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DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATORS

THE REPUBLICANS IN A TANGLE AT THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Gov. Hill Sends Another Message Urging Consideration of the Labor Conspiracy Laws—It Alarms the Majority—Text of the Prison Bill—Mr. Crosby Bolts.

ALBANY, July 18.—Gov. Hill sent a second message to the Legislature to-day. Two recommendations are added to the one recommendation regarding convict labor in the first message. The message was not brought to the Assembly in time to be read in the morning, but the Senate was in session longer, and the message was read there first. The first one of the two recommendations is of comparatively slight importance. The Capitol Commissioners want to make some changes in the plans of the Assembly wing of the Capitol, and the Governor forwarded to the Legislature their report, with a recommendation for simple consideration.

The second recommendation is the most important of all. A delegation from the Trades Assembly, the Federation of Labor, and the Central Labor Union has been here to oppose a further continuance of the State account system of employing convicts, and to ask the Legislature to amend the present conspiracy laws so as to define clearly what boycotting is and what kind of strikes are punishable. Under the Constitution the Legislature may not act while in extraordinary session on any measures not recommended by the Governor, and if the Governor would not recommend the consideration of the conspiracy laws nothing could be done about them until the next session of the Legislature. In this second recommendation, the Governor gives the Legislature the opportunity to amend the conspiracy laws so as to define clearly what boycotting is and what kind of strikes are punishable. Under the Constitution the Legislature may not act while in extraordinary session on any measures not recommended by the Governor, and if the Governor would not recommend the consideration of the conspiracy laws nothing could be done about them until the next session of the Legislature. In this second recommendation, the Governor gives the Legislature the opportunity to amend the conspiracy laws, which would otherwise have been denied them. The recent decisions of the courts have put constructions on the conspiracy laws which the workingmen were not aware of until several of their number had been convicted of doing what at the time they did not know was unlawful. The representatives of the labor organizations want the law amended to make it plain that a trades union or assembly in its usual work is not in violation of the conspiracy laws, and that the officers cannot be sent to the penitentiary for ordering a strike or for deciding not to work with a non-union man. Gov. Hill neither endorses nor opposes their views in his message.

As the Republican caucus had agreed on nothing except a further recess to give them more time, there was no programme ready for the Assembly when it began its session at 11 o'clock. When the journal had been read, Gen. James William Husted, who sits in the front row of the orchestra circle of chairs in the Court of Appeals room, arose, and, brushing the troublesome flies from his bald head, moved to take a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Sheehan, who sits back from the platform on which the Speaker and clerks occupy the seats of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, asked why the Assembly could not go on and act. He could not see the necessity of making the Legislature wait on the convenience of a Republican caucus which had been session an afternoon, an evening, a night, and a morning without being able to decide on a bill. Gen. Husted renewed his motion. Mr. Sheehan kept on with his speech to give time for Col. Rice, the Governor's private secretary, to appear with the second message. Col. Rice was delayed by a squabble in the Senate, and Mr. Sheehan, after a valiant effort to consume time, sat down. The question on the recess was at once taken, and it was carried by a party vote.

Col. Rice went first to the Senate, and arrived there when the opening prayer was over. The Republican Senators saw him, and Major Raines moved to dispense with the reading of the journal and take a recess until evening. If the recess had been ordered at once the Governor's message would not then have been received. Senator Cantor opposed a recess with the Governor's message at hand. Lieut-Gov. Jones pointed out to the Republican Senators the breach of decorum and courtesy it would be for them to adjourn with the Governor's private secretary waiting at the bar of the Senate. Major Raines amended his motion to allow the reception of the Governor's message.

The message was then received and read. Here it is:

ALBANY, July 18, 1888.

To the Legislature:

First—I have received a communication from the Supervising Commissioners of the Capitol, consisting of Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Speaker Cole, Senator Law, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Commissioner Perry (organized under the provisions of chapter 558 of the laws of 1888), which communication is hereto annexed, wherein they ask a small additional appropriation to make certain changes in the plans for the completion of the state library apartments in the Capitol, and request me to present the matter to the Legislature now in session. Pursuant to their request the subject is hereby recommended for your consideration.

Second—A committee from the Central Labor Union of New York has called my attention to certain alleged defects in what are known as the "conspiracy laws" of our State. It is claimed that they are not sufficiently exact in defining what acts are lawfully permissible thereunder. It is clear that such laws should be as concise and explicit, and easily understood, so that they may be intelligently obeyed, and not violated inadvertently or unintentionally.

For the purpose of affording an opportunity to correct any defects that may be deemed to exist in such laws, I hereby recommend the subject for your careful consideration.

DAVID B. HILL.

