# New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXIII.....No. 20,627. Fair. Fair, with fresh northeast winds. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## ERIE OUTWITTED EGAN.

### GOT ANOTHER BULKHEAD.

### *Lessee a Hard Man to Find—Naughton & Co. Used Right.*

Corporation Counsel Rives's action against Joseph Egan and certain employes of the old Dock Board, in which he charges that conspiracy and fraud were used to deprive the city of control of its bulkhead at Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts. and North River, as announced in The Tribune yesterday, caused a great deal of discussion.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Rives will push the case to trial at the earliest possible opportunity.

The way in which Egan and his confederates were outwitted by the Erie Railroad officials was told to a Tribune reporter by a prominent official of that road yesterday. The story reveals the interesting detail that Egan has not made the mint of money out of the bulkhead that he expected to make.

As explained in The Tribune yesterday, the Erie bought the block between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts. for a freight yard. The Erie people very much wanted the bulkhead immediately in front of this block, in order to run their cars from floats straight across the street into their yard. Egan's application for a lease of the bulkhead, which at that time was lying idle, was made in December. The application asked for the bulkhead between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. This was granted for a three year term. Then some one discovered that a mistake had been made, and surreptitiously changed the specified location so as to make it between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts. This was the bulkhead that the Erie wanted, and the company was willing to pay a round price for it, as it had spent about $1,000,000 on improvements in that immediate locality. Egan's lease shut it out.

"When we found that we were shut out," said an Erie official yesterday, "we hunted around for Egan. We couldn't find him. We could get no information at the office of the Dock Board. They told us that Egan never came to the office; that he sent the rent for the bulkhead that he had just rented to the office by special messenger, and that it was in bills, and not a check. Finally we put detectives on the trail of Egan, and after a long chase we found him to be a clerk, about twenty-five or thirty years of age, in a Broadway office. But he would not come to terms. We were willing to pay a good round price for the bulkhead, but Egan would not be pinned down. We saw at once that he was trying to 'work' us for a big price, and we made up our minds that we could do without that particular bulkhead. That is what we have done. We got the bulkhead below, and have laid our tracks through the street from our freight yard so as to connect with it. Since then business has not been very brisk at Egan's bulkhead. I don't believe he has much more than paid his rent out of his receipts. Naughton & Co., of which Daniel F. McMahon is a prominent member, used the bulkhead for sand and brick unloading, and we have an agreement with Egan to pay him $5 a day for it. We have been paying that right along, pending the building of our new facilities on the old Panama dock, which we acquired at a cost to us of $120,000. I don't know what Naughton & Co. have been able to turn in to Egan in the way of business. So far as I know, it has not been a very extensive trade. It strikes me that the Corporation Counsel has put a steep estimate on the value of the bulkhead, even with a dumping board privilege included. I understand that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just rented a pier and dumping board at Thirtieth-st., just above Egan's, for something like $18,500 a year. This is a very high price. Unless there is a lot of dumping to be done there the company will not come out even on the deal. While the subway is building, all the dumping privileges up and down the waterfront are enormously valuable. I think it will turn out that Mr. Cram, ex-president of the board, is a square man. He always impressed the Erie officials that way."

The service of the summons in the action brought by the Corporation Counsel was made on Egan at No. 504 West One-hundred-and-forty-seventh-st. He could not be found yesterday. It is understood that he has been "lying low" since the lease was signed in December, 1901, waiting for the return to power of Tammany Hall, when he and his confederates would openly assume proprietorship of the bulkhead and profit by it, as the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company is profiting from its lease of the pier and dumping board at West Ninety-sixth-st., which, it is alleged, yields a net revenue of about $200 a day.

The work of falsifying the lease of the bulkhead to Egan was not done in a skilful manner. The original resolution gave Egan a lease for three years at $1,250 a year. In copying the contents of the resolution into the lease the words "twelve hundred and fifty dollars" were both spelled out and put in figures, occupying considerable space across the lines. When the forgery was made, the words "twelve hundred" were erased and the word "seven" put midway in the vacant space. The figure 1 of the $1,250 was blocked out with a dollar mark, the figure 7 resting on the figure 2 of the $1,250. The two ten year term renewals were on a basis of a 5 per cent increase on $1,250, making $1,312 50 for the second term and $1,378 12 for the third term. When the lease was changed to make the first ten-year term only $750 a year, the second and third term renewals apparently were entirely forgotten, as they remain in the lease as at first written by the typewriter. This makes the lease terms inconsistent, inasmuch as it is explicitly stated that the renewals shall be at 5 per cent increases on the rate for the first ten years.

