dinner with the Senator was persuaded by John W. McKinley, manager of the Manhattan Beach Theatre, to witness "The Show Girl," which he greatly enjoyed. Colonel George W. Dunn, chairman of the State committee, was expected at the Beach, but sent word that he was obliged to go to Binghamton to attend to some important personal business. Colonel Dunn will be at Manhattan Beach to-day, and Governor Odell intimated that some important news may be promulgated. The Governor was asked by the newspaper men if any candidate for Lieutenant Governor had been decided upon. He laughed good naturedly and replied:

"I have no candidate for Lieutenant Governor concealed about my person at the present moment."

"Was there any significance attached to Michael J. Dady's call on you in Albany yesterday?" he was asked.

"None whatever," was the reply. "It was merely a friendly call."

It was thought that Colonel Dady had visited the Governor as a representative of the Kings County organization in behalf of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, whose friends said yesterday that he was a candidate for a fourth term. Mr. Woodruff is in Europe, however, and it is believed that the announcement of his candidacy is entirely unauthorized.

The State ticket that will be discussed at the conference between Governor Odell, Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn to-day, and which will probably stand, it was said, unless some good reason for a change is presented, is as follows: For Governor, Benjamin B. Odell; for Lieutenant Governor, Frank Wayland Higgins, of Olean; for Controller, Nathan L. Miller, of Cortland; for State Engineer, Edward A. Bond, of Jefferson; for Secretary of State, J. B. G. Mongin, of Seneca; for Attorney General, Tracy C. Becker, of Buffalo; for Justice of the Court of Appeals, Judge William A. Werner, of Rochester. The place of State Treasurer is doubtful.

Frank W. Higgins has been a State Senator for three terms. He lives in the same Assembly district as Speaker Nixon of the Assembly, and, in case of his nomination for Lieutenant Governor, the programme is to nominate Mr. Nixon for the Senate. For this reason the leaders in the Western part of the State are anxious that Senator Higgins shall become the presiding officer of the Senate.

Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port of New-York, was an unexpected visitor at the Oriental last night. He joined Governor Odell and Senator Platt, and remained with them about fifteen minutes.

DEVERY IN JOYFUL MOOD.

"WE AIN'T NOTHIN' BUT AMACHUERS," SAYS THE "BIG CHIEF"—"WE ARE JUST A-WALKIN' UP AN' DOWN, LISTENIN'."

The meaning of the phrase "an amateur in politics" has undergone a remarkable change since William S. Devery announced that the term fitted himself. The "Big Chief" was in great spirits last night. He patrolled his usual beat along the "Four Corners" with unusual alacrity. As a sign of his high spirits he flew a remarkable neck scarf whose spotless purity was only tarnished by a few small polka dots, the whole artistic effect nestling coyly under the second of the great man's abundant chins.

"We ain't nothin' but amachuers," said he genially, when asked as to the situation. "We are just a-walkin' up an' down, listenin'. Maybe we'll learn suthin' by and by." Evidently the "Chief" regarded this as a great joke, for he chuckled mirthfully. Then he launched into a laudation of the women of the city and the enlightenment of the age.

"I tell yer wot it is, there is a whole bunch o' wimen in this here city wot know a hol lot about politics. Why, yer sit down side o' one o' them an' she'll give yer a royal game o' talk about politics."

"Are the women with you, Chief, in this district?" asked one of the audience.

The would-be leader reflected a moment, weighing the question with evident modesty.

"Well, we'll see, we'll see," was the answer.

Then Mr. Devery entered upon a further denunciation of the political methods of his opponents.

"I ain't sayin' they ain't all right enough fellers," he declared, "but the idea o' politics is a-sittin' in the clubroom a-playin' hearts, or euchre, or maybe sometimes that game where fours beat threes and two pairs beat one and there's a king flush. I don't know nothin' about it myself, but I heard of it. Maybe you fellers know it. They don't go down to Tenth-ave., among the poorer people. They don't do nuthin' but draw $2,500 a year. That ain't politics accordin' to my idea."