Senator Cantor moved to refer the first recommendation to the Committee on Finance and the second to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill. Senator Murphy asked that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to bring in their bill at the evening session. Senator Cantor accepted the amendment. During the discussion Senator Reilly tried to offer the bill of the Central Labor Union amending the Conspiracy law. Senator Bassett objected to the bill being offered, which kept it out for a time. The Republicans were becoming entangled again, and they showed the effect of the presence in Europe at this time of Zerubabel Erwin. Mr. Erwin is accustomed to straighten out the Republican snarls. Major Raines moved to lay the whole subject on the table, the same way of because the Republicans took yesterday when Senator Reilly corralled them. After an old-time wrangle and an appeal from a decision of the Lieutenant-Governor the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock without having done anything except receive the Governor's message.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Republicans took up in caucus their yesterday's wrangle. Their committee of five Senators and nine Assemblymen were getting up the bill, which was to be ratified by the caucus when prepared. Until the committee finished its work there was nothing for the caucus to do but to talk. It talked for two hours.

Young Mr. Crosby bolted the caucus. It was the only lively episode of the morning. He waited until the speeches were under way and it was seen that the general opinion was against the present State account system and in favor of making an effort to oppose the labor vote. Then he inquired whether the meeting was a conference or a caucus. It was called a conference in the call, but he was told it was caucus in the effect of being binding on members of it. On being officially informed to this effect, Mr. Crosby picked up his hat and walked. He said: "It is ridiculous to fish for the labor vote in a Presidential year. It is proposed to abolish hastily a system that has been many years in operation, and to change it in the hurry of an extraordinary session. There is a limit to the power of a caucus, and I will not join in an effort like this to capture the labor vote."

The Republicans were exceedingly wroth with Crosby for exposing their schemes, and Senator Frank Arnold openly rebuked him, saying that Mr. Crosby was a nice man to bolt a caucus, when for two years he had been asking caucuses to whip reluctant Republicans into line on his Harbor Lights bill. Now he was acting like a child. If caucuses were a good thing on Mr. Crosby's bills, they were needed on other bills.

John Reitz of Brooklyn bolted with Mr. Crosby, but for opposite reasons. Mr. Chimborazo Burns of Yonkers also left the caucus, but he explained that he was no bolter. At the afternoon caucus the sub-committee reported a bill that was a combination of the Yates plan and the Workingmen's bill, with a suggestion of Robert Ray Hamilton's thrown in. After useless speeches the caucus adjourned.

As soon as the Assembly came to order in the evening the Senate received Judge Yates of Schenectady, who wanted to introduce the Republican Caucus bill. Mr. Sheehan raised the point of order that the rules required the calling of the counties for bills in alphabetical order, and that Schenectady county could not be heard from until the other counties had been heard. Gen. James William Husted wore a white lawn tie, which with him is a battle flag and means war. Encouraged by him, the Speaker ruled out Mr. Sheehan's point of order. The bill was received and read twice. It will be read the third time to-morrow, and will then be passed. The bill changes radically the State prisons system. Its full text is:

AN ACT providing for the proper employment of convicts in the penal institutions of the State, and making an appropriation therefor necessary to prevent the prisoners from remaining idle.

SECTION 1. No motive power machinery for manufacturing purposes shall be placed or used in any of the penal institutions of the State, and no person in such institution shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto at any trade or industry where his or her labor, or the production or profit of his or her labor, is farmed out, contracted, given, or sold to any person or persons whomsoever.

SEC. 2. The Superintendent of State Prisons and all other officers having in charge the management of the penal institutions of the State shall hereafter cause to be manufactured therein by the inmates thereof such articles only as are commonly needed and used in the public institutions of this State for clothing and other necessary supplies of such institutions and the inmates thereof, and the articles manufactured in such penal institutions for use therein shall be furnished to the several institutions supported in whole or in part by the State for the use of their inmates, upon requisitions of the trustees or managers thereof upon the Superintendent of State Prisons, and no articles so manufactured shall be purchased for the use of such inmates unless the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller, the Superintendent of State Prisons, and the President of the State Board of Charities shall constitute a Board whose duties shall be to fix and determine the value or price at which all articles manufactured in such penal institution and furnished for use in the several institutions of the State shall be so furnished, which prices shall be uniform to all institutions. The Comptroller shall devise and furnish to the several institutions a proper form for such requisitions, and also a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. All moneys received for such articles so furnished upon requisition shall be paid into the treasury, as now required by law in case of sale of the products of State prisons.

SEC. 4. The sum of $250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of material for manufacturing purposes in the penal institutions of the State, and for all purposes connected with the manufacturing industries therein to be expended in the purchase of material to be manufactured in accordance with the provision of the first and second sections of this act, and in manufacturing articles for the use of the State and its institutions only.

