New-York Tribune.

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JAIL FOR U. S. SENATOR.

BURTON SENTENCED.

Six Months in Jail and a Fine of $2,500.

St. Louis, April 6.—Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, was sentenced to-day to six months' imprisonment in jail and a fine of $2,500 for using his influence before the Postoffice Department in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis, and for having received payment from the company for his services.

When Senator Burton, accompanied by his attorney, came into the United States District Court, Judge Adams spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment, and, after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them both. The court then said to the defendant:

"Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

Evidently suppressing his emotions with a strong effort, Senator Burton stood leaning with both hands on a chair back as he said:

"Your honor will please allow me to respectfully decline to say anything."

The courtroom was almost empty, with the exception of a few persons who had remained out of curiosity, and the silence was almost oppressive as Judge Adams, in a low tone, began delivery of the sentence. The court said:

After a fair and impartial trial by a jury of exceptional intelligence, you have been found guilty of the offences charged in the indictment against you. A motion for a new trial in your behalf has afforded me an opportunity carefully to review and consider the evidence. As a result of this, I am satisfied that the jury reached the just and true result. The evidence abundantly warranted their verdict, and I find no reason, either in the law governing the case or in the proceedings attending the trial, for disturbing it.

Your conviction necessarily results in your punishment. Its importance, in my opinion, is not confined to its effect upon you. Your exalted station in life and the character of your offence give unusual significance to your conviction. It demonstrates that the law of the land is equal to any emergency, and that it can be administered regardless of the personality and station of the accused. It also demonstrates to all the people that public office cannot be prostituted to self serving purposes, and that public office is not a sure or safe passport to private thrift.

The humiliation attending your conviction and the statutory disqualifications resulting therefrom, which forever incapacitate you from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the government of the United States, are in themselves heavy punishment for your offences, and leave but little in the way of severity which could be added. It is neither my pleasure nor purpose to impose any unnecessary punishment. I think the majesty of the law will be sufficiently vindicated and the public welfare sufficiently safeguarded by imposing a single sentence, warranted, as it is, on any of the six counts, indictments on which you were convicted.

This sentence will be that you be confined in the Iron County jail for a period of six months and that you pay a fine of $2,500.

At the conclusion of the sentence Senator Burton, who had not taken his eyes from the court and who had scarcely moved as he supported himself by the chair, turned and sat down, with his head bowed and his eyes on the floor. His attorney, Judge Krum, immediately filed a bill of exceptions in the case, and offered bond for $10,000, which was accepted. The case now will be appealed to the United States District Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the matter.

Senator Burton and Judge Krum then left the courtroom. Senator Burton walked to his hotel. He declined to discuss the sentence, but said that he would leave St. Louis to-night for his home, in Kansas. Senator Burton went directly to his rooms. Five minutes later Hugh C. Dennis, president of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, knocked on the door and was admitted, and the two conversed together for some time.

The Iron County Jail, to which Senator Burton was sentenced for six months, is at the county seat, at Ironton, Mo., a village of fourteen hundred population, eighty-eight miles southeast of St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. The jail is a two story brick structure, and in a part of it Sheriff Polk makes his home with his family. According to the rule of the jail, which shortens each year's sentence of a prisoner by three months for good behavior, Senator Burton's period of incarceration there may be reduced to four and one-half months.

FIRE MENACES TOWNS.

Blaze in Forests Sweeps Wide Stretch—Deer Driven Out.

Sayville, Long Island, April 6 (Special).—Some of the finest deer country in this section of Long Island was burned over by a forest fire that began early this morning and is still raging, in spite of the combined efforts of the firemen and other residents of several villages in its vicinity. The blaze has spread over a territory fifteen miles long by three miles wide. The villages of Lakeland, Calverton and Wading River have been threatened with destruction, and clouds of ashes have fallen in this village. The sky for miles was darkened with the smoke.

Lakeland had the narrowest escape. Through the middle of the day every resident of the little old town was out fighting the flames, and for several hours it looked as though their efforts would be in vain. A strong southerly wind increased the difficulty of heading off the fire. The continued dry weather has also made the trees ready to burn like so much tinder. Calverton was threatened on the west and northwest, and the inhabitants there had a lively day also.

Old hunters say the territory will be useless for deer hunting for a long time to come, as the deer will not run in the fire blackened woods. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE BOERS RECONCILED AND HAPPY.

