green goods men and saw that no free lance swindlers worked in their reserved districts. Hanley headquarters were in the First ward, Farmer's at Dever's saloon in Park row, and McNally's in Harlem.

Mr. Goff then made a switch. Officer Charlton had come into the court room, and he was made to stand up while the witness was again asked if he was positive in his identification. Applegate said, as if he were annoyed: "Why, of course; there is no doubt about it. I can prove it by another man, who will come here for me if necessary, who saw me doing business with Charlton."

HANLEY'S ALLEGED AID OF M'NALLY.

The witness told this in explanation of the manner in which, according to him, Detective Sergeant Hanley was useful to McNally. If a writer attempted to do business on his own account McNally would notify Hanley, and the latter would either chase the writer out of town or "pinch" him. In the case of the "pinch," the writer would be detained in jail a few days, long enough to frighten him, and then be discharged, with no case brought against him. When Superintendent Byrnes chased the green goods men into Jersey, if a writer attempted to do business in this city at that time his presence here would be known to McNally, who would inform Hanley, who would then proceed as before. When the gang was operating in this city under protection, and one of McNally's writers would leave him, Hanley would chase the stray writer back into Mc. Nally's district so that the latter could levy assessment on him for the benefit of police protection.

When the witness had told this story Mr. Goff interrupted the examination to make a statement and read a letter. He said the committee's counsel had experienced some trouble in getting subpoenas served on police officers. They had followed the usual court method of leaving the subpoena in the precinct station to which the man wanted belonged, but this had not always resulted in service. He had complained of this fact to Superintendent Byrnes, and had in reply at that moment received a letter from the Superintendent, in which the latter said that he had issued a general order to all Captains directing that the committee's subpoenas when left at station houses should be promptly served.

Then Mr. Goff resumed the effort to connect the green goods business with the Central Office through Hanley. The witness in answer to a question said that Hanley was McNally's right hand man in all police business. If any of McNally's writers or other members of his gang got into trouble Hanley was at once notified and sent for.

Q.—Was Hanley always able to fix up those troubles? A.—Always.

Q.—Did you understand that he represented the Central Office? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had Hanley anything to do with the disposition of "come backs?"

THE MANNER OF DEALING WITH COME BACKS.

A.—Yes. When a "come back" went to the Central Office to make a "holler" Hanley always got him. He brought him up town to identify the men who had swindled him, but, of course, never did, because we had been tipped off. Then the "come back" was taken down town and then ended with arrest as a counterfeiter and chased out of town. Then Hanley was paid one-half of what the guy had been beat out of.

Mr. Goff was not satisfied with this general statement and drew from the witness a description of a specific instance. Witness said that in one case he met Hanley with a come back and was told to tip Dave Pinder, now on the Island, who had been the steerer in the case, to get out of the way. Through some confusion in the tip Pinder ran into Hanley and the come back. For some reason Hanley did not arrest Pinder but took the come back to the Harlem saloon where he had been planted and afterward to Hawkins's saloon. "Of course he saw none of the gang there," said the witness, "because we were in another saloon, looking out and laughing at them. Vosburg, who was the old man, gave me $5 for my part in that work and charged it to McNally."

Q.—What became of the guy? A.—He was chased out of town for being a counterfeiter.

Q. (By the Chairman)—Would the guy allow such imposition? A.—Oh, a guy is a guy, and you can say anything to him.

HANLEY ACCUSED OF COACHING M'NALLY.

Q.—Do you know whether Hanley has seen McNally within a year? A.—The very day George Appo was on the stand here Hanley came to Jimmy where he was living, in forty-third street, and told him if he or his brother or I was subpoenaed here, we were to answer, "I don't know," "I can't remember," and "Yes." And he told us what to say "yes" to.

Next the witness told this story, which Mr. Goff brought out as a further illustration of the alleged relations between Hanley and McNally, and which, incidentally, showed the customary lack of honor among thieves: Two green goods men and general crooks, Scribner and Walter Haines, put up a job to beat McNally out of his bank roll. They had a confederate act as a guy, and in doing the turn they gave him instead of the box with brick and waste paper the box containing the good money. It was only a small roll, $3,500, but they got away with it, telling McNally it was a mistake. McNally suspected that he had been beaten at his own game, and the next day another green goods man (Blodgett) gave the whole game away to McNally. Then McNally told Hanley to get Haines and Scribner pinched.