When the bill was read Gen. Husted moved that it be printed and made a special order for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Sheehan raised the point of order that the bill must be referred to a standing committee. Gen. Husted said that there were no standing committees. He raised his hand to Sheehan and assured him of a large amount of distinguished consideration, adding that the committees existed with the regular session. Mr. Sheehan read from the book of rules that after a second reading a bill must be referred to a standing or special committee. The Speaker ruled that out. Sheehan said that he supposed the caucus had planned the whole thing, and there was no use appealing from the decision of the Speaker. He wanted to know if Husted was going to adjourn at once. Gen. Husted took his straw hat and told Sheehan that he might keep his hat if he feared he would run away. The Speaker refused to allow Farrell of Kings county to introduce a Conspiracy Law Amendment bill. The Governor's message, that had been shut out in the morning, was received and read. It was the same that the Senate had received. Then the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Senate Senator Reilly introduced his bill to amend the Conspiracy law. It was given him by Mr. Jno. Morrissey and Mr. Ed Finkelstone of the Central Labor Union. It amends section 168, subdivision 5, of the Penal Code so as to drop out intimidation from the list of crimes, and to make it necessary to have the interfering done "forcibly" to make it criminal. The last clause of the Reilly bill is new. The bill is short, and its full text is, after stating that it is an amendment to the Penal Code, as follows:

To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling or doing any other lawful act by force or threats of violence, or by forcibly injuring, interfering or threatening to forcibly interfere with the tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another in such trade or calling, or with the use or employment thereof; except that it shall be lawful for any trades union, or any other organization and the members thereof, to advocate the principles and advantages of such trades union or other organization, and to induce others to join the same, and to appeal in a peaceful manner the reduction of wages, and in a like manner to advocate the increase in wages.

Senator Loughlin introduced a bill to strike out intimidation from the things prohibited in section 168 of the Penal Code. He said that the law as it stands at present prevents the peaceable organization and meeting of labor organizations, as the very meeting might be intimidatory in its effect.

The Republican Senators objected to the advancing of the bills, and by a party vote Senator Reilly's motion to make his bill a special order was defeated. By a party vote the Committee on Judiciary was not instructed to report. Both bills were simply sent to the committee, which refused to meet.

The labor men appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon to speak in favor of the Central Labor Union bill. They found only two of the nine committeemen present. Senator Raines took a nap while they spoke, and Chairman Robertson tried to embarrass them with questions. The Republican caucus decided to pay no attention to the second message of the Governor, but to try to adjourn to-morrow after passing their State Prisons bill. The caucus refused to consider any penal code or capital bills. They are afraid to touch either subject, and as they get no sleep while they are here they want to go home. Some of them claim that the Governor has no right to issue more than one message, though they and the State Constitution seem to differ on this point.

Mr. John Morrison, Master Workman of D. A. 126, and one of the Central Labor Union committee, had a long conversation with Mr. Husted after the adjournment of the Assembly, and asked him why the Republicans would not pass a bill to amend the Penal Code, which would benefit the workmen more than anything they could do with the convicts. As it was, Mr. Morrison said, the formation and the meetings of labor organizations were practically prohibited. Gen. Husted said the Governor should have called attention to the Penal Code amendments at the regular session, and that the law had been interpreted the same way for a year and a half. Mr. Morrison replied that the law had been so interpreted for only a month and a half, and that within a fortnight the first case under it had been disposed of by Recorder Smyth's suspending sentence. The law compelled the workingmen who wished to organize to become conspirators. He thought that for a man of Gen. Husted's standing the Bald Eagle showed a large stock of ignorance. Mr. Morrison said the labor men would work next fall against every man who voted for adjournment to-morrow.

BIG FOREST FIRES.

Flames are Raging About the Adirondack Region Farms.

CARTHAGE, July 18.—Forest fires of unusual magnitude are raging in this vicinity, and unless rain comes soon great damage will be done. Many farmers in Lewis and Jefferson counties have lost much, and are scared because they can't control the flames. The people in Great Bend, four miles from here, were obliged to turn out in a body on Sunday to fight fire and save their homes. The fire was driven upon them from the neighboring plains by the wind. In Croghan, Lewis county, a dozen farms have been burned over, the occupants losing nearly all their hay, grain, and potatoes, besides large quantities of logs, wood, and bark which had been prepared for market. At Voodrie's saw mill in that town 60,000 feet of logs were burned, but the mill was saved. In many cases the farmers have saved their buildings only after a hard fight.

In the Bear Town district about 2,000 acres of land have been burned over, and some of the best timber lands in the county have been destroyed. Forest fires are reported as raging at various places along the borders of the Adirondack wilderness between Jayville and Lyons Falls, a distance of over sixty miles. All of these fires are beyond the control of any one, and nothing but wet weather will stop them. Never has this region suffered for rain so badly as now.

