

the Order of Railway Trainmen, the Royal Arcanum and similar bodies regarding the scope of the tax. Mr. Flint replied that, in his opinion, these orders were safeguarded against taxation under the amendment. It was intended to include the big insurance companies, whether mutual or stock companies, he said, and to draw a line between a corporation where insurance was the principal business and a corporation where insurance was merely an incident. Mr. Bulkeley didn't like this definition, saying that insurance companies were not taxed in every state where they did business. To require them to pay 2 per cent on their net earnings, he said, would be double taxation. In this respect the amendment was open to the objection which the committee made against an inheritance tax.

Mr. Foster wanted to know if building and loan associations would have to pay the tax. Mr. Flint said he doubted if many of them would be required to pay the tax, for he did not think they were organized for profit. Mr. Aldrich interjected that if building and loan associations were organized for profit there was no reason why they should be exempt from taxation. Senators Nelson and Crawford said that building and loan associations when organized with a view to making profits should be taxed the same as other corporations. Some of the grossest frauds in the history of South Dakota had been committed by building and loan associations against the poor people of that state, Mr. Crawford said.

Mr. Flint said it was impossible to make an accurate estimate of how much revenue a tax of 2 per cent would yield.

AS TO THE BASIS OF THE TAX. He was satisfied, he said, that the President's estimate of \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year was more nearly correct. Mr. Borah wanted to know the basis of the tax.

"It is based on the privilege of doing business," replied Mr. Flint.

"Not for being a corporation?" asked Mr. Borah.

"No, on the privilege of doing business," Mr. Flint reiterated.

When Mr. Flint closed Mr. Dixon made an exhaustive argument in favor of an inheritance tax. He was convinced, he said, that sufficient revenue would not be raised under the new custom duties, and he regarded a tax on inheritances as an ideal method of increasing the income of the government. There was no doubt of its validity, he said, and it would be more easily enforced than an income or a corporation tax. Mr. Dixon said he would yield to Mr. Taft's wishes, however, and vote for the corporation tax, as its publicity feature commended it to him.

Mr. Owen said he was in favor of both an income and an inheritance tax, and at the proper time he would offer an amendment for a progressive inheritance tax ranging from 1 to 100 per cent. He frankly admitted that one of the purposes of his amendment was to redistribute wealth.

The first speech against the corporation tax was made by Mr. Cummins, co-author of the Cummins-Bailey income tax amendment. After speaking for an hour and laying the foundation for his critical analysis of the pending measure, the Iowa Senator yielded the floor until tomorrow.

He said that the proposed amendment was income tax legislation, but had many objections that could not be raised against the amendment offered by Mr. Bailey and himself. It was with regret, he said, that he opposed the recommendations of the President, but he doubted if Mr. Taft fully comprehended the measure in its entirety. The proposed tax, Mr. Cummins said, was fundamentally wrong and in contravention of the most sacred traditions of the American people. It was not fair, equal or uniform and was subject to all the constitutional objections which had been made against an income tax. It had one constitutional objection peculiar to itself, he added.

Before the corporation tax amendment was taken up the Senate devoted four hours to a running debate on the Tillman amendment for a tax of 10 cents a pound on tea. The advocates of the amendment included Senators Tillman, Carter, Heyburn, Bailey, Bradley, Perkins and Smith of Michigan, its critics being Senators McLaughlin, Shively, Dixon and Jones. Several Republican Senators tried to have Mr. Tillman admit that he favored this tax as a protection to a domestic industry in his state. "I want it on the Republican side as a protective measure, and I want it on the Democratic side as a revenue measure," said Mr. Tillman, amid laughter.

The Tillman amendment was defeated, 55 to 18. Mr. Bailey being the only Democrat voting with the South Carolinian. The following Republicans voted for the amendment: Senators Bradley, Bulkeley, Burnham, Carter, Dick, Du Pont, Elkins, Foss, Gallinger, Heyburn, Nixon, Perkins, Root, Scott, Smith, of Michigan, and Wetmore. Mr. Smith of Michigan, gave notice that when the bill was reported to the Senate he would move an amendment providing for a bounty of 10 cents a pound on tea.