"Hanley sent my brother to find two other detectives to arrest Scribner and Haines," said Applegate, "but my brother could not find them, and so Hanley said he would pinch them himself. He did so, and kept them in jail for one or three days. Then he told McNally that he was afraid that if he kept them there longer they would squeal on the police, and they were discharged."

RINGING GUYS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Q.—Has there been any green goods business done since George Appo was on the stand. A.—Certainly. This summer they have beat a dozen men in carriages right in Central Park by ringing the satchel.

Mr. Goff harked back to Capt. Meakim again. He made the witness go over in great detail the incident of his paying $200 before they moved to Jersey City.

Q.—Was that the only time you ever personally gave money to Meakim? A.—No. Previously to that Jimmy gave me $150, and told me to take it up and give it to Meakim. I went up to the station house and just went in and handed him the roll.

Q.—(By the Chairman). But didn't the Sergeant see you do it? A.—I don't know. I suppose everything was all right. No one was ever arrested up there. Everything went on all right and easy in Harlem.

Mr. Goff took up his bundle of papers, and this time produced King McNally's check book. It was on the Bridgeport City National Bank, and developed nothing of interest except a few stubs showing money drawn in favor of Haines for postage stamps and for Scribner for rent.

Q. (By Chairman Lexow).—Is it the understanding that the police give immunity to crooks from all over the country if they do not swindle New York people? A.—That is for our own safety. We have to deal with outside guys so we can lose them.

A BRIDGEPORT POLICEMAN'S INDISCRETION.

The Chairman's curiosity on this point being satisfied, Mr. Goff, who took advantage of every interruption to peep into his bundle of McNally's papers, drew forth a little bunch of receipts. Each was the same, a money order for $12 salary, signed Thomas J. Cunningham. He asked the witness whether he could explain. Applegate said that Cunningham was a Bridgeport policeman.

Q.—What a policeman sign a receipt? A.—As a rule Bridgeport policemen sign receipts. [Laughter.]

POLICE AND POST OFFICE FIXED IN JERSEY CITY.

From Bridgeport a rapid move was made to New Jersey. Mr. Goff drew from his little box of tricks a despatch to McNally signed "Peter Morris."

Q.—Who was Peter Morris? A.—A Jersey City Pennsylvania station detective we had right.

Q.—What was he useful for? A.—So he could bring a guy through the station, or if a guy broke open his box in the station Morris gave him a scare and chased him out on a train. I think he is a police detective, but I am not sure.

The witness said that the green goods men remained in Jersey City several months and did a lively business. Besides Morris they had a Jersey City Headquarters man, Billy Dalton, right, and the Post Office was made right. Dalton got $35 or $40 a month and Morris $40 a month. The Post Office people were paid according to the number of circulars sent out. These ran from 5,000 to 15,000 a day. The witness thought he had entered in McNally's books payment of $800 to the Post Office. They were raided over there by Comstock, who received information from a Post Office clerk who "hollered" because he did not get his bit. They were arrested and locked up for two or three days, but nothing was done to them. Witness said the police in Jersey City scared off some backs without claiming one-half of the money the guy had been swindled out of.

Q.—What did you do after leaving Jersey City? A.—Jimmy and Hanley fixed things so we could return to New York. When I speak of Hanley I speak of Headquarters. He was recognized as representing Headquarters, and when he said things were right they were right at Headquarters.

Q. (By Senator O'Connor)—What do you mean by Headquarters? A.—I mean the detective bureau.

MOVED INTO CAPT. PRICE'S PRECINCT.

Q.—Well, where did you go when you came back? A.—Our headquarters were at Roche's saloon, Seventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street. Jimmy and I hired a flat over the saloon. Capt. Price called on us there, and the next day I went over to the Twentieth precinct station and handed him $100, saying, "Jim sent this over to you." He said: "Tell Jim I'll see him later." When we first went to that precinct Capt. Cross was in command and Hanley tried to make him right. Hanley told McNally that Cross said he would not allow any work to be done in his precinct. He agreed to let us hang out there, but would not let us open a turning joint. That is the reason we had to do our victims in carriages by ringing the satchel in Central Park.

The witness interrupted his narrative at the suggestion of Mr. Goff to tell of a curious way in which art was brought to the aid of the science of swindling. "Jimmy was a pretty good wine opener at Roche's, and to please him Roche got a great artist to come there and make pictures of some of Jimmy's right money, pictures of bank notes and of gold, and these were hung on the walls. When a guy was brought in there by a steerer these pictures would be shown to him."