Left Port Without the Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—All the Eastern through trains were from four to six hours late yesterday, and the steamship Australia sailed on her regular time for Honolulu without waiting for mails destined for Honolulu, which will remain in the Post Office here until the departure of the next steamer on July 28. The steamship men say that as they are now receiving only a nominal amount for carrying the American mails they will not hold their ships in any instance.

A Too Previous Salute for Warner Miller.

UTICA, July 18.—Warner Miller spoke on currency and banking at the annual meeting of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Association of Central New York, at Sylvan Beach, Oneida Lake, this afternoon. The Oneida battery fired the Governor's salute of twenty-one guns on his arrival. Hundreds of people wore badges inscribed "Hon. Warner Miller for Governor."

Saturday Limited for Saratoga and Lake George.

The Saratoga limited, leaving the Grand Central station every Saturday at 2 P. M. by the New York Central, arrives at Saratoga at 6:35 P. M., Caldwell 8:10 P. M., Whitehall 8 P. M. and Rutland 8 P. M. This train makes the run from New York to Troy, a distance of 146 miles, without a stop, and for speed, comfort, and luxury of travel is unsurpassed.—Adv.

THE RAILROAD DYNAMITERS

ONE OF THE "Q" PRISONERS IS FOUND TO BE A PINKERTON MAN.

Bowles Tells the Story of the Plot to Blow Up "Q" Property Far and Near—He Refused to Go Into a Scheme to Murder Scabs—Three Anarchist Plotters Held.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Another sensation was sprung upon the defence in the "Q." dynamite case this morning. John Wilson, one of the prisoners, who was arrested with Broderick and Bowles as an arch conspirator, and as a Brotherhood engineer, coolly left his seat in the group of which Broderick and Bauerisen were members and stalked over to the side of the room where the prosecuting attorney sat and took a chair beside Mr. Dawes, with whom he began to chat in a friendly manner. Then it was developed that Wilson was not an engineer, not a Brotherhood man, and not even Wilson. His name is John Mulligan, and he is a Pinkerton detective. He has had the confidence of all the prisoners and their attorneys.

The exposé was brought about by the lawyers too closely pressing the cross-examination of Superintendent McGinn of the Pinkerton agency, who was on the witness stand. The Superintendent had the alternative of an awkward refusal to answer pertinent questions concerning Wilson or cause the latter to show up in true colors. McGinn chose the latter course. Wilson, or Mulligan, quickly sprang across the room to the side of the prosecution. When the commotion subsided McGinn related the circumstances of Broderick, one of the conspirators, throwing a mysterious letter out of the car window at the time of the arrest and the subsequent recovery of the letter. The motive of Broderick in ridding himself of the missive, and the extreme secretiveness of the officials in guarding its contents, is not apparent, as the letter, which was from Bauerisen, was not particularly interesting.

Bowles, the engineer who accepted work from the Burlington Company after the strike began, and subsequently became a member of the Brotherhood, and was now to take the stand as an informer, was the next witness of importance. He began by telling of a secret meeting of the Brotherhood in Aurora. He said:

"Chief Bauerisen made a statement that we should do something; that the company was getting ahead of us. He said it would not do for him to do anything in regard to the use of dynamite, but it could be used with good effect. After the meeting was over some conversation passed between him and myself, and I made the statement to him that I knew how to use it; that I had seen it used in the gravel pit. He wanted to know if I could get any of it, and I told him I thought I could. He told me to go and get it. He gave me $7.50 to get it. That was two weeks after I was initiated on April 22. Goding, one of the defendants, was among those who were present."

The informer told of his expeditions to Indiana country towns to purchase dynamite, and how Bauerisen had sent him with it to George Clark of Galesburg, a leading engineer, who was arrested yesterday. They went out together to place it on the track, and it was some of this dynamite that Bowles buried and which was dug up yesterday. He talked with Bauerisen about the explosion on the "Q." track near Aurora, and Bauerisen said it would have a good effect.

"He also told me," continued the witness, "that in a certain part of the town there was a frame house, and that under it was a sewer running across the street. The house was a scab boarding house and was filled with 'scabs.' Bauerisen wanted Alec Smith and me to get under the house by the sewer and place a bomb there and blow up that house. I told him that that would be murder and I would not do it."

The witness further implicated in the conspiracy George Clark, the striker who was arrested at Galesburg yesterday, by telling of a letter from Bauerisen. In the letter Clark was told that Bowles had started some of the "goods" (dynamite); for him (Bowles) to hurry up and give some "goods" to Clark. The witness thereupon bought two pounds of dynamite and gave it to Clark. He received another letter from Bauerisen telling him to hurry up the "goods" to Creston, Iowa, where they were needed. He then went to Creston and delivered four pounds of dynamite to Broderick. Continuing, he said he received this letter from Bauerisen:

JUNE 27, 1888.