TELEGRAMS OF PROTEST.

Opposition to Corporation Tax Shakes Some Senators. Washington, June 29.—A flood of telegrams nearly equaling that which swamped the wires during the anti-railroad pass fight is pouring in upon Senators in opposition to the corporation tax amendment. Many of the telegrams come from persons interested in building and loan associations, but practically every kind of corporate operations is represented. Most of the Senators received from twelve to fifty telegrams to-day, and some at least one hundred. It became evident that there was an organized movement throughout the country in opposition to the corporation tax amendment.

In view of the vehement tone of the protests and the fact that the telegrams are from business men highly respected in their communities, some Senators who are pledged to vote for the administration programme said to-day that they were feeling some concern as to the wisdom of their course. It is admitted on the floor of the Senate that there are comparatively few members who favor the corporation tax amendment, in spite of the fact that a canvass shows that fifty-two Republicans will vote for it. If it were not for the President's support of the measure, it probably would not be adopted.

Unless the same sentiment is spread throughout the country it would not surprise many members of Congress if the corporation inheritance tax feature which was adopted by the House, should be restored. In the event of such action the indications are that the Senate would vote its acquiescence.

REVISING FISHERY TREATY. American and Canadian Commissioners Meet at Toronto. Toronto, June 29.—For the purpose of going over the regulations contained in the fisheries treaty, which has been signed by the President of the United States and the Premier of Canada, Professor David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, and Professor E. E. Prince, of Ottawa, are conferring here.

The commissioners thought the regulations as drawn up by them were perfect, but in order to prevent any possible applications for changes the decision to go over them again. No changes are likely, President Jordan said.

The regulations have been made international rather than local, and will be promulgated by the two governments about December 1, or possibly not till January, 1910, or possibly not till 1911. We have dealt with the matter from an international standpoint, and whatever benefits are derived by one will be derived by the other.

TO PENSION EMPLOYEES PLAN OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Taft May Urge Retirement Fund for Government Workers.

Washington, June 29.—The President will recommend to Congress in his first annual message the creation of a retirement fund and the pensioning of supernumerary employees of the government, according to the prediction of several members of the Cabinet who have given the subject considerable study and who will urge that course in their annual reports. The President himself recently expressed the hope that some feasible system of retiring aged clerks would be devised, and as a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet he advised the President that this government would have to come to that system in the near future.

Since the extension of Civil Service reform throughout the executive departments, which has obviated the frequent changes that prevailed under the spoils system, the number of clerks too old to perform the duties assigned to them has steadily increased. With the beginning of the Taft administration the President urged on the members of his Cabinet the promotion of economy, and they, in seeking to carry out the President's wishes, have prosecuted a quiet investigation of the services in their several departments. The President himself has furnished them with such subordinates as they desired and would look to them for results. Their investigations have revealed the presence of great numbers of incompetents whose ridiculously small amount of work adds greatly to the expense of conducting the federal business.

These incompetents can be divided into two classes. One consists of comparatively young clerks who lack energy and ambition. The other includes a great number of clerks too advanced in age to make it possible for them to do anything approaching a full day's work. The first class can and will be easily taken care of. They will be dropped from the service. But to drop those who, after years of faithful service, have grown old in the service is a task which few Cabinet officers are willing to perform.

In some of the efforts at reorganization the supernumerary have been practically pensioned, receiving the lowest grade of salaries, with no expectation that they will accomplish much. In the New York Custom House, for instance, seventy-five old employees have been found incapacitated by age to perform their duties. Their pay has been reduced and they are permitted to spend their time about as they please, reporting once a day at the Custom House. This is possible, however, only because their supposed duties keep them outside of the Custom House itself. Were they employed inside their mere presence would demoralize the entire service. The Treasury department is in the same predicament. One official of the department has estimated that there are more than one hundred employees who have left their nineteenth birthday behind them.

BONDING CONCERNS PLEA.

Acknowledge Rate Agreement, but Oppose Legislation.

