

TRIBUTE TO MCKINLEY. VEXING DELAYS ARISE. BLOCKADE PROTRACTED.

Well Known Men Speak at Dinner in Honor of Late President. Allies Seeking Further Information from Mr. Bowen.

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt tonight participated in a notable tribute to the memory of President McKinley. He was the principal speaker at a dinner given under the auspices of the Canton Republican League in commemoration of the birthday of McKinley.

The dinner was given in the Grand Opera House, the seats being removed from the pit and the house entirely re-floored for the occasion. The interior of the building was decorated with flags and flowers, the floral decorations being particularly elaborate. Feasts of flags were arranged about the balcony and gallery, and the thirteen tables were massed with roses and carnations, mingled with smilax and ferns.

At the speakers' table, besides President Roosevelt, were Judge William R. Day, who was toastmaster; Secretary Root; Secretary Cortelyou; General S. B. M. Young; General Leonard Wood; General Luke E. Wright, Vice-Governor of the Philippines; Surgeon General Rixey; Captain W. S. Cowley, the President's naval aid; Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, his military aid; Mr. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Representative R. W. Taylor, James W. Grant, Colonel Milton T. Herrick, J. G. Schuidlapp, H. H. Kohlsaat, Charles Emory Smith, Judge Harter, Judge Smyser and Alfred C. Tynon.

Governor Nash, who was expected to respond to the toast "Ohio," was unable to be present because of illness. His place was taken by James J. Grand, of this city. A letter of regret from John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who was detained at his home by illness, was read by Judge Day.

CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT. Soon after the close of the reception at the Hotel McKinley President Roosevelt and his party walked in a driving rain from the hotel to the Opera House, half a square distant. Despite the inclemency of the weather the streets were thronged with people. Special precautions were taken to insure the safety of the President, and his pathway to the Opera House was lined with Secret Service officers, policemen and soldiers. As the President entered the hall the assemblage arose and cheered him heartily. As soon as the President and party were seated the doors of the balcony and gallery were opened, and in a few minutes both were crowded. Hundreds of people tried to attend the dinner were unable to obtain tickets.

JUDGE DAY INTRODUCES PRESIDENT. Judge Day, as toastmaster, in introducing the President said in part:

William McKinley's most precious legacy to mankind is the example of his life and his institutions. He had supreme faith in the people. He recognized the right of the citizen to be heard, and he was the ultimate appeal of the statesman in a free country, and sought to guide it in the channel of high and safe for its welfare. He never sought to exalt himself above the people he served. He kept in touch with them, and as far as possible he sought to take their views into consideration. In private life he met his fellow citizens upon equal terms. He fulfilled to the ideal Cardinal Newman's definition of a gentleman, never inflated himself. In his career the youth of the country may learn that the surest foundation of enduring fame is the character of whose honor we assemble to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. When the President arose to speak the audience broke into applause, which he had difficulty in quieting. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: Throughout our history, it has been given to only a few men to lead their people to a new era. These men are the crises of our history, and in consequence they are long periods in the history of every nation during which the great changes of the world are made. It is, of course, the existence of such a leader; and in consequence there are long periods in the history of every nation during which the great changes of the world are made. It is, of course, the existence of such a leader; and in consequence there are long periods in the history of every nation during which the great changes of the world are made.

PRIORITY OF CLAIMS. Only Three Powers to Share Customs Revenue.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association.) London, Jan. 28.—It is announced that Mr. Bowen has offered, on behalf of President Castro, 30 per cent of the customs revenue of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo in satisfaction of the claims of the powers. This offer has been accepted in principle by the three powers concerned.

FIRST MAN OF HIS GENERATION. It was given to President McKinley to take the foremost place in our political life at a time when our country was brought face to face with the problems which have since become the solution we have ever attempted, save only in the Revolution and in the Civil War; and it was under his leadership that the nation solved these mighty problems aright. Therefore he shall stand in the eyes of history not merely as the first man of his generation, but as among the greatest figures in our national life, coming second only to the great men of two great crises in which the Union was founded and preserved.

No man could carry through successfully such a task as President McKinley's, unless he were trained by long years of effort for its performance. Knowledge of his fellow citizens, ability to understand them, keen sympathy with even their innermost feelings, and yet power to lead them, together with far-sighted sagacity and resolute belief both in the people and in their future—all these were needed in the man who headed the march of our people during the eventful years from 1896 to 1901. These were the qualities possessed by McKinley and developed by him throughout his whole life previous to assuming the Presidency. As a lad he had the inestimable privilege of serving, first in the ranks, and then as a commissioned officer, in the great war for national union, righteousness and grandeur; he was one of those whom a kindly Providence permitted to take part in a struggle which ennobled every man who fought therein. He who when little more than a boy had seen the grim steadfastness

Continued on second page.