If you think that that man you spoke of is to be trusting you, don't do anything that would make you suspicious. I think you could give him the slip very easy at night by taking a walk to the next town, and you should follow you, so that would follow me. If you think that it is firm, you had better go home or look for a situation somewhere else, and give up the joining business. I wish you would let me know of your address whenever you make a change. Broderick wrote me to have you come to Kansas City, but I told him I did not know where to find you. Don't get any goods, for reasons which you can guess. Yours fraternally. J. A. B.

Bowles could not swear that the letter was in Bauerisen's handwriting, but from the fact that they had corresponded about the matters mentioned he was satisfied of its authenticity.

Bowles was also allowed to explain the contents of a letter received from Bauerisen at Noblesville, enclosing money, and the instruction to "take plenty of goods to Creston."

Under cross-examination Bowles admitted that he had told both attorneys for the defence while in the county jail that he was an innocent man, that he did not know anything of the use of dynamite, and that he had lied repeatedly to them and to others as to his innocence and about other matters. "But," he added, "I was not on oath then."

His confession, he asserted, was not induced by any promise of immunity or other reward. It was a relief to his mind and was made to escape punishment, though he was led into guilt by bad, unprincipled men. His direct examination was not shaken in any material point and when the cross-examination was concluded Mr. Ewing arose and said: "Your Honor, the State will rest at this point; this is our case."

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Over 150 Chairmen of different engineer and firemen grievance committees met in McCoy's Hotel to-day. Nearly every prominent road in the country was represented.

"We are discussing the Burlington strike in all its phases," said a member. "We shall reach some conclusion before we adjourn."

At the first session resolutions were adopted expressing "condemnation of lawless acts and destruction of property."

QUINCY, Ill., July 18.—George Nichell, alias George Gebhardt, was arrested here this morning in the act of placing a tie on the track of the C., B. and Q. road. He was put in jail.

THE ANARCHIST PLOTTERS.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The three dynamiters who plotted to kill Judges Gary and Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield were in Justice Lyon's court room to-day. They were shabbily dressed, their faces and hands were veneered with dirt, and they carried themselves with an air of indifference. Chapek, the lumber one and leader of the gang, was the only one who seemed to have the slightest intelligence. Frank Chapek has a small head, a big nose, a beard like Sam Fielden's, a pair of mild blue eyes, and a large frame. The third would-be avenger, Frank Chlebouiwa, who has turned informer, is a slight, insignificant-looking chap. He is a journeyman tailor. He learned his first lessons in anarchy in Vienna, whence he came to this country about a year ago.

The men were escorted from the bull pen to the dock by a squad of detectives, and Inspector Bonfield stepped up and assisted in arranging for the arraignments. "This is an important case," said the Inspector, "and we would like to have time to collect our testimony."

"Can the prisoners speak English?" the Court asked

"Ich kann dran."

"Nein! Nein! Ich kann Deutsch sprechen," protested the chief of the group. Then an interpreter was produced. Hronek said that he had neither attorneys nor friends. The Court thereupon fixed the bonds of each of the conspirators at $5,000, and they were returned to their cells at the Armory police station.

Later in the day Chapek was taken to the county jail, while Hronek was transferred to the central station, where he will undoubtedly undergo the "sweating process." Chlebouwa remains at the Armory. It is alleged that he made a full breast of his connection with the conspiracy, and that before the Grand Jury and at the trial he will be the chief witness. It is asserted that he weakened from the very inception of the plot. His co-mingling it to a Bohemian friend disclosed the plot to the police and resulted in the arrests. Both Hronek and Chapek have began to suspect that he is an informer, and in their talks with the police are more reticent than ever.

Hronek stoutly maintains that he took no part in the plot. He declares that the dynamite found in his house was left there by one Karafral, who was obliged to leave very shortly after the Haymarket tragedy. He destroyed a portion of his friend's legacy by throwing it into the river, and intended, he says, to dispose of the rest of it in the same way. He failed to do so, because he dared not run the risk of exposure, and therefore he kept the dynamite concealed in his house in Farrell street.

Inspector Bonfield, in an interview to-night, says that the three men will probably be indicted by the Grand Jury on Monday, and that the rest will be left to State's Attorney Longnecker. Chapek, at the county jail to-night, said:

"It is a monstrous conspiracy to hang me; but a man can die but once, and I'm just as willing to die now as any other time. My poor wife and children will be the ones to suffer," and the man burst into tears. "I never had any dynamite, and never expected to have any."

"But why did you have pictures of Gary, Grinnell, and Bonfield in your house?" was asked.