A mistake of this kind might be explained away but for the fact that the minutes of the Dock Board were "doctored" so as to increase the life of the lease from three to thirty years, and reduce the rental from $1,250 to $750.

At the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday it was said that it would depend on what was brought out at the trial whether the charge of forgery could be sustained against the one who made the changes in the resolution and the lease. This is a matter which now rests with District Attorney Jerome, who, it is said, has all the data hunted up by the Commissioners of Accounts.

When Corporation Counsel Rives was asked about the Egan case yesterday, he said:

The summons in this action was served on Egan on April 2: last, and the complaint filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and served on Egan. The Dock Commissioner and myself have been looking into this matter for a very long time, but the trouble was that we could not find any such person as Joseph Egan. We finally found that Joseph Egan was Michael Joseph Egan, and that he had the lease made out with the Michael dropped. Whenever he paid the rent for the bulkhead he never paid it in check, and would send a boy with the money to the Dock Department, and if the boy would be asked, who it was that sent him with the money he would say it was some man, and that he didn't know who he was.


FIRST 1,000 COLUMN NEWSPAPER.

Twentieth Anniversary World, out Sunday. Eleven sections, six in color. First complete pictures of St. Louis Fair. Order to-night. Five cents.—Advt.


## TORN BY FACTIONS.

### QUICK RESIGNATIONS.

### *New Clique Defeats "Old Members" of Manuscript Society.*

Internal dissentions which have torn the Manuscript Society and culminated in its annual election on May 1 came to light yesterday. Within the last year two factions, "old members" and a "new clique," have come into existence, and the ticket which was elected, one member said, "showed that the new clique had got into power and was going to run the society, presumably for the benefit of members of this clique."

That the entire successful ticket was not of this "new clique," however, was shown when Heinrich Meyn, elected president against his wishes, resigned next day, "when some friends told him of the conditions in the society." Other resignations are expected.

Mr. Meyn said last night that, having been out of the country for a year, he knew nothing of this new element. "I was not consulted about running for president," he continued, "and when elected, said I wouldn't take it. They protested, so I finally consented, but when told of present conditions I resigned the next day."

There were people who were using the society for their own ends, he said he thought.

Yesterday morning the following was received at The Tribune office:

MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY REPORT.

At the meeting of the Manuscript Society, held on May 1, 1903, for the election of officers, Mr. Dressler, who has been treasurer for many years, and Mr. Chaffin, who has been corresponding secretory for lifetime, were not elected.

Asked about this, Louis R. Dressler's first words were, "Where did you get that?" He was greatly perturbed that the note had been sent. As for him, he explained he had not time for the society, and had positively declined to accept a renomination, but "he was determined to find who sent that note."

Lucien G. Chaffin, for several years the corresponding secretary of the society, and at the recent election made recording secretary, was also angry at the unknown sender of the note, which "put him in a false position." When asked what it meant, he said it meant he would send in his resignation within five minutes.

"I only took the recording secretaryship," he went on, "to oblige Mr. Wilson, who didn't want it; now I will get out, as they seem to want me to. The 'new clique' apparently got just what they wanted at the election, although, of course, they retained some of the old officers. Nothing of the kind was expected; they had out all their strength and won. Now I suppose they'll use the society for what they can get out of it."

Members of the society explained that there was no salary attached to any of the offices, and the only way the so-called "new clique" could benefit would be by giving preference to its members' productions over those of others.

As to this Frank L. Sealy, a member of the society from the beginning, who arranged several of last season's concerts, said that, instead of discrimination against manuscripts, the trouble was getting pieces worthy of production. He had heard complaints that manuscripts had been rejected by the chairman of the music committee, but he thought there was nothing in this which could be construed into factional favoritism. There was, he believed, considerable soreness because Messrs. Dahm-Petersen and Riesberg, both members, had been elected to office.

Mr. Riesberg said that he knew of no factional fights in the society; that he believed it was suffering from neglect more than anything else.

Dr. H. G. Hanchett believed that one cause of difficulty was the lack of worthy pieces within the society's means.