Washington, June 29.—Representatives of the great bonding companies of the country made a plea against any legislation which would decrease their rates at a hearing before the Committee on Appropriations to-day. Although they put forth the strongest arguments to prevent the passage of their bill to Washington has been futile. In fact, it is probable that the only result of the hearing to-day will be that the United States government will go into the bonding and surety business so far as its own employees are concerned, and that the bonding companies will have to look elsewhere for their patronage.

When Representative Tawney, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, learned, some time ago, that most of the bonding companies had practically trebled their rates, he immediately began an investigation, and came to the conclusion that there was a "gentlemen's agreement" between the various concerns. This conclusion was borne out by the testimony presented to the committee to-day, and the committee expects to recommend to the next Congress that the government establish a bonding fund made up of deductions from the salaries of bonded officers from which all losses will be paid. In the mean time a bill will be introduced at the present session which will provide that no officer shall pay more for his bond than he did prior to 1909.

THE WHISKEY DEBATE CLOSED.

President Hears More Attacks on Bowers's Opinion—Brief To Be Filed. Washington, June 29.—In the scolding heat of the Cabinet room filled with expert whiskey men and lawyers, President Taft labored again to-day with the question, which the Roosevelt administration found so vexing, "What is whiskey?" The entire time of the President previous to the regular Cabinet meeting was consumed in listening to argument on the exceptions taken to the opinion of Solicitor General Bowers covering the various phases of the controversy.

The "straight whiskey" representatives, John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Edmund W. Taylor—directed their principal arguments against the conclusion of Mr. Bowers that neutral spirits mixed with whiskey might still be sold under the pure food law to the public as "whiskey." They maintained that such was imitation whiskey. Mr. Carlisle devoted most of his attention to reviewing the legal decisions in support of his position. One of those on which stress was laid by the Solicitor General was that of General Taft, father of the President, to the effect that alcohol was not whiskey.

Professor William Frear, state chemist of Pennsylvania, asked that the present rules and regulations of the government be maintained unaltered. The hearing was then adjourned, but permission was given for the filing of briefs up to July 10. The day after tomorrow will be given for the filing of reply briefs.

"TYPHOID MARY" ASKS HER FREEDOM

Woman Isolated on North Brother Island in Court on Habeas Corpus. When Mary Mallon, who through her two years of isolation on North Brother Island has become known as "Typhoid Mary," appeared yesterday before Justice Gieseler, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus to ask her freedom from a solitary confinement. The Health Department has kept her on the island because, it says, she is a menace to the health of the community.

The health authorities say that Miss Mallon is herself immune from typhoid, but that she can be the bacilli of the disease in her body and can communicate it to others. She was formerly cook for the family of J. Coleman Drayton. While she was there three servants became sick with typhoid, but the unfortunate woman says that she was not responsible.

Miss Mallon was a sad-faced figure as she appeared in court yesterday to ask her freedom. She told of her dreary life on North Brother Island, with only a dog as a companion. Even the hospital attendants, she said, shunned her as they would a leper.

"It's ridiculous to say I'm dangerous," said Miss Mallon, in court. The sickness of the Drayton servants, she said, was only a coincidence, as she had worked elsewhere without anybody getting sick.

After hearing the Health Department's case, Justice Gieseler adjourned his hearing until to-day. "But I don't want to go back," pleaded the woman. "It's very lonely over there. I never speak to a soul. Three times a day a fool of a nurse brings my meals on a tray, sets it down at the door and then runs away."

But she had to go back to North Brother Island until this morning. The doctors say that in four or five places where "Typhoid Mary" worked the servants became afflicted with the disease.

PRESIDENT MAKES CENSUS BILL LAW.

Washington, June 29.—President Taft today signed the bill providing funds for taking the census of 1910.

CALLS FOR \$25,000,000.

Treasury Wants That Amount from Depository Banks.

Washington, June 29.—A call on the national depository banks for a return to the Treasury of government funds aggregating approximately \$25,000,000 was made to-day by Secretary MacVeagh. \$9,000,000 having been called for July 15 and \$16,000,000 for August 15. Balances in all active depositories are uniformly reduced to the lowest amount which the daily needs of the government will practically wipe out all the deposits of government funds in national banks subject to call by the Treasury, except about \$87,000,000 which is held in active accounts and necessary to meet checks of government disbursing officers, and \$1,000,000 which will be allowed to remain in \$1,000 lots in which of the smaller national banks as desire to retain their designation as depositories.