"I do not know."

It is certain that no more arrests will follow. If other raids among the Anarchists are made, it will have no bearing on yesterday's arrests. There are sufficient developments now to show clearly that no others are wanted in connection with the plot already discovered.

THE PERSONAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

A New Movement to Boom Temperance, But Frown on Prohibition.

CHICAGO, July 18.—What is intended to be a national organization to oppose the prohibition movement was chartered to-day in the name of the Personal Rights League. The incorporators are well known German-American citizens of Chicago. The formation of the League began some time ago. Its membership is growing rapidly. Branches will be established in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other cities. The promoters design to start a popular movement against prohibition, though in favor of temperance. At the same time the constitution declares against the adulteration of food, the corruption of press and politics, the mismanagement of public moneys, and all trusts and analogous combinations. The plank referring to prohibition says:

The Prohibition party as the supporter of intoleration, as the champion of legalized grab, dashing up to one portion of the people over the other portion and by systematically destroying the citizens' appreciation of their personal rights, is seeking to place itself at the head of the American nation. Prohibitionist agitations have assumed an attitude so threatening that it becomes the duty of the liberty-loving citizen to oppose them as harmful to public interest and reprehensible.

Excessive indulgence in alcohol can only be prevented by rational and general laws, to be strictly enforced; by strict laws against the misuse of alcohol; by exercise on the part of the authorities of strict control over the manufacture and sale of beverages, and by means of institutions capable of improving the social conditions of the working classes. But it can never be prevented by prohibition.

The by-laws provide for a bureau to disseminate the league's principles and combat its opponents through the medium of the press.

The incorporators are very sanguine of success.

IVES HOVERS ABOUT CANADA.

The Indicted Financier Restlessly Crosses and Recrosses the Border.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Despite the fact that Henry S. Ives was indicted in Cincinnati last week, and that officers are in New York with warrants for his arrest, the young financier will stop to-night in the Prospect House, on the American side of the Niagara River. Mr. Ives arrived in this neighborhood last Friday, and with him came two gentlemen answering the descriptions of George H. Stayner and E. Wilson Woodruff, officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. They did not register, and enjoined secrecy on the people at the Clifton House, where they took rooms. They have kept secluded, but yesterday Ives and Stayner took a walk through the free Canadian park. They received many telegrams, and kept the hotel operator busy with answers. Messages were on the wire when the hotel clerk denied almost the existence of Ives and his associates to THE SUN reporter, who sought an interview with Ives at 1 o'clock in the morning. Two hours later Ives walked up the road to Shaw's Niagara House, treated some young men to Canadian ale, and got them to take him to Montrose, four miles south of Clifton, where he could spend a week fishing in the Chippewa River. John Wright, who drove Ives there, went up with THE SUN man a few hours later. When Ives went to the Montrose Hotel he told Proprietor Furry, who entertained some New York boodle Aldermen a few years ago, that he would see nobody who came. Ives was restless, and took a train back to Niagara Falls, turning up for supper at the Prospect Hotel on the American side. He engaged a room for the night, expressed a desire not to see visitors, and went out for a walk.

Mr. Ives evidently does not fear arrest, or else he has confidence in his ability to elude the police here. His fishing expedition to-day was not successful, but the Montrose Hotel people expect him back to-morrow.

A WELL-KNOWN BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Pawnbroker Beverly, who is also a Choir Singer, Arrested as a Fence.

Burglars broke into the house of John V. McManus, a clerk in the Department of Public Works, at 973 Washington avenue, on July 7, and made away with $1,200 worth of clothing and jewelry, including two gold watches and a diamond ring with initials on the inside. Central Office Detectives Maguire and Crowley found the watches in a pawnshop and got a description of the man who pawned them. The description tallied with the appearance of William Leland, also known as Kid Waring, an ex-convict and sneak thief. Leland was arrested and searched. The missing diamond ring, with the initials partially erased, was found in one of his pockets.

The detectives ascertained that Frederick Nicols Beverly, who keeps a pawn shop at Pearl street and City Hall place, and who is a singer in the choir of an up-town church, had filed the initials off the ring. Beverly said he had received from Leland only a small silver dove, and he turned it over to the detectives. They did not believe he was telling the truth, so they arrested him and took him to Police Headquarters and searched his shop. They found several pieces of jewelry that Mr. McManus recognized as his property.

Beverly will be arraigned at Jefferson Market with Leland to-day. Three women living in New York avenue, Jersey City, called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and identified Leland as one of the sneak thieves who had robbed them on July 10.

FOOTPADS AMONG US.

Mr. Ferguson Lost His Stud and Mr. Morgan His Watch.