General Cronje Arrives on His Way to St. Louis, with a Varied Lot of South Africans.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport News, Va., April 6.—The steamship Dome Castle arrived here to-day, with English and Boer veterans of the Boer war, Boer women and children, and Zulus, Kaffirs and Zambesis, on their way to the St. Louis Fair. General Cronje, the leader of the Boers, was loudly cheered when he was recognized. Later he consented to talk through an interpreter.

"I am glad to be in America," he said; "it is a land that I have always admired, and I expect my former opinion to be confirmed during my stay here."

"What are the conditions existing in South Africa to-day? Are the Boers prospering? Have they fully accepted British rule, and are they happy?" were some of the questions asked of the general.

As the interpreter reeled off the questions General Cronje's eyes brightened and his features took on a firm expression. His replies were spoken with earnestness and fervor, and the younger Boers, who had gathered around him, gave approving nods and gestures as he talked.

"The spirit of peace and industry has settled over the land," he said. "Every one has his farm back, and the people are now at work cultivating them. Like in all countries at the close of a war, there are some dissatisfied spirits, but the great majority of people are reconciled and happy. The scarcity of sheep and cattle is the great setback that the country has received, and it will take years to recover from this."

PRUSSIAN PRINCE IN AUTO SMASH.

Frederick Leopold's Foot Badly Injured in a Collision Near Berlin.

Berlin, April 6.—An automobile in which was Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia was in collision with a drag near Berlin to-day, and the prince's foot was severely injured.

FIRE CAUSES FREE "AUTO" SHOW.

Gasolene Explodes in Garage and Cars Are Run Into Street.

A lighted cigarette, which had been thrown away by a careless smoker, caused a slight explosion of gasolene last evening in the garage of Smith & Mabley, No. 513 Seventh-ave., and, incidentally, an impromptu automobile show. The fire did not amount to much, though an alarm was turned in; but all the automobiles about were run out into the street for fear that there might be a general conflagration. When the engines reached the scene of the fire there were fully three hundred automobiles in the street, as well as a great crowd of people. The flames were quickly extinguished and the automobiles were run back into the houses.

COMBINING INSTRUCTION AND ENTERtainment with beautiful illustrations.—The Four-Track News for April. Five cents at newsdealers.—Advt.

BUILDING STRIKE ENDS.

WORK TO START TO-DAY.

Strikers Accept Arbitration They Had Twice Refused.

After refusing twice to obey the orders of their own accredited representatives to return to work pending arbitration of all disputes, the bricklayers and laborers capitulated yesterday and declared the building strike off pending the arbitration of all disputes. The strikers will report for work to-day on all the contracts of the members of the Mason Builders' Association.

Before this action was taken several conferences were held. A meeting of the general arbitration board of the Building Trades Employers' Association was held in the Building Trades Club at 1 a. m., at which members of the arbitration board of the bricklayers concurred in a resolution that the bricklayers and laborers return to work under the conditions that obtained on the signing of the general arbitration plan, pending the immediate adjustment by arbitration of the questions in dispute.

Pending the arbitration, no overtime work is to be done, or work done on Saturday afternoons.

The representatives of the bricklayers on the joint arbitration board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions promised to do their best to get the strikers to accept these terms. They went to a meeting of the striking laborers in Curry's Hall and urged the strike leaders to accept them. They prevailed.

President Rooney of the Laborers' Protective Union then issued orders to all its members to report for work to-day on the contracts of members of the Mason Builders' Association. The borough board of the bricklayers' unions was informed of this action at its headquarters, One-hundred-and-sixth-st. and Third-ave. As the bricklayers had no grievance of their own, but were supporting the laborers, similar action was taken.

The joint arbitration board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions will meet to-day to arbitrate the points in dispute.

The emergency committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association ratified the action of the general arbitration board. President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Employers' Association said last evening:

The action of the strikers is a victory for the arbitration agreement. I am more than pleased at the result, and believe that it will be a good building season.

Delegate Milligan, of local union No. 37 of the bricklayers, a member of the borough board, said yesterday that on May 1 the local unions of bricklayers would abide by the resolution passed by the convention of the international union in reference to the fireproofing which goes into effect in this city on May 1. This resolution is that the bricklayers will work for any contractor doing fireproofing who abides by union conditions. Hitherto a clause in the trade agreement of the unions provided that the mason builders only could contract for this work, and that it could not be sublet. The New-York unions voted against the resolution.