THE NATION'S ACCOUNTS.

They Will Now Balance Daily—Statement of Treasury.

Washington, June 29.—Important changes in the daily cash statement of the Treasury Department, especially to correct discrepancies in publication of balances, were announced to-day, to take effect July 1. The present record of receipts and disbursements issued by the bookkeeping and warrants division has never balanced with the daily cash statement of the treasurer. The Treasury Department in to-day's announcement says:

The discrepancy was due to the fact that the bookkeeping and warrants office recorded on the statement of transactions not only transactions which were actually completed by payments in full, but also those which had been corrected. The data will hereafter come from one source, and the daily statement of cash in the Treasury will be in full agreement with the cash receipts and cash disbursements.

Another important change in the daily statement of the Treasury is the division of receipts and disbursements into three classes—(1) ordinary, (2) Panama Canal and (3) public debt.

But the most important change is the ending of the excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts which amounted to \$30,000,000. The expenditure on account of the Panama Canal (about \$31,000,000) will approximately equal the proceeds from sales of bonds. The payment of public debt has been reduced. Fifteen million dollars of bonds have been retired, and disbursements by the Treasury on account of the same have been reduced to \$4,000,000. As a result the total disbursements on all accounts for the year just ending exceed the total revenues by about \$13,900,000.

CONTESTS TWO WILLS.

Sister of Henry Howard Paul Wants Certain Bequests Set Aside.

Mrs. Isabella M. Manley, sister of Henry Howard Paul, a well known American writer and entertainer, who lived many years in London, has brought an action against the executor to set aside certain bequests made by him in two wills. Harrison Grey Fiske and Henry Tyrrell, the executors of the American will, and Albert A. Gilmer and Francis B. Newton, executors of the English will, are among the defendants.

Paul died in England on December 9, 1905. He left to Mrs. Manley, Maria Louise Overman, another sister, Helen Manley, Mrs. Manley's daughter, and his American executors \$250 each. In his English will he left bequests to Mrs. Christie, his "kind friend and amanuensis," \$500; to Horace Howard, a natural son, bonds valued at \$1,200, and other sums to charitable institutions.

In his American will Paul disposed of his residuary estate to charities selected by the executors and for the assistance of "seamstresses whose toil is poorly rewarded." In case no organization cared for the latter, the money was to be divided between incapacitated sailors and their families.

Mrs. Manley says that this bequest was too indefinite to carry into effect and too impracticable. She wants the will as to this bequest construed as though Paul died intestate. As he died without leaving a wife or legal issue, the residuary estate would go to his next of kin.

As to the English will, the plaintiff says that Mrs. Christie, a legal widow, was a signer of the American will, which makes her an interested legatee.

DILLON TO SING SING.

Sentenced to from 7 to 14 Years for Shooting Louis Propper.

From seven to fourteen years in Sing Sing prison was the sentence passed on Patrolman James P. Dillon, of the Adams street station, Brooklyn, by Justice Maddox yesterday in the Supreme Court. In tears and leaning heavily on the rail in front of him for support, the officer protested his innocence of the charge of shooting Louis Propper, nineteen years old, on May 2 in the grocery store of the boy's father, Isaac Propper, at No. 37 Myrtle avenue.

"I never shot that boy and I never charged with it," the prisoner roared. But to the stern questions of Justice Maddox, Dillon confessed to having been convicted twice of brutality to his wife while he was a motorman for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He also admitted striking a superintendent of that company over the head with a heavy iron instrument and of having been arrested for that offense.

After the conviction for the shooting had been denied, Florence Sullivan, for the defense, suggested to Justice Maddox that Dillon be sent to Elmira Reformatory for a term of years, and asked District Attorney John F. Clarke, the prosecutor, to consider the suggestion.

"I have considered it," Mr. Clarke exclaimed, "and I know of nobody who has stayed at Elmira Reformatory." It is a long way to Elmira. Mr. Sullivan will appeal the case to the fall.