AT your home, if you wish, Pack makes photographs of children; invalids. Phone 2,644, 14th-Advt.

THE LATEST STOCK NEWS EN ROUTE. It is placed on the Pennsylvania Special when it leaves New York for Philadelphia and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central—Advt.

CARNAGE IN WESTFIELD WRECK

OVER A SCORE OF PERSONS KILLED IN REAR END JERSEY CENTRAL COLLISION.

Local Train Stops On Main Track Because of a Hot Box—Engineer Passes a Signal Properly Set.

One of the worst wrecks in the history of railroading in New Jersey occurred half a mile from Westfield last evening when more than a score of persons were killed and many others were injured. An express train dished into the rear of a commuters' train which had been held up by a hot box and had been kept on the express track by the stalling of a freight train on the outside track. Three rear cars of the local train and the locomotive of the express train were demolished.

The Philadelphia express train involved in the collision was known as the Royal Blue train. As the locomotive ploughed its way into the train ahead, it fell over on its side. W. E. Davis, the engineer, and S. McCarthy, his fireman, stuck to their posts and went down in the wreck. They were in the Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield last night, and the engineer died at a late hour.

Passengers in the express train escaped injury. Some of them said last night that the engineer set the brakes hard about a minute before the shock of the collision came. He had run past a block signal.

The fragments of the three wrecked cars caught fire from the locomotive, and several persons who were pinned in the wreckage were burned to death. Several persons died after being rescued. The number of the dead could not be ascertained at a late hour last night.

Eighteen bodies had been recovered from the wreck last night, and at a late hour the crews of two wrecking trains were still searching in the ruins of the burned cars. Thirteen of the bodies recovered had been burned beyond recognition. They were removed to Plainfield. Altogether twenty-four persons were known to have perished in the disaster.

Following are complete lists of the dead and injured as could be obtained early this morning:

- THE DEAD. CHANDOR, Rowland R. of Mill-st. DAVIS, W. E. of Philadelphia, engineer of the express train. FLYNN, Edmond, of West Front-st. HAND, Harry G., son of Justice of the Peace Hand. He was a clerk in New York City. PATERSON, Harry, of Dunellen, a clerk. SAUNDERS, George E., of Watchung-ave., agent for the United States Express Company—Broadway and Liberty-sts., New York City. WILLIAMS, Edgar, East Sixth-st., a New York lawyer, formerly Secretary of United States Commission in Porto Rico.

THE INJURED. APGAR, Roy, Dunellen, seriously injured about head and body. BELSH, Mrs. M., Plainfield, both legs broken and body bruised. BROOKAW, E. M., West Second-st., Plainfield, slightly cut and bruised. BRADY, Roy, Park-ave., Plainfield, injured on face and body. BROOKAW, Miss Cora, West Second-st., Plainfield, only slightly injured. CHANDLER, George, Dunellen, spine injured. CLARK, James F., of Philadelphia, seriously and probably fatally hurt. CLARK, Edward, Ninth-st., Plainfield, both legs broken. CUMING, Thomas, of Putnam-ave. CUTTER, Miss Lizzi, Sanford-ave., Plainfield, face badly cut. CUMING, Mrs. D., Somerset-st., Plainfield, injured in head and body. CANAVOE, Miss Fannie, Mauch Chunk-ave., Plainfield, body and face badly cut. DUNN, William, Newark-ave., Plainfield, right leg broken and face cut and bruised. EVERETT, Miss Mildred, Somerset-st., Plainfield, badly cut about the head. FREDERICK, Wilson, of Dunellen, scalded about the body. FRIEGMAN, J. H., is so badly injured about the head and body that he cannot recover. FORCE, George, Front-st., Plainfield, cut about the head. GEDDIES, William, Dunellen, both legs broken. GEORGE, Howard R., Craig Place, Plainfield, leg broken and body injured. GEORGE, Edgar, Marston, of Howard, only slightly injured. ISNIE, Percy M., Dunellen, leg broken. KANNEN, Frederick, of Mauch Chunk-ave., Plainfield, leg crushed and body badly cut. KELLER, Miss Lizzi, Plainfield, scalp torn off. LINE, S. M., No. 248 East Front-st., Plainfield, scalp torn off. LONGWORTH, Charles, Plainfield, many cuts and bruises on body. MATTHEW, John, Plainfield, internal injuries. REICHER, Everett, Plainfield, both legs cut off. RYAN, Mary, Plainfield, injured about head. SAMPTON, William Fifth-st., Plainfield, cut and crushed about the body. VAN VENTOR, William, Plainfield, cut about body and face.