The laborers appeared to think that the resolution of the General Arbitration Board was something of a concession. It is different from the others only in fixing the conditions for their return at an earlier date, but that, the employers say, is a distinction without a difference.

WHITNEY FIGHT KEPT UP.

Draining Ponds to Kill Mosquitoes at Sheepshead Bay.

The administrators of the estate of William C. Whitney have decided to carry out his plans for the extermination of the mosquitoes about the grounds of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Yesterday men were put to work draining the most troublesome ponds between the Jockey Club grounds and the Whitney place, which faces Garrittson's mill pond. Careful examination will be made of other ponds near by, and all that breed the insect pest will be thoroughly drained.

Mr. Whitney began his fight against mosquitoes in this district about a year ago, aroused by the suffering which the mosquitoes caused the thoroughbreds at the Jockey Club track. The early morning training period was positive torture for the sensitive animals and their riders as well. Mr. Whitney consulted experts, who said that blotting out the ponds would do away with the pest. He guaranteed a sum running into five figures and the fight began at once. He did not have to pay all of this amount himself, as other racing men made liberal subscriptions. The action of the estate in continuing the fight is receiving favorable comment from Mr. Whitney's friends.

DENY HAWKING OF SEATS.

Archbishop's Secretary Says Charges About Cathedral Are False.

Archbishop Farley's recent letter, declaring that newly arriving Italians were being led away from the Catholic faith by Protestant churches which had copied Catholic forms, was understood to be aimed at certain Episcopal churches in the city. The following, appearing in "The Churchman," will attract attention in Church circles:

Among the Roman Catholics in New-York this Easter will be remembered as the first in which ticket speculators obtained a practical corner on seats in the cathedral and lustily hawked them in front of its doors. They are said to have obtained as much as $5 for favored positions. This was the last Sunday on which St. Patrick's Cathedral choir is to be suffered to render fugued music. Women singers are no longer to be employed. Occasion, therefore, was taken to announce a musical programme nearly every number of which will fall directly under the papal ban.

One of Archbishop Farley's secretaries said last night that the statements in the article were not correct, as all the seats for Easter in the cathedral had been distributed nearly a week in advance, and could not have been hawked by speculators, and there had been no order against fugued music.

BLOW-OUT CAUSED THE DISASTER.

Imperfect Blast Cost 178 Lives at Harwich Mine.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, April 6.—The State mine inspectors attending the inquest of the Harwich mine disaster to-day came to the conclusion that the explosion which cost 178 lives was caused by a blast being blown out which set fire to the gas in the mine. Such a blow-out was found in one of the rooms in which the coal had been cleared out. Testimony was also adduced to show that sufficient gas to cause the horror could have accumulated within thirty minutes.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE Are superior for your sick ones. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 158 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

A WOMAN'S DEATH LEAP.

LAID TO SECRET SORROW.

Lived as Hotel Servant Under Assumed Name, It Is Thought.

Driven to desperation by some secret sorrow, Miss Agnes Pemberton, twenty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from a tenth story window of the Hotel Willard, Nos. 252 and 254 West Seventy-sixth-st., where she was employed as a servant. She landed on a dome over the office at the second floor, and was almost instantly killed. A porter known as James was cleaning the stained glass windows of the dome. The body fell so close to him as to stun him.

For several days the woman had held aloof from the other servants. She mingled so little with the others that the management of the hotel believed she was going under an assumed name. It was thought that she came from a better family than her position would imply, and she was held in higher esteem than were the other servants. She had a large quantity of clothing of fine material, most of it several seasons old. Her manners were above reproach, and, although she did it faithfully, her work seemed foreign to her nature.

Several days ago Miss Pemberton said to one of the maids who had been admiring a silk waist she wore:

"I am going to leave all of my clothing to you girls when I go."

Miss Pemberton, with several other of the maids, watched the carriages come and got at a wedding opposite the hotel yesterday. When the clergyman left the house and entered his carriage she remarked:

"Well, God bless them; I suppose they are happy now."

There was just the suspicion of a tear in her eye as she turned away, with the remark that she was going to her room.

Half an hour afterward several guests whose rooms face on the courtyard saw Miss Pemberton's body falling through the air. It turned only once. She landed on her back on the framework of the dome. A clerk heard the crash and, running up to the second floor, saw James sitting on the dome and staring wildly at the form of the young woman. The clerk thought he noticed a spark of life and sent in a hurry call to the Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. When it arrived Dr. Zinsser pronounced the woman dead. Her skull was fractured and bones in her body were broken.