Q.—To excite his imagination? A.—Yes, to jolly him.

Q.—What would the steerer say to the guy?

DR. PARKHURST AND FATHER DUCEY.

A.—Oh, each steerer has his own way of jollying a guy. Some would say, when they would point out the pictures of the money, "Here's what you'll get, only it will be the real thing."

Q.—The game was not worked there? A.—No; we worked on the sneak.

Q.—What's that? A. (earnestly).—Well, we didn't have the protection we ought to have had.

CHANGING THE MONEY IN A CARRIAGE.

The witness then explained the process of ringing the satchel in a carriage. The victim being worked up to a point where he was anxious to part with his good money, would be taken up Seventh avenue about to Fortieth street in company with a steerer and a ringer. There they would be met by King McNally's private carriage. Before their arrival, however, a small red satchel or handbag would be concealed underneath the carriage seat or in the folds of the lap robe. The steerer would get on the box seat and the ringer would enter the carriage with the guy. After the guy had seen the ringer put a roll of good money into a red handbag, he would give up his good money. Then they would drive to the station. There, in getting out, the ringing would be done. That is, the satchel with the roll would be left in the carriage, and the hidden satchel substituted. At the door of the carriage this was passed to the steerer, who hurriedly conducted the guy to his train, where he handed him the satchel containing the brick.

According to the witness this game was played in Central Park four or five times a day, while every paper in the city was publishing columns of the testimony of George Oppo, minutely describing the game.

NOTHING TO SAY AGAINST RAILROAD DETECTIVE HUMPHREYS.

Mr. Goff made another switch. He asked the witness whether he knew a New York Central detective named Humphreys, running between New York and Poughkeepsie. The witness replied that he did, and identified Humphreys in the court room. Then Mr. Goff devoted a half hour of the committee's valuable time to an attempt to induce the witness to make some damaging admission about Humphreys, as to Humphreys's knowledge of or connection with the green goods men. But the witness persisted in his assertion that he knew nothing about Humphreys that would lead him even to suspect that Humphreys had any guilty knowledge of the green goods business. At the conclusion of the long examination, which was really a cross-examination of his own witness, Senator O'Connor suggested that the committee was anxious not to do any injustice to an innocent man. Thereupon the Chairman assured Mr. Humphreys that not a word of the testimony had reflected in any manner upon him, and the railroad detective was permitted to depart.

$50 A MONTH FOR POLICEMAN M'ARDLE.

Next Policeman Henry McArdle in uniform was identified by the witness as the officer detailed in citizen's clothes to special duty in the Grand Central Station. The witness promptly responded to Mr. Goff's question that Mc-Ardle had been made right by McNally by the payment of $50 a month. McArdle, said the witness, did not interfere with steerers in charge of guys, and chased guys out of town who showed a disposition to become come-backs. The witness cited an instance when, he alleged, McArdle had gone all the way to Harlem to tell McNally that "a guy had broken open," and was held in the police station. The witness received the message, and McNally went down to Forty-second street and assisted in that active operation of chasing the come-back out of town.

M'NALLY ARRESTED FOR SMOKING OPIUM.

The next story told by the witness presented a characteristic picture of Tenderloin life. It was about three weeks after Capt. Price came to the Thirty-seventh street station, and the witness, McNally, and a man named Moreau, who was described by the witness as the father of Nelly Moreau, Jim's girl, were in McNally's flat, over Roche's saloon. The witness was asleep on a couch. On a table was an opium pipe. On another table was an opium-pipe lamp and somewhere conveniently near a box of opium. Officer Allan Hay entered. He, in company with Officer Pat Curry, had entered the night before, but had hastily excused themselves when they found Detective Sergeant Hanley there. This night, however, Hay, leaving Curry at the foot of the stairs, remarked, "Well, I am going to look you all up." He took them over to the station, where McNally said to Price: "Are you going to lock me up?" The Captain answered, according to the witness, "Yes; I've got this position and I'm going to hold it." They were taken to cells, but in a few minutes Price came to them and told McNally to come out and get bonds. McNally went over to Martin's restaurant and got Mr. Martin to go on bonds for him and Moreau. Then, said the witness, McNally gave Price $75, and Price told him it would do no harm to stake the Sergeant, and McNally did so.

MADE IT ALL RIGHT AND WAS DISCHARGED.