As Richard B. Ferguson, the variety actor, got off a Third avenue train at 116th street on Tuesday night he was jostled by two men who, he supposed, wanted to steal his watch. He clapped his hand on his watch pocket and went on. He stepped in Brogan's saloon, at 117th street and Third avenue, whither the two men followed him. He related to the bartender, in a voice intended to be audible to the two strangers, how he had fooled them.

The bartender noticed that Mr. Ferguson's big diamond stud was not scintillating in his shirt front, and called Mr. Ferguson's attention to the fact. Mr. Ferguson turned around to the two men and accused them of having taken the stud. They attacked him and threw him out of the door, and before the bartender could take a hand in they ran away. The robbery was reported to Police Headquarters.

The friends of J. W. Morgan, drummer for a Boston stationery house, who is stopping at 223 West Twenty-second street, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that Mr. Morgan had been robbed in the Bowery on Monday night of his watch and $60 in money. His friends believe that he was drugged, as he had not last night recovered from the stupor in which they found him wandering in Madison square.

Tried Suicide Rather than go to Court.

Emil Faas, 23 years old, bartender in his father Gottlieb Faas's saloon, 26 Delancey street, was to have appeared yesterday morning at Essex Market Police Court, where he was under $300 bail as defendant against Mary Ettlinger's charge of betrayal. At 11 o'clock young Faas went to a room over the saloon and shot himself in the right side with a pistol. He was taken to Governeur Hospital. His wound is serious. His family say that despair over the disgrace he thought he was bringing upon them caused him to attempt suicide. Mary Ettlinger was the Faas servant girl up to five months ago. Her child was born three months ago and died on Monday. The question of support was therefore removed from the case. But the girl had threatened Faas with a suit for $2,000 damages.

Stopping Sunday Newspaper Sales.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 18.—The Mayor today instructed the police to prohibit the sales of newspapers on the streets on Sundays. This order, however, does not prevent newsdealers from delivering papers to their subscribers. There is a great demand here on Sunday for the New York newspapers.

Think of the Ease, Comfort,

And good results of washing clothes with Pearline.—Adv.

THE STIR OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BUSY PREPARATIONS FOR WORK AT DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

The Republicans Hire a House with a Back Door Three Doors from Mr. Morton's Town House—Democratic and Republican League Affairs—Mr. Blaine's Return.

The headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at 10 West Twenty-ninth street were yesterday the scene of the uninteresting but important preparations for the active efforts of the campaign. Few but members of the Campaign Committee were on hand and the workers of their staff. Chairman Brice spent most of the day there and Arthur Sewall of Maine was with him. S. P. Shearin, secretary of the National Committee, and Charles J. Canda called. The busiest man about the place was Assistant Secretary Dickinson, who had to tackle the already voluminous correspondence. The foreign bureau, as the disseminators of campaign documents in German and other tongues will be called, were also settling themselves into shape for work.

Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, of the Democratic State Committee, is still at the Hoffman House, but no meeting of the Executive Committee has yet been called by its newly elected Chairman, William H. Murtha, of Brooklyn. Mr. Murtha had many conferences with prominent local Democrats and with the representatives of the League of Democratic Clubs. He will remain in town until Saturday, when he will go up to Saybrook with Mr. Stokes. News from Saybrook was therefore interesting to him, and he appreciated the information with which Mr. Leicester Holme lightened up a political discussion. He said that the Fenwick Hall guests sat on the piazzas and watched through glasses the mosquitoes ten miles off, while congratulating themselves that they did not come any nearer.

Delegates from all over the State met in Jas. E. Graybill's office at 229 Broadway, the headquarters of the League of Democratic Clubs. They arranged some of the details for the League State Convention in Saratoga, Aug. 21. Each club in the League was authorized to send three delegates, and an additional delegate for each 100 of membership. The plan of a county league organization was also decided upon, to act in harmony with the State and national organizations. Treasurer Secretary F. Kingsbury Curtis, reported that the League was being strengthened by the joining of new clubs at the rate of five a day.

Among those at the Hoffman House last evening was Andrew Roberts of Portland, Oregon, a former member of the Democratic State Committee. He said that in the fall the farmers of the State will reverse the result that the last State election showed.

A Fourteenth Assembly district Cleveland and Thurman Campaign club was formed at 315 East Ninth street last evening. One hundred and fifty enthusiastic east-siders were in attendance. The officers elected were Major J. Moore Hanham, President; Alexander Raab, Vice-President; John J. Shields and Charles J. O'Rourke, Secretaries; and Peter Marx, Treasurer.

The Tammany Association of the Fourteenth Assembly district will rouse things at Fourteenth street and Second avenue to-night under the able guidance of ex-Register John Reilly. A magnificent Cleveland and Thurman banner will be thrown to the breeze, and fireworks and speeches will add to the interest in the demonstration.