At the window on the tenth floor, the woman's shoes were found where she had left them before taking the leap. Directly in front of the window was a tabouret that had not been dusted for several days, the room having been unoccupied for over a week. The imprints of Miss Pemberton's feet were discernible on the tabouret, showing that she stood on it before taking the plunge.

The police say they found no letters in the woman's trunk that would throw any light on who she was. In a silver purse was found $70 53.

"I am very anxious to learn the actual identity of the young woman," said Coroner Jackson last night, "for I firmly believe that she came from an excellent family. From what I can learn, she was too dainty and refined for her position, but was retained by the management because they thought she had a good influence over the other servants. She read much, and, her fellow employes say, frequently commented on the easiest manner of death when reading stories of suicides in the newspapers. She took a great deal of interest in the death of Sidney Johnston Haydon a few days ago, and was heard to express the belief that he was unconscious before he struck the ground."

MYSTERY IN HER DEATH.

Widow of Former Secretary of Fleetwood Driving Co. Killed.

THREE WOUNDS IN THE ABDOMEN.

Candace P. Hedges, widow of Edward P. Hedges, who was for many years secretary of the Fleetwood Driving Company, which controlled Fleetwood Park, was found dead yesterday in an apartment on the third floor of No. 213 East Eighty-first-st. with three revolver wounds. The police at first reported the case as one of suicide, on the theory that the woman was despondent because of drink.

Mrs. Hedges was housekeeper for Adolph Benzinger, Edward Crowe and James Smith, who lived in the apartment. Mr. Benzinger said last night that Mrs. Hedges was engaged to be married to Crowe, who is a motorman. According to Mr. Benzinger, when Mr. Hedges died two years ago his wife received $10,000 in insurance. He said she quickly ran through the money. She was then engaged as housekeeper by the three men.

Coroner Jackson stated early this morning that he had made a further examination of the body of Mrs. Hedges and found that she had three bullet wounds in the abdomen. He said there was no bullet wound in the head, as reported by the police.

"I think the circumstances surrounding the case are very suspicious," said Coroner Jackson. "I do not see how the woman could have inflicted the three wounds herself. From the representations made to me, I did not make a careful examination at first and permitted the body to be sent to an undertaker's. Later I found the three wounds. I have instructed the police of the East Eighty-eighth-st. station to have Edward Crowe, James Smith and Adolph Benzinger, the three men who lived in the apartment, and Walter Ryan, the newsdealer, at my office in the morning for a hearing. I shall also have an autopsy performed on the body."

SUICIDES NEIGHBORS.

Two Men Who Lived Opposite Each Other Killed Themselves.

Three suicides occurred yesterday. Besides the woman who leaped from the tenth story of an uptown hotel, Charles Brown, a bricklayer, and George De Vries, an art salesman, killed themselves. Brown lived at No. 402 East Fifty-ninth-st. and De Vries's home was opposite, at No. 401.

Brown preferred death to the amputation of one of his legs, shooting himself in the forehead at his home. He was injured in the leg while at work several months ago and was in the German Hospital for a long time. He had been told that there was danger of blood poisoning in his injured leg, in which case it would have to be amputated.

Sitting beside the Central Park lake at Seventy-second-st., near Fifth-ave., De Vries, who was out of work, drank carbolic acid. De Vries was a Holander and lived with his wife and five children. Several years ago he became despondent over a business affair and was sent to Ward's Island to be treated for melancholia.

CHAIRMEN AT CHICAGO.

Root To Be Temporary and Cannon Permanent.

Washington, April 6.—Ex-Secretary Root will be temporary chairman and Speaker Cannon permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago. This is in accordance with the conclusions of leading Republican politicians in Washington, and it is understood that the arrangement is approved by those in other parts of the country who have been consulted.

GOVERNOR ODELL HERE.

Governor Odell arrived in town yesterday from Albany and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A number of political leaders called on the Governor in the course of the evening.

Bad blood, bad nerves, bad stomach, bad headaches. Bohn's Homeopathic Laxatives removes the cause without the least discomfort.—Advt.

CLEVELAND ANGERS THEM

BRYANITES IN A RAGE.