The witness went down to the Jefferson Market Police Court the next morning with Officer Hay, having several drinks on the way, he said, and Hay asked the witness to give McNally a hint that he, Hay, wouldn't mind being staked. Witness gave McNally this hint, and when Justice Hogan dismissed them all without any charge being made against them, they all adjourned to a neighboring saloon, where, the witness says, he saw McNally give Hay $20. Then Hay asked McNally for one of the opium pipes which had been taken as evidence, and this, too, according to the witness, was presented to the officer, thus establishing friendly relations all around.

After recess Mr. Goff asked Applegate if he knew of any money having been paid to Capt. Cross. The witness said that he did not.

Q.—Was Hanley often in McNally's rooms? A.—Yes; two or three nights every week.

APPLEGATE SAYS HANLEY GOT $75 A MONTH.

Q.—What for? A.—To get money from him, or tip him off.

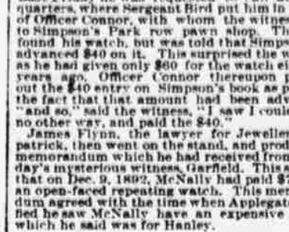
Q.—Have you ever seen him pay Hanley money? A.—McNally has taken money out of the safe, in sums from $15 to $250, and handed it to me to give to Hanley, and I have given it to him while Hanley was calling. He was paid $75 every month until it was raised to $250.

Q.—Why was it raised? A.—I don't know, but another detective was going around with Hanley when it was raised. To my knowledge Hanley was paid regularly for two and one-half years. The steerers were instructed that if they were pinched to say that they worked for McNally, and it would be all right.

Q.—Do you know of any presents given by McNally to Hanley? A.—Yes, he gave him a very expensive watch that cost $500 or $550 two years ago last New Year's. I saw it when he gave my sister some jewelry.

The witness described the watch as an open-faced gold watch with an ornamental arrangement. He said that Hanley had one, also, which the witness wore for some time and then pawned for $125. The witness pretended to identify the lamp taken on Monday from Hanley's apartments as one McNally had given to him.

Mr. Goff indicated the approaching conclusion of this long examination by asking Applegate whether he had been approached recently in relation to his testimony. The witness in answer to the question said that on Sunday last a "party" came to him and asked if he was "coming down here to holler." The "party" suggested that a trip to Jersey would be better, and remarked that he had $100 in his pocket toward



JAMES H. PERKINS.

ment. When the department was under police management and Capt. Williams was its acting superintendent he had rented scows to the department for $10 a day. The police supervision of the department ceased in June, 1881.

Q.—Did you pay Williams anything then? A.—No.

Q.—But you told your partner you did? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that a truth or falsehood? A.—Falsehood.

Q.—You lied to your partner? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was your object? A.—I did not want him to know that I bribed officials.

"So, therefore, you told him that you had bribed him?"

The witness gave no answer, but smiled a broad, slow smile.

Q.—What church do you belong to? A.—Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church.

Q.—How long have you been a member? A.—Two years.

Q.—You were converted then? A.—Yes.

Q.—You admitted to another person that you paid Williams? A.—For a purpose, yes.

Q.—You lied again? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why do you smile? A.—Well, every one else does.

"They are laughing at you for making such a fool of yourself. Why did you lie about paying Williams money?"

THE CHURCH MEMBER'S EXPLANATION.

The witness's explanation was long but not lucid. As he talked Mr. Goff, who stood close to him, worked his hands up and down like the walking beams in an engine. The explanation ran something like this: "Well, I wanted this man to pay this man some money that this man had paid, and I thought that if this man had paid this man I could get some money that this man paid."

Q.—You accused Williams of a crime to get money? A.—That depends upon the construction.

Q.—Did you think it the act of an honest man to accuse another honest man of receiving a bribe? A.—No.

CONTRACTOR PERKINS SWEARS HE PAID WILLIAMS $500.

Mr. Howell was excused at this point, and James H. Perkins, a tall, gray Long Islander, a substantial-looking man, was next sworn. He had been a partner of the former witness. He told this story in a distinct tone: The Street Cleaning Department owed his firm $5,000. For some reason they could not get their bill paid. Capt. Williams. His partner (Howells) had told him that Williams wanted 10 per cent., and the witness had agreed to the payment. Howells drew a check, the two partners went to Williams in his office, and Howells offered Williams the $500 check. Williams became very indignant, and said: "If you are going to deal with me you must deal in money. Williams gave Howells an envelope and told him to put the cash in that. The partners went out; Howells got the cash, put it in the envelope, and returned to Williams's office.