The ticket elected on May 1 follows: Heinrich Meyn, president; Frank L. Sealy, first vice-president; Dr. H. G. Hanchett, second vice-president; Adolf Dahm-Petersen, corresponding secretary; L. G. Chaffin, recording secretary; F. W. Riesberg, treasurer; Paul Ambrose, librarian; directors, Gustave L. Becker, Mme. Luisa Cappiani, Dr. S. N. Fenfield, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, J. L. Burdett, Edwardo Marzo, Carl G. Schmidt and Carl Venth.

## ODELL FOR CHAIRMAN.

### *Talk of His Succeeding Hanna, Who, It Is Said, Wishes Relief.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, May 7.—The friends of Governor Odell, some of whom are intimate, too, with Senator Hanna, are talking strongly in favor of electing the Governor chairman of the Republican National Committee, to succeed Senator Hanna, who, it is understood, would prefer to be relieved of the chairmanship before the opening of the next national campaign. Governor Odell, on his recent visit to the St. Louis fair dedication, mixed freely with Western Republican politicians, and made a most favorable impression on them. The New-York guardsmen, with their Governor at their head, received the warmest kind of a welcome. It was a good opportunity for the Western Republican leaders to get "a line" on the Governor of the Empire State

The Washington friends of Mr. Odell say that the fact that he will in 1904 still be Governor of New-York need not interfere with his management of the next national campaign. Senator Hanna has been able to attend to his duties as Senator and direct the affairs of the National Committee at the same time. The Governor's friends are confident that his well known executive ability would be appreciated by the members of the National Committee.

It is said that many of those close to the President favor the idea, believing that the Governor would be able to keep the Empire State in the Republican column.

Senator Hanna and Governor Odell are on good terms, and the Governor's friends say that Mr. Odell as chairman of the National Committee would be able to retain the supporters that Senator Hanna has rallied under the Republican banner in the last eight years.

## MR. PERKINS BUYS ON WATERFRONT.

George W. Perkins, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., has bought from S. Straus, through L. Erlanger, a tract of about two acres, with about four hundred feet of waterfront at Riverdale. Mr. Straus bought the property through Mr. Erlanger from H. Houghton. This tract adjoins the property of J. Kennedy, the banker. Mr. Perkins now owns all the waterfront, it is said, from Spuyten Duyvil to Riverdale.

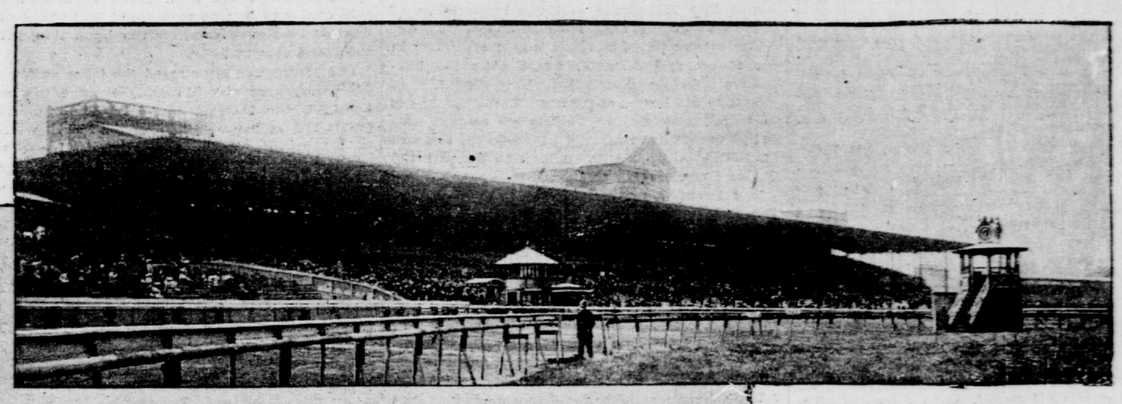
CHANGE IN TIME BETWEEN NEW YORK AND POINT PLEASANT VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