The ex-President's Indorsement of Parker Bitterly Resented.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 6.—Grover Cleveland's indorsement of Judge Parker is not received by prominent Democrats in Congress as by any means an unmixed blessing, and some of them frankly declared to-day that the ex-President presumed entirely too far when attempting to place the stamp of his approval on the only man who gave promise of producing a semblance of harmony in the faction rent ranks of the party. Even the more conservative Democrats—those few who have at heart forsworn the fetich of "16 to 1"—are not ready to repudiate free silver in the open, knowing that to do so would rend the Democratic ranks wider asunder than ever, while certain prominent Democrats who still cling to their Populistic ideals regard Mr. Cleveland's approval of Parker with abhorrence and disgust. Moreover, both of the factions of the party are now looking apprehensively to Mr. Bryan for a broadside against Parker. Bryan has never been an enthusiastic supporter of Judge Parker, although he has thus far contented himself with saying that no one knew for what Parker stood. Now that an alliance between Judge Parker and Mr. Cleveland has apparently been effected, however, Mr. Bryan will be quick to see the inevitable menace to his influence, and it is believed that only the most thorough and copious administration of political chloroform can avert a screech from Lincoln that will arouse the entire Hearst-Bryan faction to redoubled activity if not to an open rupture.

Mr. Cleveland's reference to the platform on which the coming campaign must be fought is full of implied threats to and aspersions on the policies dear to the Bryan faction. His reference to "foolish vagaries" is regarded by the Bryanites as particularly offensive, as is also his assertion that "the conservative element of the party will control at St. Louis." Moreover, his declaration that the platform should be "free from doubt, evasion or disingenuous compromise," is fraught with trouble making power to men who are now burning the midnight oil in their efforts to devise a platform which shall be neither a repudiation of the Kansas City declaration nor a reassertion of the principles so dear to such men as Bryan, Pettigrew and Teller.

JUDGE PARKER AND WALL STREET.

The Bryanites here view the announcement of Mr. Cleveland as the confirmation of a report which reached Washington some time ago, and which appeared in these dispatches of February 28. "It is learned from authoritative sources here that Judge Parker is coquetting with Wall Street in an almost shameless way," said The Tribune's Washington dispatch, under the above date, and it continued:

Within the last two weeks friends of the New-York State judge have been calling on some of the most prominent men in the Street, and assuring them that their candidate for the Democratic nomination would, were he elected, prove entirely amenable to reason in any dealings he must have with the trusts or other large corporate interests. So far as is known here, no specific promises are being made, but comprehensive insinuations are being put forth. For instance, it is suggested that, were it deemed advisable to do so, it is entirely within the realm of possibility that the President-judge might be made to see the wisdom of selecting for his Attorney General a man who had earned the confidence of the great financial interests of the Street, and who would naturally be loath to embark on any legal campaign which the Street might be inclined to remark as revolutionary.

The dispatch from which the above is an extract was sent broadcast over the West, and for weeks Judge Parker's adherents in Congress found their hands full explaining the assertions contained in it to excited constituents who abhor Wall Street and all that pertains thereto. Hardly, however, had this task been completed when August Belmont appeared in Washington in the interest of Judge Parker, and James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, spent an afternoon with Senator Gorman at the latter's home, working, presumably, to secure the support of the Maryland Senator for the candidate who had "made himself solid with the Street." Mr. Belmont was assured that everything possible would be done for Parker, provided, of course, that the Street was prepared to contribute liberally to the campaign fund, but he was also advised to return to New-York and refrain from all public avowals of his approval of the New-York judge.

With this incident the Parkerites thought they had insured their candidate against the baneful influence of Wall Street favor, only to learn this morning that Mr. Cleveland, who is regarded by Bryanite Democrats as almost as closely allied with Wall Street as Mr. Belmont himself, had given an interview placing the hallmark of his approval on the man to whose candidacy they had hoped to reconcile not only Bryan, but all that Bryan represents in Democratic councils.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gorman is quietly laughing in his sleeve. The more friction between the Bryan-Hearst and the Parker-Cleveland factions, in Senator Gorman's opinion, the greater the likelihood of the Democratic National Convention having to hunt all over Maryland for a compromise candidate. Accordingly, Mr. Gorman has taken occasion to-day to send for his favored friends among the newspaper correspondents at the capital and request them to announce, in unequivocal terms, that he has never committed himself to Judge Parker's candidacy or to that of any other man; that every interview in which he has been made to appear as favoring any man's candidacy is "absolutely false and unwarranted," and that he still stands, a silent and dignified statesman, on the fence.