Q.—What did Williams do with it? A.—He took the money out of the envelope and put it in his pocket. Our bill was paid the next day.

The witness said that he had been in the contracting business in this city for twelve years, and during all that time came into contact with but one Inspector who did not demand money, and that Inspector died insane a short time after the witness met him.

He Thinks the Police Are Persecuting Him.

William Mayston, the peddler who in June went before the Lexow committee and told how the police blackmail and persecute the street peddlers, was held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday in $100 bail for obstructing the sidewalk. Policeman Charles H. Webb of the Oak street station was the complainant.

Mayston claims to have seen Detective Sheridan enter a saloon in his district, of Cortlandt street pool room, and he so testified before the Lexow committee and before the Police Commissioners. Since then the police have been persecuting him, he says, and he has been unable to do any business. First he was driven out of the Church street precinct, then out of the Old slip precinct, and he was trying to ply his trade yesterday in the Oak street precinct when Webb, who was in citizen's clothes, arrested him in Park row.

Stamford Police, Too.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—At the Common Council meeting last evening Oliver G. Fessenden presented an affidavit signed by Mrs. E. B. H. Hopkins, in which she made oath that Officers Keenen James O'Neill and William McMahon called on her recently and told her her son was in trouble for theft and offered to settle the matter if she would pay them $5, which she did. Charges have been preferred against the men.

Honors for Steamship Men.

Capt. F. H. Bonter of the steamship Spaarndam, of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, and W. H. Vanderloon, the representative of that company in this city, have been honored by the young Queen of the Netherlands, who has conferred upon them the order of Orange Nassau. Capt. Bonter has recently appointed Commodore of the steamship line. He was born at sea on April 16, 1855, and has been in the service of the company for twenty years. Mr. Vanderloon was at one time the representative of the line in Amsterdam, but has been here for ten years.

Diamonds Not On the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. The Treasury Department holds that diamonds, other than glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, are dutiable as precious stones under paragraph 533 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894. This disposes of a supposed "kink" in the new law, which, by erroneous punctuation, seemed to bring all diamonds under the free list instead of simply those intended for miners, glaziers, &c. The Treasury Department in this, as in other rulings, has looked at the manifest intent of Congress, and construed the law accordingly.

Handsomest Passenger Train in the World.

This is the popular verdict on the Pennsylvania Limited, and one who sees the train now in the beauty and freshness of its new equipment will fully endorse it. The new cars, the compartment car just introduced, and the other distinctive features make it the most luxurious train in the world and the only perfectly appointed Limited Express. It leaves New York at 10:00 A. M. every day for Chicago.—Adv.

ALEXANDER HOWELL.

charge being made against them, they all adjourned to a neighboring saloon, where, the witness says, he saw McNally give Hay $20. Then Hay asked McNally for one of the opium pipes which had been taken as evidence, and this, too, according to the witness, was presented to the officer, thus establishing friendly relations all around.

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The Hotel Majestic.

Central Park West, is the largest and handsomest in the city, and covers the entire block between 72d and 73d streets. It will open Oct. 1, under the management of Mr. Richard H. Stearns, and will be conducted on both the American and European plans. Rooms and suites may be secured, with or without furniture, and by the year, or for a shorter period. Every room has an outside view. Suites rent from $600 upward per annum, including light, heat, and attendance. Public inspection is invited, or diagrams will be furnished on application.—Adv.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.

A PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE TICKET NOMINATED IN SARATOGA.

Charles B. Matthews for Governor, Robert C. Hewson for Lieutenant-Governor, and Thaddeus B. Wakeman for Judge of the Court of Appeals—The Platform Demands Government Ownership of Railroads, Telegraphs, Telephones, and Canals as Well as Coal Mines, and State Ownership and Operation of the Liquor Traffic.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—The State Convention of the Populists or "People's party" was called to order at noon to-day in the Town Hall by the Hon. J. E. Dean of Monroe county, Chairman of the State Committee, who nominated D. M. S. Fero of Glens Falls, Warren county, for temporary Chairman. The stage platform of the hall was a veritable grotto of luxury and beauty. The decorations, composed of evergreens, ferns, flowers, banners, and flags, corn, grain, vegetables, and floral pieces, were most tastefully arranged so as to have the appearance of a real rural scene. Prominently in the midst was a banner of the Westchester (Sixteenth) Congress district with the silver coinage legend, "16 to 1." The delegates wear a bronze clover-leaf button, the three leaves being stamped with the letters "F. L. T.," meaning Finance, Land, and Transportation, the three planks of the Omaha platform. The attendance, including a number of women, was quite large, and was composed of hearty, rugged, healthy, intelligent-looking men.