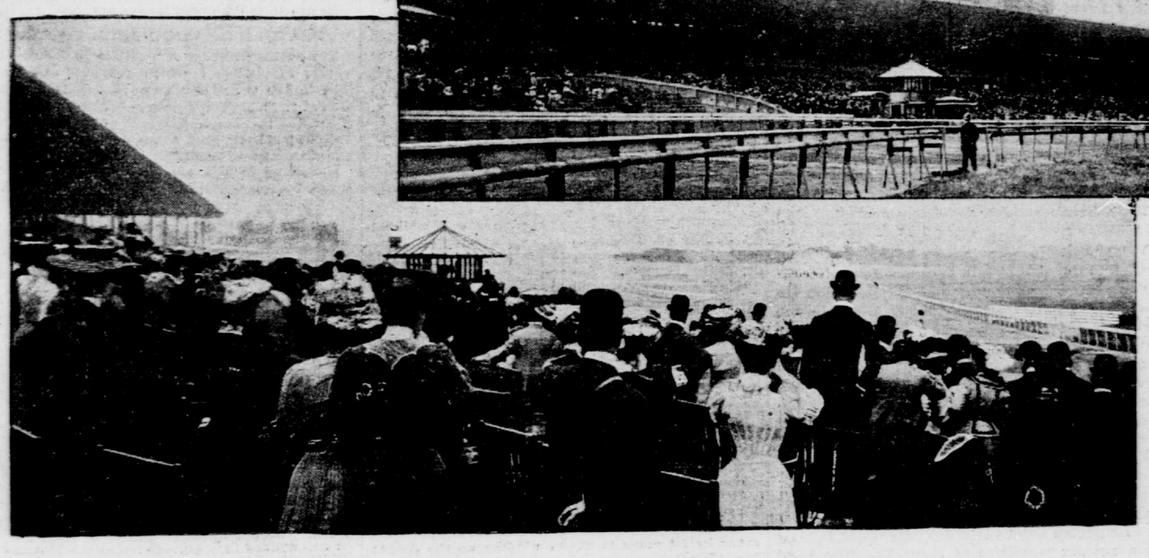
A new schedule will be placed in effect between New York and points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday, May 11.—Consult the new timetables.—(Advt.


FOUR MILLION GALLONS IN BOND INSURE THE UNIFORM QUALITY OF USHER'S SCOTCH.—Advt.


## SCENES AT THE MORRIS PARK RACETRACK YESTERDAY.

THE CROWD AT THE GRANDSTAND.





WATCHING THE RACE FROM THE CLUBHOUSE LAWN.

## G. G. WILLIAMS DEAD.

### *Chemical National Bank President Succumbs to Heart Trouble.*

George Gilbert Williams, the well known financier, president of the Chemical National Bank, died at his home, No. 34 West Fifty-eighth-st., at 10 o'clock last night from heart trouble.

Last February Mr. Williams had a severe attack of the grip. He recovered sufficiently to attend to his manifold duties, but the disease left him with a weak heart. Two weeks ago he was obliged to give up work, and had been confined to his bed from that time. Dr Jasper J. Garmany, the family physician, attended him throughout his illness, and was present at the end, as were Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Frank Keech, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. Keech. The funeral arrangements will be announced to-day. Mr. Williams was in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.
President of the Chemical Bank, who died yesterday.

Mr. Williams, the son of Dr. Datus and Clarissa Maria Peck Williams, was born in East Haddam, Conn., October 9, 1826. He traced his ancestry back to Robert Williams, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., before 1638, and was the cousin of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence. Another ancestor was William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Colonel Ephraim Williams, of the same family, founded Williams College, and another of the family was the third president of Yale.

Mr. Williams attended Brainard College, Haddam, Mass., intending to prepare for college, but a friend, who recognized his ability, persuaded him to come to this city. He did so when fifteen years old, in 1841, the friend obtaining for him the place of first assistant paying teller in the Chemical Bank. He spent his life in the institution. Before he was twenty-two he was made discount clerk, and in 1855 became cashier, succeeding John Q. Jones, who was advanced to the presidency. Mr. Jones died in 1878, and then Mr. Williams was elected president, an office he had practically filled for many years.

The Chemical National Bank was incorporated in 1844 as the Chemical Manufacturing Company, and was reorganized in 1844 as a bank, with $300,000 capital, the shares $100 each. In 1900 the stock was quoted at $4,500 and paid a dividend of 150 per cent a year. The first president of the bank was P. B. Metic, and among those connected with the management were Peter Goelet, Ogden Goelet, C. V. S. and Judge J. I. Roosevelt, John D. Wolfe and Robert McCroskey.