BRYAN WANTS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Democrats Called on to Support Kansas City Platform and by "The Commoner."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lincoln, Neb., April 6.—Beginning with an earnest appeal to Democrats to see that delegates to the Democratic conventions are "Kansas City Platform" men, Bryan's latest private letter to the faithful degenerates into an entreaty for subscriptions to "The Commoner" as the only way of saving the day. The letter consists of about one thousand words, half of which are devoted to discussing why "corporation" Democrats should not be permitted to control conventions, while the other half tell that the campaign rate for "The Commoner" has been reduced to 60 cents in "blocks of five," and that results "will assure me that I have your support in this work."

BOY DROWNS FROM RAFT.

Companions Rescued with Great Difficulty in Harlem River.

Paul Maduas, seven years old, of No. 551 East One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st., was drowned, his eleven year old sister Martha and six-year-old Jacob Dammacker, of No. 549 East One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st., narrowly escaped a similar death, and several other children were wet through by the overturning of a large raft on which they were playing at One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. and the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. Young Maduas's body was swept out byl the swift tide and not recovered, and his sister and the other boy were rescued after the most desperate efforts of a dozen of their comrades.

The raft was large and made of drift timber by the children, all of whom live near each other, and attend the public school at One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-st. and Courtlandt-ave. After school every pleasant afternoon they have been accustomed to play on it in the shallow water near the shore. Half a dozen of the children would get aboard at a time, while the others, holding ropes would pull the raft up and down the shore for two or three blocks. Yesterday afternoon, however, eight of the children boarded the raft, and this number overloaded it so that when twenty-five or thirty feet from the shore it began to sink. Those on shore started to pull it in, but before it reached the shore it capsized.

EAST SIDE JOAN OF ARC

SHE LEADS RENT FIGHT.

Two Mass Meetings—Petition to Mayor to Allow Parade.

The storm of indignant protest against the extortionate and unjustifiable raising of the rents by the "cockroach" landlords and sub-lessees has assumed proportions that now bid fair to swell into a hurricane.

"Keep Away" dodgers, printed in English and Jewish, commanding tenants in the name of their children to boycott houses in which the rents have been newly raised, are being distributed by the thousand throughout the affected districts; mass meetings are nightly taking place, Mayor McClellan is to be asked for a permit to parade and make a demonstration, and certain influential residents of the East Side fear a repetition of the kosher meat riots if the socialistic demagogues continue to have their way.

The revolting tenants affirm that a new Joan of Arc has arisen in their midst in the person of Miss Bertha Leibsen, the youthful daughter of a Second-st. cloakmaker. Miss Leibsen, who is secretary of the New-York Protective Association, is devoting every hour to campaign work on behalf of the tenants, and has already collected a considerable sum of money to organize the opposition to high rents and obtain attorneys to contest wholesale high handed evictions for non-payment of excessive rents.

"I am going to devote everything a girl can to the poor tenant and to defeat the landlords," said Miss Leibsen last night, "and I mean to win."

A monster meeting of protest is planned for 1:30 p. m. at No. 66 Essex-st., this afternoon.

At a meeting of the associations' executive committee last night at McKinley Hall, No. 74 East Fourth-st., at which delegates from the Sisters and Brothers' Society, the New-York Russian and Polish Littauer Young Men's Benevolent Association, the Cigarmakers' Association Branch No. 54, the Russian Progressive Aid Society, the United Hebrew Trades and many other organizations, it was resolved:

That the Mayor be asked to grant a permit for a parade of protest and a demonstration in Seward Park, probably on Monday;

That the tenement house dwellers organize to defeat the extortions of the landlords;

That a fund be raised to employ attorneys to consider how best the landlords' evictions may be opposed.

It was charged that the landlords had a syndicate and a fund to raise the rents, and it was voted that a fund be raised and an organization formed to combat them.

Miss Leibsen gave a $50 bond to protect the association's interests in her campaign work.

The date of the permit to be asked of Mayor McClellan is to be decided at the Essex-st. meeting to-day. S. Katz, of No. 77 East Third-st., is president of the association and Max Ruchelson, who presided last night, is chairman of the executive committee.

A meeting was also held last night at the American Hall, Nos. 7 and 9 Second-ave., at which it was noticeable that the professional agitator, rather than the representatives of the disaffected tenants, held the floor.