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Several persons were killed instantly in the rear cars of the commuters' train. Others lay mangled and helpless in the wreckage. Some were hurled out through the broken sides of the cars, and a few found that they had escaped in that way without serious injury, while others had received serious or mortal injuries. Persons in the front cars of the commuters' train were thrown from their seats and rudely shaken, and some received slight cuts from broken glass, but otherwise they were uninjured. Nobody was hurt in the cars of the express train, although many were frightened badly.

FRAGMENTS STRUCK A THIRD TRAIN. At the moment the wreck occurred a train running to New-York was passing the two other trains. It was on an outside track, but the flying fragments of cars struck the last two cars of the eastbound train and damaged them severely. No person in the eastbound train was hurt, but the train was stopped for a time.

Flames added additional horror to the wreck immediately. Considerable wreckage of three cars was heaped above the express locomotive. Hot coals from the locomotive set the wreckage blazing. In a minute the flames were sweeping over the broken remains of the cars. Passengers from other cars ran to give what aid they could. Dead and dying were pulled away from the flames as rapidly as possible, but many of the injured were imprisoned in the burning mass of wreckage and could not be saved. Their cries and moans were soon hushed. There was no means of fighting fire at hand, and before long the wreckage was burned to ashes.

Three of the four tracks at the place of the wreck had been torn up in the collision. No signals could be sent from the place of the wreck for a time. There seemed to be no way of keeping the flames from attacking the uninjured cars. There was no place of safety to which to carry the injured people.

Opposite the scene of the wreck was the house of Mrs. Alfred Harkson, but the grounds of the house were shut off from the railway tracks by a high board fence. Mrs. Harkson was alone in the house when she heard the crash of the collision. She looked from her window at the scene of horror. She was not slow to act. She telephoned to call the police and firemen of Westfield to the scene of disaster. Then she got an axe and cut down a section of the high board fence. Before the firemen and police responded to her call she was directing people to carry some of the injured persons into her home. The house was soon turned into an emergency hospital. Several of those who were mortally hurt were carried into the house in advance of others. Eight of the injured persons died in the house before surgical aid could be summoned.

HOMES TURNED INTO HOSPITALS. Further from the place of the wreck was the house of Mrs. John Gluck. Some of the injured people were carried there. When the firemen arrived from Westfield they attacked the flames and checked them before they could extend to the uninjured cars of the two trains involved in the collision.

The three front cars of the commuters' train were the first to be struck. The rear cars of the express train were the last to be struck. The wreckage was attacked again and the work of recovering the bodies began. Out of the first car eight bodies were taken.

The night when the wreck was burning was sickening. Men could be seen in the wreckage pinned fast by the timbers of the cars and

USHER'S SCOTCH. Was the first Scotch Whisky to become famous. It is famous to-day. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

WINTER CARNIVAL AT SARANAC LAKE. February 2nd, 4th and 5th. Round trip tickets \$10.00. Inquire of New York Central or West Shore ticket agents.—Advt.

A constant guard was found in Dr. D. J. Strengh's laboratory in a remedy is issued in Dr. D. J. Strengh's Expectant.—Advt.

MILLIONS SWINDLED FROM CITY

FOUR ALLEGED MEMBERS OF DARING BAND OF CONSPIRATORS CAUGHT.

A Jerome Detective Hired to Impersonate a Jeweller and Secar Off Part of Personal Assessment.

Tax swindles, whereby the city has been defrauded of large sums of money, perhaps amounting up into millions, by an organized gang of conspirators, were disclosed yesterday. Four men, one of whom District Attorney Jerome says is the ruling spirit of the conspirators, were arrested suddenly, and taken directly from their operations, were held before Justice Olmsted, sitting in Special Sessions, where they were charged with "attempted subornation of perjury."

The whole case moved with thunderbolt suddenness and speed. At midnight on Monday the District Attorney gained his first information; yesterday afternoon the alleged principals had been arrested, arraigned and committed for examination at 4 p. m. to-day. There are undoubtedly others in the organization, Mr. Jerome says, but he was inclined to doubt that the prisoners had confederates connected with the Department of Taxes. He said that undoubtedly the operations went back of this year. He was not prepared to say how much money was involved, although he gave one instance in which an assessment of \$250,000 was entirely wiped out or greatly reduced.