Of Thomas F. Smith, the present secretary of Tammany Hall, Mr. Devery volunteered the following interesting item of information: "We'll have him sitting in a tub of turpentine before we're trou' wid him. He can't be no middleman in my show."

The William S. Devery Association will take possession of its new headquarters, at No. 264 Eighth-ave., to-morrow night. The occasion will be fittingly observed with general hilarity, and it is quite possible that on that occasion Mr. Devery, who was deeply impressed with his recent oratorical efforts, will deliver an address. At that time he also promised that the exact details of his outing would be given out. He added that, although no more of Goodwin's captains had come over to him, he expected more soon.

"Well, we'll keep away from the pump an' observe the Sabbath to-morrow," was the parting injunction with which the "chief" waved a farewell to his audience.

Louis Munzinger, a lieutenant of John C. Sheehan in the IXth, passed Devery's corner last night, and was asked what the Sheehanites thought of the friction between the Devery and Goodwin factions. "Oh, I don't think we should be drawn into the affair," he remarked. "It's a sort of a family quarrel between them. We have the best element in the district with us, and we believed we would win out in the primaries in any event. The Goodwin people will beat the Devery folks, and the fight between them makes sure our position."

Affairs were dead at the clubrooms of the Horatio Seymour Club, as both Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith were out of town.

CLARA TAYLOR RELEASED.

PLEA THAT SHE TOOK LITTLE MARGARET WITHOUT CRIMINAL INTENT.

Cincinnati, July 12.—County Prosecutor Hoffheimer was informed to-day by Consul Pearson at Genoa, Italy, that Clara Taylor accused of kidnapping little Margaret Taylor, had been released unconditionally. The plea for her release was that she had no criminal intent when she took the child, and that it was not done for monetary gain. The father of Margaret is glad his sister will not be extradited, but the child's mother will assist in the prosecution if Clara shall return here where she is still under indictment. Her mother and sister, Frances, were indicted at the same time last year. They were convicted and reprieved at the penitentiary door, and now efforts are being made for their pardon. Little Margaret, after an absence of four years, was recently found at Bordighera, Italy, and restored to her parents here.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, JULY 14th.

150 Summer Dresses,

Dimity, Batiste and Linen,

Formerly $20.00 to $38.00,

$12.50 and $19.50.

Separate Skirts.

Blue, Black and Natural Linen. $4.50
White Pique. $2.95

300 Silk Shirt Waists,

$2.95 and $4.85.

Broadway & 19th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

on Monday, July 14th,
will place on sale, for Summer wear, a special lot of FRENCH GIRDLE CORSETS, as follows:

White Net, ... $1.25
White Coutil, and Pink, Blue and White Batiste, 1.65

also

FINE HAND-GORED CORSETS (Straight Front), of White Coutil, . . $3.75 and 4.90
Reduced from $6.50 and $8.75

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

AROUSED BY APPOINTMENTS.

NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF MOUNT VERNON WENT ON BONDS OF COUPLE ACCUSED OF KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSE.

A storm of indignation has been aroused in Mount Vernon by the action of Mayor Fiske in appointing as the new police commissioners of the city two men who recently qualified as bondsmen for a man and woman who were arrested charged with conducting a disorderly house. There is talk of holding a mass meeting to protest against the appointments, but it is more likely that a body of citizens will appeal to Governor Odell to remove Mayor Fiske, upon the charge that he has abused the power of his office.

It is admitted on all sides that the appointments have not only killed Mayor Fiske, but the entire Democratic party in Mount Vernon. The persons for whom the new commissioners furnished the bonds were Albert J. Peltier and his wife, Margaret, who are now under indictment. On the night that a raid was made on their place and the couple were arrested, the two men who are now commissioners took such an interest in the case that they drove about in a hack to find City Judge Bennett, so that they could get the prisoners out on bail. The records of the case in the county courthouse in White Plains show that each man qualified as bondsman in the sum of $1,000 for the appearance of the prisoners before the grand jury.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that when the Peltiers were indicted and a new bond was required, both commissioners presented themselves again and offered to furnish the surety in the sum of $2,000 each. District Attorney Young accepted only one of them, who is now on the bond.