A sample of the English-Jewish "Keep Away" handbills which are being distributed broadcast over the East Side, and which specify the street and number of the blacklisted tenement house, follows:

Tenants: Keep away from the house, No. —— East Eleventh-st.!

In the name of your children, we ask you not to hire any rooms in this house, No. —— East Eleventh-st., as the house is on strike because the rent is raised by the landlord, and the rent is raised every month and we want to put a stop to it once and for all.

Keep away! THE COMMITTEE.

At the mass meeting at American Hall, held under the auspices of the Second Agitation District of the Social Democratic party and the Downtown Young People's Social Democratic Club, A. M. Simons, of Chicago, Editor of "The International Social Review," said, in speaking of the social condition of the Laboring classes":

"William R. Hearst has no more at heart the interest of the laboring classes of America than has President Roosevelt. Mr. Hearst is simply using the present unrest of labor to exploit himself."

"High Rents and Famine Prices" was the subject under discussion, and more than twenty-five hundred people of both sexes, fully one-third of whom were compelled to stand, were present.

Benjamin Hanford wanted to know how war was to be waged against the landlords. "If you hang the landlords to the highest gibbet, what will be the result?" he asked. "Why, their property goes to their heirs, or is left in trust with some trust company, and the tenants are in no way benefited by the first owner's death. The only way is to profit by the ballot, and then cry "Down with the landlords!"

BAKER RAPS PRESIDENT.

Declares Washington Man Was Arrested for Making Request.

Congressman Robert Baker made a vicious attack on President Roosevelt at the meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, at the Hotel Marlborough, last night, declaring that Andrew O. Nash had been arrested at the White House at the President's orders as insane, because he had asked that a petition he had presented receive immediate consideration. After he had been locked up seven hours, the Congressman declared, Nash was examined by two physicians and released as sane.

Congressman Baker's speech was, in part, as follows:

Already great strides toward absolutism have been made. Ten days ago, or, to be exact, March 26, a resident of Washington, a man who was employed by Hanna both in 1896 and 1900 to help "save" the country, who has been a contractor with the Postoffice Department, and who claims to have aided in the exposes which have developed so much rottenness there, who has been prominent in citizens' movements in Washington in opposition to railroad grab legislation, and who was particularly incensed at the idea of a highly respected gentleman named Babcock being re-elected chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, called at the White House to present a petition on the subject to the President.

After waiting about an hour he was asked to return the next week. Being desirous that the matter should be given early attention, and fearing that delay might defeat his object, he wrote a brief note explaining the need for immediate consideration of the matter and sent it in with the paper which he had brought with him. What was the result, do you suppose? Why, the paper so aroused the President's ire that he sent out orders to arrest the man—"He's crazy!" The significant feature about the matter, however, is that although arrested and locked up for seven hours, from 1 to 8 p. m., during which time two physicians examined him as to the alleged insanity, but declared him of sound mind, not one line has yet appeared in either of the three Washington papers on the subject, the reason assigned by at least one reporter being that it would "hurt the President."

It was only as a result of the strenuous effort of his relatives—prominent business men there—that this man, Andrew O. Nash, was released. I have received a letter from a man who has known Nash for years, in which he states that he has known Mr. Nash for years, that he is connected with a prominent and wealthy family in that city, that he is perfectly sane, and in which the action of the President is characterized as outrageous and the most flagrant violation of the right of petition ever perpetrated in this country.

JEROME BILL TO GOVERNOR

ASSEMBLY VOTE, 93 TO 47.

Party Lines Not Adhered To—District Attorney a Listener.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 6.—By a vote of 93 to 47, the largest poll on any measure in the present session, the Assembly to-day passed the Jerome Canfield Gambling bill after a six hours' debate which culminated in an effort on the part of Assemblyman Wade to amend the bill. An amendment at this stage in the session means defeat. The vote on this amendment was the real test of the strength of the opposition to the bill, and the poll stood 85 to 57.

The opposition to the measure was of two distinct characters and was exemplified by two distinct classes of members. There was frank and outspoken opposition on the part of many men like Mr. Rogers, the majority leader, and Assemblymen Perham and Adams, of New-York City and there were silence and opposing votes on the part of the larger number of those voting against the bill. As to whether money was used there was some doubt. The general impression existed after the session that a number of votes had been purchased; one Assemblyman declared that he understood that $500 contributions had been frequent, still another affirmed that the Tammany Senators opposing the bill used the Remsen Gas Grab bill, which comes up for a vote in that body immediately, as a club to bring a number of members in the opposition interested in that notorious measure into line. That there were undue influences at work was the general impression, which was the more strongly asserted since party lines were almost entirely abandoned, twenty Democrats voting for the bill and seventeen Republicans against it.