On calling the Convention to order and on taking the chair, Mr. Dean and Mr. Fero each made a short speech, which called forth hearty applause and put the delegates in sympathetic touch with each other. A full Convention called for 320 delegates, nearly all of whom were present. From New York city there are thirty delegates, representing as many districts, as follows: First district, Thomas Hillman; Second, John J. Daly; Third, Dr. E. B. Foote; Fourth, Nicholas Allienskoff; Fifth, R. A. Mullen; Sixth, Moses Goldsmith; Seventh, Edward F. Zimmerman; Eighth, D. O. Loughlin; Ninth, Hermann Lange; Tenth, S. R. Jones; Eleventh, J. Alden Spencer; Twelfth, F. A. Bellows; Thirteenth, Dr. James McCullum; Fourteenth, Thaddeus B. Wakeman; Fifteenth, Charles S. Stover; Sixteenth, John Taft; Seventeenth, Charles B. Somerby; Eighteenth, Joseph Finn; Nineteenth, George A. Hunter; Twentieth, Charles Burgharit; Twenty-first, W. W. Dearine; Twenty-second, James T. Coughlin; Twenty-third, Dr. Edwin V. Wright; Twenty-fourth, Henry A. Hicks; Twenty-fifth, James B. McGarvey; Twenty-sixth, Patrick Kearney; Twenty-seventh, Michael J. Leonard; Twenty-eighth, John S. Steele; Twenty-ninth, Charles G. Hilley; Thirtieth, William Lanson.

The delegates at large from New York city are John Swinton, Thomas Doyle, William F. Miller, John Haggerty, A. F. Ready, David Roseman, William B. Lanson, Charles Evans, Thomas J. Fay, William J. Ghent, James H. Muller, S. S. Goldwater, Henry Frank, and A. L. Goldwater.

After appointing the usual committees the Convention took a recess until to-night.

Leading delegates to the Convention talk hopefully of a large vote, being polled by the Populists of this State this fall. They say they cast 17,000 ballots. This year they are confident of polling 100,000 for their State ticket. Full tickets will be nominated and supported in every county and district in the State. The nominee of the Convention for Governor will be Robert C. Hewson of Penn Yan, Yates county. He is a farmer and fruit grower, is worth $100,000, and has been a greenbacker for twenty years. It is expected that D. M. S. Fero of Glens Falls will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and Thaddeus B. Wakeman of New York for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

At the evening session the Committee on Credentials reported the names of 203 delegates whose credentials they had passed upon. There were less than 100 present. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers for the Convention, who were elected without objection: Chairman, C. R. White of Miller's Corners, Ontario county; Vice-Chairmen, Dr. Henry Frank of New York, J. Squires of Jamestown, H. I. Kick of Brooklyn, Capt. George W. Lloyd of New Rochelle, John Taff of New York, H. Cameron of Warren county, and James Wright of Chemung county; Secretary, M. F. Webster of Ontario; Assistant Secretaries, E. J. Leeds of Kings, and E. Gurney of New York; Treasurer, D. M. S. Fero of Warren county; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Zimmerman of New York.

Chairman White is a young man. He is President of the New York State Farmers' Alliance and runs a plough when at home. Running a political convention was new work for him. On taking the chair he said he noticed that the newspapers had said that there was a possibility of a split in the Convention, and he hoped that the delegates had pure, patriotic ideas enough to work together in harmony, putting their personal matters in the background, so that when the Convention adjourns the People's party will have the name of being the only political organization in the State free from dissensions in the ranks.

At this point in the proceedings a recess was taken to give the Committee on Platform more time for harmonizing before making their report. The interval was filled in by an auction sale of sundry baskets of grapes, peaches, pears, tomatoes, and articles of fancy work, produced and donated by friends of the party. D. M. S. Fero was auctioneer. The money thus raised went into the campaign fund.

Thaddeus B. Wakeman reported the platform prepared by the Committee on Resolutions. The platform contained the ideas of all the theorists present, and harmony being thus secured it was adopted unanimously as a whole without discussion. It reaffirms the cardinal doctrines of populism as contained in the Omaha platform of 1892, and the following planks are added:

First—The establishment of a pronounced American financial system in the interest of the American people industrially and commercially, instead of a continuance of the present gambling system of European and American money changers and Shylocks.