COMMISSIONERS DID NOT KNOW OF IT. President Wells of the Department of Taxes and Assessment and his fellow commissioners were asked if they knew anything about the arrests. They said that they knew nothing about them, and that they had not instigated them. The men, when arraigned before Justice Olmsted, declared individually and through counsel their innocence, protesting that they had been arraigned illegally, and asking for an immediate hearing. They said they were:

PHILIP BAER, thirty-four years old, librarian in the City Clerk's office, No. 61 West One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st. WALTER P. SAWYER, thirty years old, a bookkeeper, of No. 162 West Sixty-sixth-st. MOSES P. and NATHAN SPRINGER, brothers, of No. 95 West One-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-st.

The proceedings before Justice Olmsted moved rapidly. An affidavit by County Detective Secor was read, charging that the four prisoners "acting in concert did feloniously, wilfully and corruptly attempt to persuade and induce me to commit the crime of perjury, and in so doing did violate Section 105 of the Penal Code. That all of said persons, each aiding and associating with the others in said crime, did wilfully, corruptly and feloniously attempt, persuade and induce me to personate one Monroe B. Bryant in violation of the statutes in such cases made and provided." Continuing, it told how the detective went before the tax commissioners and reduced "his" personal taxes from \$80,000 to \$10,000.

W. R. Spooner, counsel for Baer, and George Simpson, who appeared for the Springers, protested against the proceedings, and asked for an immediate hearing. Justice Olmsted, after somewhat sharp argument, fixed the hearing for 4 p. m. to-day. The men were then committed. When searched great rolls of bills were found in possession of the Springer brothers.

District Attorney Jerome asked that bail be fixed at \$2,000 for Baer, \$4,000 each for the Springer brothers, and \$1,000 for Sawyer. This was done.

Max Griffenhagen, of No. 249 Tenth-ave., a manufacturer of bottles, furnished bail for Baer, but the other three prisoners were locked up in the Tombs for the night.

THEY APPROACHED RICH MEN. The plan of operations was simple. A wealthy man would be approached with a proposal to reduce his taxes, the consideration usually being half of the amount saved. There was nothing criminal, District Attorney Jerome said, in a man's taking advantage of this offer; it was as legitimate as for him to hire a lawyer to effect a reduction of the taxes. Where the prisoners violated the law was in falsely representing themselves or causing other persons to represent themselves, as the persons taxed. Appended is the form of affidavit which must accompany all schedules of personal property, the first clause of which the prisoners are charged with violating:

"I swear that I am _____, the person to whom the within notice is addressed; that I have read the statement of _____, that I have no personal property not disclosed by said statement, except bank stock or stock of corporations; that there is not included in the amount stated as 'owed' any debt contracted for in the purchase of non-taxable property owned by _____ or held for _____ or on account of any liability as surety or indorser, and that I have not received any benefit, nor have I subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day _____ 1903.

Commissioner of Taxes of the City of New-York.

AN ACTOR EXPOSED THE PLOT. William Harcourt, a well known actor, a member of the Lambs and Players, who lives at No. 2 West Ninety-eighth-st., is said by District Attorney Jerome to be the man from whom came his first information regarding the case in which the prisoners were arrested. Mr. Harcourt, he

declared, was approached by Nathan Springer, who said he wanted a man about fifty years old, having a gray beard, who would represent himself to be Monroe B. Bryant. The actor was asked if he could provide such a person. The District Attorney says that yesterday morning the information was given to his office.

Acting on this information, Mr. Jerome called in County Detective Secor, who resembles the man wanted. With Harcourt, and followed by two other county detectives, for corroborative evidence Secor went to the City Hall about noon yesterday. There he met Baer, Mr. Jerome said, who, after a short consultation and scrutiny, decided that he "would do." Nathan Springer also appeared at the City Hall, and after examining Secor gave him a memorandum of "his" assets, coaching him carefully in the part he was to play, and cautioning him especially to remember that "he was Bryant." A former "impersonator," he is alleged to have said, had forgotten the name of the man he was impersonating, and had signed his own name to an affidavit, causing much inconvenience and not a little danger.

Together Baer and Secor went from the City Hall to the offices of the Tax Commissioners, meeting there a third man, who, Mr. Jerome says, has not yet been arrested. His connection with the case was not explained. After a conversation with this man Secor represented himself to be Monroe B. Bryant, and had the tax assessment reduced. They then left the building, meeting, it is alleged, Harcourt and Sawyer, a new man to the county detective. Harcourt and the detective obtained \$10 each from Springer, Mr. Jerome said. Then, going to Sawyer's office, Secor obtained, it is asserted, an additional \$5 by saying that the others had not paid him. Leaving there, he hurried with his information to the District Attorney.