FIRST OBJECTION TO BILL OFFERED.

To Assemblyman Perham, Senator Elsberg's representative on the floor of the Assembly, belongs the credit of interposing the first objection to the bill. Assemblyman Wemple, of Schenectady, voted against the measure. Assemblyman Adams, was the other Manhattan Republican voting against the bill. Assemblyman Wade, of Chautauqua, offered an amendment, after an impassioned address, in which the public press, the District Attorney and the integrity of the legislature were called into question. On this motion to amend the recognition was instant that the fate of the bill was at stake, and as the clerk read the rollcall intense excitement prevailed.

During the long debate there had been many evidences of the uncertainty and the closeness of the result. Even as the roll was called and the break in the party alignment was recognized the result remained in doubt. It was only after the announcement of the defeat of the amendment was given from the desk that the realization filled the House that the Canfield fight was about over. The result became a certainty only after Speaker Nixon's vote for the bill had been recorded. On the vote on final passage a number of those who realized that the "game was up" and desired to get on record before their constituents changed front.

One of the most interesting features of the whole debate was the evidence of the interest and the manifestation of the views of the up-State constituencies on the bill. Assemblyman Nichols, of Greene, in voting for the bill, after having voted for the amendment, explained that as a lawyer he opposed the bill, but that his constituents were a unit for the measure, and as their representative he felt that he should vote in accordance with their sentiments. Assemblyman Ogden, of Monroe, similarly gave the feeling of up-State cities by a strong defence of the measure.

ONLY SPEECH TO BE APPLAUDED.

The bitterness provoked by the attack of Senator Brackett on Senator Raines during the debate on this measure in the Senate found its results to-day in the fact that the ablest speech for the bill was made by Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett, of Ontario, Senator Raines's representative, whose defence of the bill evoked the only applause of the long debate. In the course of his attack on the bill Assemblyman Perham solemnly declared that he spoke the sentiments of the thirty thousand voters of Senator Elsberg's district, a statement indignantly refuted by the other Republican Assemblymen from this district who voted for the bill. One interesting circumstance of the fight was the fact that the majority leader, Mr. Rogers, opposed the bill, and the minority leader, Mr. Palmer, spoke for it, a situation unique in the annals of the present session.

During the entire debate District Attorney Jerome sat in the chamber and watched the debate with eager attention. When it was over and he had walked over to the Senate, Senator John Raines passed and said dryly:

"I see, Jerome, they had a vote or two to spare over there."

"Yes," was the smiling answer, "but there must be a wonderful regeneration going on all over the State, for I never saw such a solicitude for the constitution in all my life."

To Assemblyman Wainwright, who introduced the bill and made the fight for it in the Assembly, Mr. Jerome said:

"It was a good fight and a clean win."

The contest over the bill was opened immediately after the bill came up, on a motion by Assemblyman Perham to "strike out." Mr. Wainwright made a full statement of the issues and principles involved in the bill. He was followed by Assemblyman Bostwick, of New-York, who urged that the highest level was that at which the bill should be discussed, and that was that it was necessary to give people respect and reverence for the law, and disabuse them of the notion that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor.

Assemblyman Perham opened his attack on the bill by reading from two newspapers and asserting that in the face of this criticism orderly action had been rendered impossible. Then he attacked District Attorney Jerome, suggesting that one explanation for his failure to convict gamblers was his activity in the public press. He declared that Mr. Jerome had told him that he would vote for the bill, because he wouldn't dare to go back to his constituents and explain. This statement he followed with a quotation from some comments of the District Attorney, which he interpreted as strictures on the legislature and pronounced outrages.

Assemblyman Finch, of New-York, declared that the question had simmered down to a statement of public policy and urged the passage of the measure. Assemblyman Cox, of Erie, then attacked the bill, after a lunge at the press, which, he claimed, had befogged the issue. He discussed the law involved and declared that the measure was radical. He invoked the spirit of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Assemblyman Newcomb, of New-York, urged the passage of the bill, declaring that the argument about removing privileges was untenable, since the man who went to the gambling house was aware of the criminality of gambling. He urged that the District Attorney should have the power he needed, and that the reports of lawbreaking with immunity should be checked.