When Mr. Williams entered the bank, in 1841, it was under the old Barnum Museum, at No. 216 Broadway. It has been forty-seven years at the present site opposite City Hall Park.

The Chemical National Bank was a success from the start. It lived, thrived and grew with the city. No dividends were declared in the first few years. All went to the surplus, and a large fund was accumulated. In 1849 the bank began paying dividends, which were increased till they were fixed at the rate of 15 per cent every two months, and before the year closed an additional 10 per cent was paid, so that each share of stock at $100 received an equal sum in profits. At the same time the surplus increased till it became $6,000,000.

The stock has seldom been for sale, except when it became necessary in the settlement of an estate. For the years in and after the Civil War, though the United States Government did not pay in gold, the Chemical Bank continued to redeem its pledges in the yellow metal. Commodore Vanderbilt kept the New-York Central's account in this institution. Under the wise and cautious management of Mr. Williams the prosperity of the bank never received a setback.

In 1852 Mr. Williams was president of the New-York Clearing House Association and a member of the committee which succeeded in checking the panic of that year. At the time of his death he was president and director of the Chemical National Bank and of the New-York Clearing House Building Company; vice-president and director of the United States Life Insurance Company and the Eastmans Company; treasurer and director of the Fabric Measuring and Packaging Company; treasurer and trustee of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; trustee of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of New-York, and director of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Mexican Telegraph Company, the Realty Associates and the Texas Midland Railroad Company. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club, the University Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New-England Society, the Yale Alumni and the Riding Club, and a governor of the Lying-In Hospital. Mr. Williams was an active member of St. Bartholomew's Church, being its treasurer and vestryman. In 1867 he married Miss Virginia King, daughter of Aaron King, of Massachusetts. There were five children, only one of whom is living.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## HILL FOR CLEVELAND?

### JUDGE BULGER SAYS SO.

### *Significant Words of the Ex-Senator's Lieutenant.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Oswego, N. Y., May 7.—Judge Charles N. Bulger, First Deputy Attorney General, Democratic State Committeeman, and close personal and political friend of ex-Senator David B. Hill, in an interview to-day said he thought that the newspaper discussion of Mr. Cleveland's chances for the Presidency in 1904 would result in a popular demand for his renomination. Judge Bulger was nominated for Lieutenant Governor last fall at Mr. Hill's dictation, and as he has spoken before by authority of the ex-Senator, his remarks to-day are considere(d most significant.

"I believe that I am acquainted with Mr. Hill's sentiments, and that he is ready to stand by any candidate that can win," said Judge Bulger. "I do not believe that Mr. Hill is a candidate. He has repeatedly said that he is not. It is Mr. Hill's opinion that all personal ambitions should be set aside and that the party should have an opportunity. If Grover Cleveland can get more votes than Judge Parker or Judge Gray or any other man, Mr. Cleveland is the man we want, and he is the candidate we will all loyally support. It is gratifying to see the interest that is being taken by Democrats in selecting a candidate for next year. It is nonsense to cling to ideas and candidates that the voters have declined to accept. Grover Cleveland, I have no hesitancy in saying, would be the strongest possible candidate, and would receive the cordial support of Mr. Hill. The Democratic leaders in this State, I believe, will urge the renomination of Mr. Cleveland."

In the days when the Cleveland and Hill factions waged war in this State, Judge Bulger was the leader of the ex-Senator's forces in Central New-York.

## SAYS IT WILL BE D. R. FRANCIS.

### A Republican Politician Says the Democrats Will Not Nominate Mr. Cleveland.

Washington, May 7 (Special).—A Republican politician of judgment, discretion and reputation has come back from St. Louis with a new lesson learned.

"David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will be the next Democratic nominee for President," he declared, with emphasis. "The whole game is perfectly plain, and it is working beautifully. Just take a look at the situation: There are two distinct types of Democrats. They may be classed under the heads of Clevelandism and Bryanism. The man who wins the nomination has got to bring the two factions to unite on his candidacy.