The Republican National Committee headquarters have finally been selected after much tribulation. They are to be at 91 Fifth avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and three doors above the city house of Vice-Presidential candidate Morton. It is an old-fashioned three-story brick house, belonging to the Griswold estate. In width and depth it makes up for lack of height, and it contains no less than forty rooms. A secluded alley entrance from Seventeenth street to the back door is one of the points in its favor that impressed the committee of scheme hunters. After inspecting and approving the choice the Chairman went on to Washington in the afternoon, and Col. Dudley went with him. The committee will move in at once, and by Saturday morning they expect to be ready to throw open the headquarters. Senator Quay will be in Washington until the first time until Sept. 1, and Messrs. Clarkson, Dudley, New, Fessenden, and Hobart will divide the work and responsibility until then.

At the headquarters of the Republican League a great show of activity was observable. It proved to be simply an outcrop of the preparations for the demonstration over Mr. Blaine's return early in August. The clubs all over the country are showing much interest in this event, and a great time is anticipated.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAM H. MURTHA.

His Views on the Campaign to be Made in this State.

Register William H. Murtha of Brooklyn will accept the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, to which he was unanimously elected on Tuesday. Although ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin is the undisputed leader of the Kings county Democracy, the head work of the campaign in Brooklyn and Kings county for several years has been done by Mr. Murtha, who now steps into a wider political field.

Mr. Murtha is now near the close of his first term as Register, and although he has made no efforts looking to a retention of the office for another three years, there is no doubt that he would be the nominee of his party for his renomination. His place at the head of the State Committee will virtually prevent him from active participation in the local campaign. He said yesterday:

"I will put all my strength of mind and body into the work of the state canvass. The interests of the Democratic party in the State will receive the most unremitting attention that it is in the power of any man to give. The outlook at present is all that could be desired, and as the canvass progresses I am confident it will become still brighter."

Mr. Lippincott a Monopolist of the Phonograph Idea.

The report in regard to the sale of Edison's phonograph is confirmed by the following statement, issued yesterday:

The Edison Phonograph Company, which owns all of Mr. Edison's patents for recording, perpetuating, and reproducing articulate speech, in the United States and Canada, has been sold to Jesse H. Lippincott of this city and Pittsburgh, for something over one million of dollars. All the improvements made by Mr. Edison during the next fifteen years are to come to Mr. Lippincott. By a contract made in March last with the American Graphophone Company of Washington city, Mr. Lippincott became sole licensee of that company for a period of fifteen years. The graphophone is the rival of the phonograph, and is patented by Tainter & Bell of Washington. The North American Phonograph Company has just been organized in this city for the purpose of putting these machines into general use. The foreign patents and rights for the graphophone are owned by the Volta Company of Washington, D. C., and those of the phonograph are still the property of Mr. Edison.

Republicans in Castle Garden Silenced.

Nearly all the employes at Castle Garden are Republicans of the most pronounced stripe. They are good boasters too. Ever since the Presidential nominations were made they have been tooting big horns and offering to make all kinds of bets against Cleveland. Barney Biglin, who has charge of the baggage department at the garden, is a Republican all the way through, and he never can get enough of it to let people know it. Yesterday he was making a good deal of John Coogan, a well-known resident of the first ward, didn't want to argue the matter because there was no money in it, he said, but he produced $100, which he was willing to bet against $50 or Mr. Biglin or any other man's money that Cleveland would be elected his Successor. This was a totally unexpected argument, and the Republicans shut up. Not a political peep was heard about the Garden during the rest of the day.

Named for Congress.

The Eighth Indiana district Democrats on the 190th ballot yesterday nominated Elijah V. Brookstine for Congress.

After a deadlock of three months the Republican Congress conferees of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district met yesterday, and nominated J. Warren Ray of Greene county. Over 200 ballots were taken before the break occurred.

The Democrats of the Seventh Kansas district have nominated W. H. Ebey of Wichita for Congress.

At the Democratic convention of the Second Congressional district of Mississippi J. B. Morgan was renominated by acclamation.

The Down-town Republican Club.

The Down-town Republican Club yesterday elected officers and established headquarters at 150 and 152 Nassau street, which they promise will be the centre of a vigorous protection campaign. The organizers of the down-town Republicans are the members of the committee in the first, second, Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Assembly districts. The officers elected were Dennis Shea, President; John R. Nugent, Vice-President; John Collins, Secretary, and Frank J. Carroll, Treasurer.

STALWART MAYOR GLEASON.

With a Sledge he Clears Away a Corporation's Obstructions to Travel.

Front street, Long Island City, is a thoroughfare to the dock, but across it trains are constantly being drilled, and at the crossing nearest the ferry, over which thousands pass daily to and from the