DIRECTORS LAX IN 1902.

Alvin W. Kreech Says They Relied on Officers and Executive Boards.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 29.—Alvin W. Kreech, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York City, testifying to-day in the action of Charles H. Kavanagh, that the former directors of the Trust Company of the Republic, stated that in 1902 the directors of all New York City trust companies customarily delegated their duties to the board's executive committee and possessed only a general knowledge of the manner in which the affairs of the companies were being conducted.

Mr. Kreech, who was vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York in 1902, testified that the Mercantile Company was the trustee of the United States Shipbuilding Company mortgage, but that the company had no other connection with the shipbuilding corporation. Because of its trusteeship of the mortgage, the Trust Company subscribed to \$100,000 in shipbuilding securities, but this subscription was later assumed by Mr. Kreech personally.

After a brief cross-examination Daniel Le Roy Dresser, president of the Trust Company of the Republic, completed his testimony.

AUTO COMMISSIONER'S SON CAUGHT.

Cambridge, Mass., June 29.—Automobile drivers charged with violating the special laws received sentences of unusual severity in the District Court to-day, in one case a penalty of thirty days in House of Correction being imposed. Joseph Barbose, chauffeur for J. Reed Whipple, a prominent Boston hotel proprietor, and Bartol Farot, former captain of the Harvard University football eleven, were accused.

Parker, whose father is a member of the State Highway Commission, which has charge of issuing automobile licenses, declined to contest a charge of over-speeding and was fined \$40.

MAKES SHORT FLIGHT

Continued from first page.

air, and Grville made a short turn by the aeroplane shed and came skimming up the field almost to the end of the starting rail, where he alighted. He smiled as he slipped out of the driver's seat, and said that it was all simple enough, that he had found the trouble in the ignition, and would have no more of it after the engine had been tinkered a bit to-morrow morning.

FLIGHT OVER CHANNEL.

Three Aeroplanes Ready to Attempt Trip from Calais.

Calais, June 29.—Herbert Latham, Count de Lambert and Henry Farman are on the coast near here awaiting favorable weather conditions to attempt an aeroplane flight across the English Channel for a prize of \$5,000 offered by a London newspaper. French torpedo boats are being held in readiness to guide the aviators in their flight and rescue them in case of need.

Count de Lambert will use a Wright aeroplane, and has erected a shed for the housing of the machine on rented ground. Mr. Farman will use a new machine, like the one with which he made his flight from Calais to Rheims, except that he has introduced an arrangement by which the alighting wheels give way and allow skids to bear the shock of the impact. He has introduced also lateral fins similar to those used by Latham on his monoplane. These insure greater stability. Latham will use his monoplane, with which he recently has made a number of successful flights. He intends to start from the top of a cliff near Calais and head straight for the Admiralty Pier at Dover.

The distance as the crow flies is 21.73 miles. There is much rivalry among the three aviators as to who will start first.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP FORCED TO LAND.

Biberach, Germany, June 29.—The airship Zeppelin I, travelling from Friedrichshafen to Metz, landed here this morning on account of the overloading of its machinery, which caused a fusing of certain metal parts. The landing was effected in a rainstorm without difficulty. The crew of four officers and four men held the craft down until a detachment of soldiers arrived and gave their aid. Major Sperling, in command of the vessel, has sent for duplicate parts of the damaged machinery.

TWO DROWN IN SURF.

KILBURN WITHDRAWS.

Judge Paddock Named by Franklin County Republicans for Senate.

Malone, N. Y., June 29.—County Judge Frederick G. Paddock, of Malone, was chosen to-day by the Franklin County Republican Convention as this county's candidate for state Senator, notwithstanding the fact that at the beginning of the balloting, by his request, his name was not before the convention.

The candidates presented before the balloting began were: F. D. Kilburn, of Malone; Charles E. Brush, of Mohr; M. E. McClary, of Malone, and C. R. Matthews, of Bombay. An informal ballot was taken, which resulted: Brush, 17; Kilburn, 15; McClary, 13; Matthews, 12. On the fifth formal ballot the name of Judge Paddock appeared. After the eighth formal ballot Kilburn withdrew.