"Now as to the talk about Cleveland being a candidate. Mr. Cleveland has been President twice. He has made a world-wide reputation in that office. When history comes to be written from a distant standpoint and impartially Mr. Cleveland will be put down as one of the great Presidents of the Republic. He is undoubtedly a statesman far above the average. His reputation is made, and there is no question that it is cherished by him as of the highest value. Mr. Cleveland knows that he cannot be nominated; that while there is a general hearty popular sentiment being manifested toward him at the present moment the men who will control the next Democratic National Convention are not his friends, and will prevent his nomination.

"Mr. Cleveland's Western trip, which has proved such a popular success, and undoubtedly has been very gratifying to him, was arranged by Mr. Francis. Mr. Francis and Mr. Cleveland are close friends, and in the Cleveland demonstrations at the dedication of the exposition the bond between them has been strengthened. Mr. Francis will have Mr. Cleveland's influential support.

"Now as to Mr. Francis. He has been Governor of his State; he has held a Cabinet portfolio; he is rich. Governor Dockery will join him in his ambition in return for Francis's aid in helping the Governor to succeed Senator Cockrell in the United States Senate. Senator Stone may be brought to join this duo in aiding the ambitions of both. From the Bryan wing of the party Francis can lay just claim to support. While he was originally a Cleveland Democrat, he was too strong a party man not to support Mr. Bryan. He did everything he could to aid the Nebraskan's candidacy. And to complete his clever amalgamation of the two forces, I doubt not that Mr. Francis will arrange for a Bryan demonstration in St. Louis 'equally as good' as that served up to Mr. Cleveland. When the $1,000,000 State building is dedicated will be the ideal time for Mr. Bryan to have his inning. This will save the opening ceremony to be conducted by President Roosevelt, and avoid any suspicion of partisanship in connection with the exposition.

"If these subsequent plans work out as well as has the Cleveland manœuvre, I hardly see how they can stop Francis when the Democratic hosts get together at their next National Convention. At any rate, the clever Missourian is making politics out of the exposition in the most approved and seemingly highly satisfactory manner."

## HUNTING FOR THE HEIR.

### The Sum of $200,000 Awaits John Finn, but a Priest Cannot Find Him.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

South Bethlehem, Penn., May 7.—The Rev. Philip McEnroe, the pastor of the largest Catholic parish in the Lehigh Valley, is trying to find John Finn, who was in business here a dozen years ago, and who has been left a legacy of $200,000, so a New-York firm of lawyers tells him. The priest had a conference to-night with John Finn, a cornetist in a local band, who is earning $2 50 a day at the Bethlehem Steel Works, and they may leave here for New-York to-morrow to make a claim for the legacy.


THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED

Is as perfectly equipped as twentieth century ingenuity can devise. It runs every day in the year to Chicago and St. Louis.—Advt.


## A NEW POSTAL OUTRAGE.

### LIKE INDIANOLA CASE.

### *Negro Carrier Forced to Quit Service Under Penalty of Death.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 7.—An outrage similar in detail to that which occurred at Indianola, Miss., was brought to the attention of the Postmaster General to-day by a telegram from Gallatin, Tenn., announcing that John C. Allgood, a colored rural free delivery letter carrier, while making his regular trip near Gallatin, was stopped by armed and masked men, and that he and his colored substitute carrier were warned not to continue in the service under penalty of death. Postmaster General Payne has suspended service on the route pending investigation, and if the reports of the affair are confirmed summary action will follow. The telegram, which was from Postmaster Swaney of Gallatin, read as follows:

Carrier rural route one, while making trip to-day, held up by masked men. Ordered not to make another trip. Advise.

Allgood was appointed only three weeks ago to succeed Allen F. Dillard, also colored, who was the first carrier on the route, and who, after serving less than two months, resigned. When asked why Dillard resigned, Postmaster General Payne said he did not know, but he could make a shrewd guess. He presumed it was "to avoid trouble."

Soon after the receipt of the above telegram a dispatch from W. F. Conger, special agent for rural free delivery, with headquarters at Nashville, was received. It read as follows:

Rural carrier No. 1, colored, Gallatin, Tenn., in an interview with me to-night, advises that he was stopped on route to-day by armed masked men, and his life threatened if he continued in service. Threat also applies to colored sub-carrier. Warned not to divulge cause of his removal, but to assign other reasons. No time allowed him to wait upon appointment of successor. Believing it hazardous, he will not serve route to-morrow unless assurances are given him that no violence will be committed. Please advise me what instructions will be issued in the premises. An immediate answer will be greatly appreciated.