Detective Sergeant McNaught and Detectives Maher and Becker went after the alleged conspirators. Moses Springer and Sawyer were arrested immediately; Baer was soon found at the City Hall, and Nathan Springer was arrested in Baer's office, waiting for him. They were taken to the District Attorney's office, where they were closeted with him for two hours before the arraignment.

"The city has been honeycombed," Mr. Jerome said, "with these people, who get taxes reduced. In the spring you can hardly go on the street without being stopped by them."

Sawyer is said to have confessed to the District Attorney and to have told all he knew. Mr. Jerome would not make public anything of this confession, nor would he discuss in any way the possibilities of any officials or employees of the Tax Department being implicated in the alleged swindling scheme. He said that the scheme was far reaching in its ramifications and that there undoubtedly would be further arrests.

The District Attorney said that Mr. Bryant had been at his office and that he had a long talk with the Jeweller and had been assured that Mr. Bryant was in no way guilty in the case before him. He said Mr. Bryant's assessments had been doubled each year, starting at \$10,000.

Mr. Jerome said that cases of this sort were common. He told of a number of instances that had been brought to his attention of a reduction of assessments, but said he had not been able to do anything. One assessment of \$250,000 had been reduced almost to nothing, or entirely taken off, he did not remember which.

"That the city is being mulcted to a large amount is certain," he added. "To what extent I will not undertake to estimate. The matter now is going to be sifted to the bottom, and I am certain there will be some surprising revelations."

Mr. Bryant was seen at his home last night. He said that he had been instructed not to talk about the case. He had been with the District Attorney nearly all the afternoon, and knew little concerning the actual story of the arrest of the men. He was told the names, and said he recognized only one of them. When told that it was charged that a man had been hired to personate him and that the reduction was obtained in that way, Mr. Bryant seemed much surprised.

"Why," he said, "I had no idea that such a thing was to be done. I assure you that I would not agree to any such proposition as that, and had no idea it had been done."

Philip Paer has for a number of years held the librarian of the city, and has charge of the documents of the various city departments. He is under the direction of City Clerk Joseph Scully, and formerly had a salary of \$1,000 a year. Under the last budget this sum was slightly increased.

At the home of Mr. Baer it was said last night that he was not at home; had not been home during the day; would not be at home during the night, and that if he were at home he would have nothing to say about the case.

SCHOOL IN THE CITY PRISON. Commissioner Hynes Expects to Open One for Boys There Within a Week.

Thomas W. Hynes, Commissioner of Correction, said yesterday that he expected within a week or two to open a school for the boys temporarily confined in the City Prison in Centre-st.

"The Board of Education is not in position to lend us a teacher for this work," said the Commissioner yesterday to a Tribune reporter. "At the same time President Burlingham of the Board of Education recognizes the need of doing something for the boys at the prison. I have written the Mayor, suggesting that authority be given by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to use money from the department's appropriation for the hiring of a teacher. President Burlingham thinks we can get a suitable teacher for from \$900 to \$1,000 a year. There are about forty young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one constantly at the City Prison. Some of them are appallingly ignorant. But they are boys and are naturally bright. Many are absolutely unlettered. There is room in the recesses of the City Prison for classes to be held, and a faithful teacher, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, can drive the rudiments of learning into some of their minds during their temporary detention. Results at the school for the boys in the reformatory at Hart's Island amply justify the experiment in the City Prison."

THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE. Runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central—Advt.

SHORT TIME. SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO. The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:35 P. M.; arrives at Chicago 8:25 A. M.—Advt.

DOOLING AGAIN A PUBLIC SERVANT. He Has a Walkover in the Strongly Democratic XVIIth.

Peter J. Dooling, the Tammany leader of the XIIIth Assembly District, was yesterday elected Senator in the XVIIth District, to succeed the late Patrick F. Trainor, who was elected last fall and died soon afterward. The vote by districts was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: District, Beknap, Dooling. Rows for 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The vote all over the district was light yesterday. The Republicans being conscious of the fact that Dooling had a walkover.

Eighteen men were arraigned in the West Side Court in election cases. All were discharged, as they proved to Magistrate Breen's satisfaction that they were legally registered. One man was told he was supposed to be dead when he presented himself to vote. A McCullagh deputy stated that he had been told by a woman who lived in the house that the voter in question "was a dead one."

Nine saloonkeepers, or assistants, were arrested, charged with having their places open within a quarter of a mile of a polling place. All were charged, with warnings.

The Senator-elect, Mr. Dooling, has been an officeholder in various capacities for many years. He was deputy commissioner of water supply under William H. Miller. For his last year Mr. Dooling has been shut out from the public crib. At the Tammany Club last night he received the congratulations of his friends.

Devery was much pleased at the vote in his district for Dooling.