The ninth and final ballot stood: Paddock, 32; McClary, 18; Brush, 11; H. F. Coats, Alexander MacDonald, H. C. Carter, C. E. Brush, A. E. Proctor, F. H. Bryant, Allen S. Matthews and F. S. Steenberg were named as delegates to the Senatorial convention. Judge Paddock is understood to be acceptable to St. Lawrence County.

Mrs. Duffy told the police that the men started from the plant of the International Storage Company, at No. 208 East 52d street, where they were employed, at 9 o'clock on Monday night with a vanload of her furniture. They arrived at her cottage soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, she said, and, being hot and tired after their long journey, decided to take a swim when they did not return she thought that they had fallen asleep. So far as known there were no witnesses of the drowning.

Charles T. Lynch, president of the storage company, who was summoned, said that the men were valued employees. He gave them \$20 when they started, he said, with instructions to see that they and their team had everything necessary to lighten the burden of the trip. Four dollars was found in Brohm's pockets.

CITY'S TRIBUTE TO "MARTY" KEESE.

Flag Over Municipal Building at Half Staff During the Funeral.

The funeral of Martin J. Keese, for many years janitor of the City Hall, volunteer fireman, soldier and "Bowery Boy," was held yesterday at the undertaking rooms at No. 394 Eighth avenue. Hundreds of persons filed into the darkened room and gazed at the face of their old comrade for the last time. The Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, conducted the services.

Walking beside the bier were three of "Marty's" oldest friends, John Buckbee, foreman of "Bill Tweed's" American Hose Company, "Big Bill" Hennessey, foreman of Clinton Engine Company, and George M. Gering, foreman of Phoenix Hose Company. Fully a score of organizations were represented and sent floral tributes, which filled two coaches. The funeral procession passed down Eighth avenue to the City Hall, where it was viewed in silence by thousands of citizens.

The flag on the City Hall was ordered at half staff by Mayor McCallan, an honor never paid before in this city to the memory of the custodian of a public building.

The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was placed in a receiving vault.

"LONG PAT" DISCUSSES COLLEGE MEN

Apt to "Drop Into the Rut," He Tells Schoolboys in Commencement Address.

The many college graduates that are turned out every year, with few exceptions, drop into the rut; a college diploma is no passport to distinction; a college cannot furnish a man with brains, energy or tact; they must be inherent, and you must develop them yourselves.

"Long Pat" McCarren, who controls the Democratic machine in Brooklyn, included this opinion of college graduates in his address yesterday to the boys of Public School 17, at North Fifth street and Driggs avenue, Brooklyn, at the commencement exercises.

"No success will come easily," he continued. "You will have to fight hard for what you attain. The world with which you will have to contend is exacting, practical and unsympathetic; it has no use for dreamers, except in so far as they furnish subjects of ridicule for the practical.

"Be truthful, if you begin lying, you find you will be kept busy constructing new lies to support the original one. Wisely or unwisely, nature has made you physically and mentally superior to the opposite sex; it is your duty at all times to protect women under all circumstances. Always bear in mind that the fittest will survive."

TAXICAB ORDINANCE SIGNED.

Little Likelihood of Test from Owners Who Dispute Aldermen's Power to Act. Mayor McCallan signed yesterday the ordinance introduced by Alderman Dowling, regulating the use of taxicabs and taxicoaches. The Board of Aldermen passed the ordinance on June 18.

The new measure calls for a maximum charge of 30 cents for the first half mile for taxicabs carrying two passengers and 40 cents for the first half mile for taxicabs accommodating four passengers or more. The maximum charge for each additional quarter of a mile is allowed for waiting time and for the larger \$1.50.

CROWD CHEERS RESCUE.

Bridges Plunges Into Sound and Saves Nephew of President Haffen.

Quick work on the part of Bernard Bridges, a brother of the late Alderman John Bridges, of Brooklyn, saved eighteen-year-old Augustus Ireland, of No. 353 East 152d street, from drowning in the East River, off Classon Point, yesterday afternoon, when a small sailboat upset. Ireland is a nephew of Borough President Haffen of The Bronx, and he was in the boat with Joseph Gonzales, who lives at St. Ann's avenue and 134th street.