SERVICE ON ROUTE SUSPENDED.

On receipt of Mr. Conger's message Mr. Payne, after ascertaining such facts as could be gleaned in the department regarding the appointment of Dillard and Allgood, telegraphed to Mr. Conger as follows:

Investigate fully case of John C. Allgood, rural free delivery carrier, who was stopped by armed masked men yesterday and his life threatened if he continued in the service, and report. In the mean time service on route will be suspended until your report upon the facts in the case is received.

To a correspondent of The Tribune the Postmaster General said this afternoon that he could not afford to take the responsibility of ordering Allgood to continue on his route when his life had been threatened, nor did he believe that the government could afford to send a detachment of soldiers to the scene to act as escort and protect the carrier from assault. Therefore he had suspended the delivery of mail on the route named until Special Agent Conger had finished his investigations. Should Allgood appear to have been unduly frightened or to have exaggerated the facts, the service would doubtless be resumed, but if the facts were as they appeared on the face of the advices thus far received the route would doubtless remain suspended indefinitely.

Mr. Payne further said that, under the law, the department had no option with regard to the appointment of rural delivery carriers, but was compelled to take the man certified by the Civil Service Commission. In this instance it happened that the three men whose averages were highest in their examination were colored.

Incidentally, Mr. Payne said that Nashville, from which the Gallatin route started, was the home of Senator Bate, and it has been suggested that his influence, when the matter is brought to his attention, may prove sufficient to enable him to guarantee that no violence will be attempted. The Gallatin route was only established on March 1, and, as stated above, Allgood is the second carrier who has attempted to perform his duties under the law, and is presumably the second man to be deterred therefrom by threats of violence. The Gallatin route is in the IVth Congress District, which is represented in the House by Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, of Hartsville.

It is said at the department that the penalties provided by law for such offences are covered in Sections 3,869 and 3,995, of the Revised Statutes. The former reads as follows:

Every person who wilfully and maliciously assaults any letter carrier who is in uniform while engaged on his route in the discharge of his duty as a letter carrier, and every person who wilfully aids or assists therein, shall for every such offence be punished by a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than three years.

The other section provides that "any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of mail carrier shall for every such offence be punishable by a fine of not more than $100."

It is pointed out that the difference between these penalties hinges on the wearing of the uniform, and also that the word "assault," within the meaning of the law, contemplates just such an offence as that reported.

## MR. KEENE'S ILLNESS DENIED.

James B. Taylor, of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., said yesterday that the rumors regarding the alleged serious, if not dangerous, illness of James R. Keene were ridiculous and without foundation. At the Waldorf last night it was also said Mr. Keene was in his usual health and about as was his custom.


CONNECTS WITH THEM ALL.

Every line across the continent, from the Canadian Pacific on the North to the Southern Pacific on the South, connects with the New York Central lines, the central railway system of America.—Advt.


## GUNFIRE'S HANDICAP.

### WINS THE METROPOLITAN

### *Breaks Record for Withers Mile in 1:38 3-5.*

Gunfire, daughter of Hastings, won the thirteenth renewal of the Metropolitan Handicap over the Withers mile at Morris Park yesterday afternoon. She carried 109 pounds and defeated a field of fourteen thoroughbreds. Whatever the future may have in store for this wonderful four-year-old filly, her present status is definitely defined. Her performance yesterday was sufficient for her fame. Her name always will be coupled with the names of the great idols of the turf—Hamburg, Domino, Commando and Henry of Navarre. Not only did she run the mile in the fastest time that has ever been made at Morris Park, but she conceded weight to some of the most competent performers on the turf.

The figures—1:38 3-5—are likely to remain an example for aspiring thoroughbreds for some time to come. Gunfire is owned by William C. Whitney, and is a brown filly by Hastings—Royal Gun. She is the first filly that has ever won the Metropolitan Handicap, and, with the exception of Lux Casta, she was the only filly in the handicap yesterday. It is not often that the royal family of thoroughbreds produces at this season of the year so great a member of her sex as Gunfire's achievement of yesterday proves her to be, and all the big, splendid adjectives which the racing world is so fond of bestowing upon its heroes may be applied to this daughter of a great sire without offending the proprieties. The "mighty Gunfire" is not especially euphonious, but neither was the mighty Imp nor the grand Hamburg until those distinguished members of the equine peerage, by their performances, had educated the public to think of them always in those phrases.