Second—We demand the government ownership and operation of railways, telephones, telegraphs, and canals, Federal, State, and municipal, as well as the coal mines.

That in view of the handing of the banks of the canal over to electrical monopolies and similar facts, we believe that the public ownership and control of corporate trusts and monopolies as dens of different distribution as well as those of production, have become equally necessary to the welfare of the people; and that industrial cooperation should supersede the wage system and the monopolies in the interests of the people and as they may approve.

Third—We demand just and fair taxation, so as to favor the employing and use of vacant and unoccupied lands, and legislation making mortgages real estate for the purposes of taxation, so that the burdens of the Government may rest on land values created by the people at large, instead of upon the immediate resources of individual labor.

Fourth—We demand legislation for the benefit of labor, such as:

1. The construction of public works, so that the unemployed labor may be utilized; that the eight hours labor law be effectively enforced; that State arbitration in case of strikes be made obligatory upon public works and employing corporations, and that the Board of Arbitrators be elected directly by the people.

2. That the so-called labor conspiracy laws be modified so that wage workers may do collectively what is lawful when done to them singly; that employers be held responsible for injuries sustained by employees, the same as in the case of non-employers.

Fifth—The extension of our own strictly secular common school system, with libraries and courses of free lectures, and instruction to adult men and women, as well as children; and we oppose all grants of public moneys to any sectarian, parochial, or religious schools, societies, or organizations.

Sixth—The enforcement of all laws by a proper police, responsible to and paid by the people, without resource to Pinkertons, white caps, mob law, lynchings, or agents for the suppression of vice or crime under the management and support of societies, whether incorporated or not.

Seventh—The extensive State ownership and operation of the liquor traffic, with elimination of all profit, instead of free alcohol or any license system whatsoever.

Eighth—The emancipation of the people from political bossism, and the opening of the Legislature to the people by means of a practical initiative and referendum laws, and the provision of meeting places for the people for public consultation without asking the permit or license of the police.

Ninth—We denounce the Republican-Democratic fusion and partnership by which all of the smaller and reform parties have been practically excluded from representation or influence in the Convention to revise the Constitution; that in regard to the matters of home rule, corporations, popular representation, the labor question, the right of the people to initiate the question of woman suffrage, and many other measures demanded by the present age, we believe that that Convention has proved itself not our friend or the people, but the vested, corporate, and partisan interests which procured their nomination and election.

The platform having been disposed of without a fight, the nomination of a State ticket was proceeded with. George A. Hunter of New York nominated Charles B. Matthews of Buffalo for Governor. Mr. Matthews is the manager of the Buffalo Refining Company, and has figured conspicuously as an opposition orator against the Standard Company. He is a Knight of Labor and a Farmers' Alliance man. He was nominated by acclamation. He was called to the platform and made a short speech, in which he said the coming campaign would be a contest of dollars against men, and that he hoped they would win.

"Farmer" I. E. Dean nominated Robert C. Hewson of Penn Yan for Lieutenant-Governor. He was selected unanimously, and Thaddeus B. Wakeman of New York was named for Judge of Court of Appeals. At 11:15 P. M. the business having been completed, the Convention adjourned sine die.

REFORMERS' PLANS NOT LIKED.

Convention Nominations Good Enough for Jersey City Democrats.

The Democratic Provisional Committee of Hudson county, N. J., which decided last spring that the party needed to be reformed, and undertook the task of reforming it, held a meeting Monday night in the Hotel Washington, Jersey City, and agreed upon a plan of reorganization. The plan was the joint production of Villard E. Fiske, John P. Feeney, and Geo. Wm. C. Heppenheimer. Ex-Judge A. Q. Garretson presided. The plan adopted is a radical change from the methods which have prevailed for many years. If it is accepted by the party at large there will be no more conventions. Candidates will be voted for at the primaries. The reorganization scheme provides first of all that the committee shall assume charge of the party machinery, shall be known as the Hudson County Committee, and shall consist of 120 members, one from each voting precinct. Primaries for the election of members are to be held next spring. In the mean time the machinery will be in charge of an executive committee of twenty-two, two from each of the eleven Assembly districts. This committee will select the precinct members, who will serve until March 1 next. The Executive Committee will have a general supervision over the County Committee.