Ireland and Gonzales started from Classon Point, and were about a quarter of a mile off shore when the boat upset. Gonzales caught hold of the overturned boat, but young Ireland was swept along by the strong tide.

Bridges was one of a number of men and women who witnessed the accident from the pier at Classon Point. Bridges, who is a strong swimmer, threw off his coat and shoes and plunged in. He soon caught up with Ireland, who was almost exhausted. Bridges supported the young man for ten or fifteen minutes until Cornelius Quinn, a lifesaver at Classon Point, reached them with a boat. Gonzales was taken off in the same boat. Ireland was treated by a doctor in the neighborhood, and was then able to go home.

A large crowd saw the rescue and cheered Bridges, who laughed and said that any swimmer would have done likewise.

BIG FACTORY TO CLOSE.

Remington Typewriter Employees Objected to New Machinery.

Utica, N. Y., June 29.—Notice was posted in the Remington typewriter works at Ilion to-day that, beginning July 1, the establishment would be closed until further notice.

The typewriter works employ 2,100 persons, mostly men, and the weekly payroll is about \$30,000. Some time ago the company attempted to introduce a machine for accomplishing part of the work of aligning the letters on the type bars of the machine. The men engaged in aligning objected to this and struck, and shortly afterward the assemblers quit work.

Conferences have been held between the company and the striking workmen, but they have not resulted in healing the differences, and the shutdown is the result. It is not believed that the company will again open the factory until it can do so under its own plan.

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QUARREL DIVIDES CLUB.

Member Seeks to Set Aside Harlem Democratic Election.

A factional fight threatens to disrupt the Harlem Democratic Club, which years ago was one of the leading ones in the country. Those who are opposing the present management of the club are led by Thomas B. Leahy, its president, has taken to himself all the powers of a boss.

Isaac A. Hopper was president when he was called to the Tammany leadership of the 51st Assembly District. He then resigned the presidency of the club, which was never allied with any faction of the Democratic party. He suggested Leahy, formerly a bricklayer and later a foreman for Hopper in his building operations, but now a rich contractor, as his successor.

When Leahy got the office he showed considerable hostility to Hopper and to all of his plans in the conduct of the club, which eventually caused Hopper to resign. The methods of Leahy were responsible also, it is said, for the resignation of Charles W. Dayton, Jr., son of Justice Dayton, one of the organizers, from the vice-presidency.

The members opposed to Leahy nominated ex-Assemblyman Milton M. Goldsmith for the presidency, at the election held on June 3. They say they learned before the election that the Leahy contingent had arranged to have ten "strong arm" men from Percy Nagle's district present to "super-vise" things. Leahy also dismissed from office Thomas E. Dempsey, who had been corresponding secretary for eight or ten years. Dempsey is a well known Harlem real estate broker. Leahy then announced that he had advanced \$500 to pay the debts of the club, and that if Goldsmith were elected he would sell out the club at auction.

The Goldsmith supporters obtained an injunction in the Supreme Court to prevent any interference at the election. Notwithstanding the injunction it is said many members were prevented from voting. Leahy was re-elected. Dempsey now is seeking to have the election set aside on the ground of fraud and ballot box stuffing, and also is bringing an action for damages for being restrained from performing his duties as corresponding secretary.

The Harlem Democratic Club, which has a membership of about three hundred and fifty, was organized in 1882. Among the organizers were Vernon M. Davis, now Justice of the Supreme Court; Jordan L. Mott, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, William M. Tamm and Edward Corey. It was for several years the headquarters in this city of Colonel Henry M. Waterson, and Grover Cleveland was once a guest of the club.

TIN WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS MEET.

Believed That an Amicable Arrangement May Prevent Threatened Strike.

Pittsburg, June 29.—The conference between a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and also James H. Nutt, of Youngstown, Ohio, representing practically all of the independent sheet and tinplate manufacturers, was adjourned late to-night until to-morrow. It is believed an amicable agreement will be reached.

The Irons have declared that they will strike on July 1 if the announced intention of the manufacturers to put the open shop policy into effect is adhered to.