OLD ENGLAND SHOWS COURAGE.

Splendid as her triumph was, it cannot wholly overshadow the performance of at least three of the contenders that followed her flying feet down the long, broad stretch to the goal. There was something altogether inspiriting in the way Old England, Green B. Morris's sturdy bay gelding, fought for every inch of ground with his fleeter rival, never conceding that the victory was not his, refusing to flinch or wince under the pitiless blows that were rained upon his quivering flanks and shoulders. His ears, still bravely forward, were at Gunfire's quarters when the struggle ended.

And what is written of Old England may be recorded with equal truth of Lux Casta. "Racing luck," that very potent factor in the contests of the turf, did not favor this well bred filly, and she was compelled to go the longest way home. Gannon seemed to be always at work on her, and she was ridden every rod of the distance as though the Withers mile were merely a scramble down the Eclipse course.

Probably only a comparative few saw the pitifully brave bid for fame which Yellow Tail, that giant racehorse from out of the West, made in the last heartbreaking furlong. The son of Watercress was coming through the field in great conquering strides, when suddenly he faltered, and for a fraction of a second it seemed to those whose glasses were on him that he would go down. He caught himself, however, and struggled on past the judges' stand, finishing only a few lengths behind Articulate, who was an equal distance behind Lux Casta. And the last two hundred yards he ran practically on three legs. In trying to improve his position Waterbury momentarily took him by the head, and in turning him the big horse twisted his ankle. When he returned to the weighing stand his near front hoof was all but dangling. It may be that such exhibitions of courage as this in the sport of horseracing was what won the approval of kings.

OPENING AS A VALEDICTORY.

The opening of Morris Park, which always places the sterling mark on the racing season, was, as it happened this year, in the nature of a valedictory. After the season closes, next October, the famous inclosure will be given over to city streets and pavements, and where the thoroughbreds once trod the trolley car no doubt will ultimately pursue its sporting course. The founders of the park, however, could not have dreamed of nor hoped for a more splendid ending to its history. Never has such a multitude attended a racecourse on this continent.

The threatening clouds of the morning may have deterred a few from going—they certainly seriously complicated the problem of spring attire—but at no time after the noon hour was one warranted in harboring any sense of loneliness or isolation beneath the great, lofty girders of the grandstand. The multitude came in waves that flooded stands, lawns and paddock. There were forty thousand of them. They poured from the suburban railroad in parcels that could best be measured in acres; they came on road coaches and park drags, in automobiles and in traps. The lawn in front of the clubhouse was a mass of color, the same strip of turf in front of the grandstand was a mass of humanity. It ebbed and flowed between the open spaces and the betting ring, drawn by that irresistible force which dominates the racetrack multitude.

The easy amateur who on these infrequent days becomes the reckless sportsman was there in numbers. He spoke glibly of quarters "in thirteen and one-eighth," of "miles in forty-two on the bit." He plunged his five dollars on the favorite with as much courage as the plunger plunged his thousands. He knew he was living at last, and he gloried in it.

PILGRIMAGE MADE TO PADDOCK.

Before the bugle sounded for the Metropolitan the pilgrimage to the paddock was made with all the solemnity which that time honored function demands. In the shed and on the lawn, with its pleasant shadows cast from the great elms and maples, were the hooded and sheeted candidates.

There was Colonel Bill, Old England, Herbert, Masterman, Articulate, Gunfire, Igniter, Syrlin, Royal, New-York II, Waswift, Zoroaster, Lux Casta, Yellow Tail and Dr. Saylor, as good a lot, taken altogether, as has even gone to the post for the running of this classic. Luke Ward, Francisco, Leonora Loring, Hunter Raine, Royal Summons and Miss Dorothy were the only withdrawals. Their absence did not rob the race of either quality or class.

Mr. Whitney kept his filly Leonora Loring in the stable, because he believed Gunfire was quite competent to carry his colors. The public shared this view, and even after the scratching of the Dr. MacBride filly the Whitney candidate was made a pronounced favorite in the betting at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Thousands placed their faith in Yellow Tail. The so-called educated money was invested on Lux Casta. The West played Waswift; Tammany, Dr. Saylor. Both saw their money burned up.

In the shifting color scheme at the post the


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