MONROE WILL PROBABLY KEEP DE LONG.

NEW COMMISSIONER WILL FIND HIS DEPUTY AN IMPORTANT ASSET.

Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, the new Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, it was learned yesterday, will probably retain Deputy Commissioner William A. De Long. Mr. De Long announced a few days ago that he would go out with Commissioner Dougherty next Tuesday. He accepted the office only to please Mr. Dougherty, who had been his intimate friend for many years. Mr. De Long is a wealthy man, and is not in need of a political office. He has worked early and late, however, and has the details of the Water Department at his finger's ends. He will be of incalculable assistance to Colonel Monroe, who will find that the department is vast and complicated.

Colonel Monroe was at the Water Department office yesterday, and was introduced to the employes. Michael J. Dady and ex-Judge Jacob Brenner, of Brooklyn, called to see him, but could not obtain an audience. It was said that the Brooklyn men wanted to recommend a candidate for the deputy commissionership in Brooklyn. Colonel Monroe received a large floral horseshoe from Edward Whalen, but admitted that he did not known the sender.

ARCHITECT GETS DIVORCE AND CHILD.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday signed a decree confirming the report of Edward G. Whittaker, who was appointed referee to take the testimony in a suit brought by Herman Behlen, the well known architect, for an absolute divorce from his wife, Anna Theresa Lang Behlen. Referee Whittaker reported favorably for Mr. Behlen, and he receives the divorce and the custody of the only child of the couple. Since the beginning of Mr. Behlen's suit Mrs. Behlen, it is declared, has become insane. She is at present with relatives in Wheeling, W. Va. Several months ago she began habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court to get the custody of the child. She contested the divorce suit at first, but abandoned defence after a time.

STONY POINT PARK DEDICATION.

The historic battlefield of Stony Point will be dedicated as a public park on Wednesday, July 16. There will be a grand demonstration by vessels of the United States Navy, and representatives of the army, West Point, Continental and National Guard, Grand Army of the Republic and civic societies will be present. The Hudson River Day Line has made arrangements for direct railroad connection from West Point on this day by a West Shore train leaving when the day boat arrives at West Point, and arriving at Stony Point at 12:22 o'clock. Special tickets will be good up by day boat from West Point to Stony Point by West Shore Railroad, and returning from Stony Point to New-York by any West Shore train the same day.

PROSPERITY AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

"The Show Girl" will continue her merry career at Manhattan Beach this week, with all the tuneful accompaniments which have made her so great a success in the week just ended. The weather is becoming much more favorable to the many interests at the beach, and there is every prospect that the season will equal former ones, in spite of the setback given by storms and coldness at its beginning. The crowds are up to their old time size, and under the roof of the theatre, as well as in the open air amphitheatre where Pain and ancient history combine to delight the eye, prosperity is attending the efforts of the entertainers.

Advice to Housekeepers

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GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Fall River, Mass., July 12.—Local brokers report that the sales in the print cloth market in the last week amounted to between 75,000 and 100,000 pieces, all of which were odd. Regulars were not in demand. The market has settled into a condition of moderate trading at the lower price basis of three cents, and manufacturers who have goods to dispose of are generally accepting this figure for their output. This season of the year is generally a quiet one in print cloth circles, but despite this fact conditions are not satisfactory, the high cost of production being an important factor, and there is nothing in the outlook which promises heavier trading for the next few weeks. It is generally believed that the market has dropped as low as it will go for some time, and when buyers understand this better trading for fall and winter delivery will be resumed at a brisker pace. The quotations are as follows: Twenty-eight inch, 64 by 64, 3 cents; 38 inch, 64 by 60, 2⅞ cents; 27 inch, 56 by 56, 2½ cents; 38½ inch, 64 by 64, 4 cents; 39 inch, 68 by 52, 4½ cents. The market is quiet and steady at these figures.

HE TRIED HARD TO GET ALONG,
but without success until he tried an advertisement in the "Little Ads. of the People."