The Democratic voters are to be enrolled on the 2d and 3d of October. All nominations will be made by the direct vote of the enrolled voters at primaries to be held on Oct. 10. All candidates for nomination must send their names to the committee before the date fixed for the primaries. The committee reserve the right of apportioning Assembly candidates, and will decide whether each district is to have a representative or not. Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court members of Assembly are to be elected by counties on a general ticket instead of from districts, as heretofore. It was understood that the committee adjourned that each Assembly district under the present lines will have a representative on the county ticket. A candidate for any office must file with Secretary W. C. Cudlipp of the committee a petition signed by at least twenty voters declaring that he is a candidate. These petitions must be filed on or before Oct. 1. The votes cast at the primaries will be submitted to the committee and counted, and the committee will announce the successful candidates. A new committee will be elected at primaries to be held in November, one-half of the members to serve one year and the other half two years.

So far as can be ascertained, the reorganization plan is not satisfactory to the rank and file of the party. The bosses of the old machine say it is too cumbersome, and that it is impracticable and expensive. Only a very wealthy man can venture to seek an office under this arrangement. In the first place, a candidate must make a canvass of the entire county before the primaries. That very expensive proceeding alone is quite a fortune. If he succeeds in getting the nomination he has to make another expensive canvass for the election. They maintain that making nominations at a convention is a good enough plan for any Democrat.

On the other hand, the advocates of the new plan declare that the new plan affords every Democrat a chance to name his choice of candidates. Conventions, they claim, have always been controlled either by the bosses or by the use of money. The rank and file of the party had no voice in making nominations. They could vote at primaries, it is true, but the bosses always selected the delegates and controlled them except when a sufficient amount of money was put out by a candidate to counteract the influence of the bosses.

TAMMANY READY FOR FIGHT.

The Executive Committee Will Meet To-day—Preparing for the Convention.

Mayor Gilroy was at the City Hall yesterday promptly on time, and at once began to hold a reception, which continued throughout the better part of his office hours, and which was attended by all the heads of municipal departments and every Tammany Hall leader in the city, with few exceptions. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Asa Bird Gardiner, Edgar L. Ridgway, and United States Marshal McCarty also called to express their gratification at the Mayor's return from his European trip.

The Mayor is a practical business man and he combined the pleasure of greeting his friends with the business of ascertaining the condition of the city's affairs and of local politics. He was highly gratified with the reports he received.

"I find," said he, "that the affairs of the municipality have been excellently managed, and I also find that the Tammany Hall organization is in the best possible condition. With all the noise and fuss made by her opponents they have not succeeded in frightening, much less stampeding, any of our troops. Our lines are positively unbroken, and all that is needed is the order to advance to the battle. They will get that very soon."

After President Martin of the Police Board had conferred with the Mayor, he issued a call for a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee of Sixty at 4½ o'clock this afternoon. The Committee on Organization will meet to-morrow night in their room in the basement of Tammany Hall, and on Friday night the hosts of the General Committee will fill the big hall and shout themselves hoarse. The battle will be on, and it will be hot up to the fighting until the polls are closed on election day.

The resolution of Mayor Gilroy, adopted at the recent meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Saratoga, providing for a notice of six days before the holding of primaries, so that all Democrats may have notice and attend, will necessitate the fixing of the date for the primaries for Friday, Sept. 21, as the delegates must be chosen before Tuesday, Sept. 25, the date of the Convention. The committees may fix the time for the holding of primaries for the local nominating conventions as well as the dates for the latter. A committee will be appointed to provide for the transportation and board of the big Tammany contingent which will go to Saratoga.

MR. OTTENDORFER'S UNION.

Its Republican Members Dissatisfied With the Leader's Policy.

There is trouble in the German-American Reform Union which is threatening the efficiency of that organization in its chosen work of assisting at the burial of Tammany Hall. Organized as a great factor in the municipal reformation of New York, Republicans as well as Democrats enrolled themselves in its ranks.

Everything went well until the recent conference of representatives of anti-Tammany organizations in the Coleman House. Despite the efforts of their President, Oswald Ottendorfer, to prevent it, the reformers among the German representatives per-sent endorsed the proposition that no man who should accept a nomination or endorsement from Tammany Hall should be supported by a member of the German-American Reform Union. President Ottendorfer asserted his bossship later, and with the help of Postmaster-Employed Tarsney and Commissioner Benner and Internal Revenue Collector Grosse, secured a vote repudiating the action of the conferees at the Coleman House. The Republicans who joined Mr. Ottendorfer's union because they imagined it was to be at all times consistently anti-Tammany in character, are beginning to grumble and to assert that Mr. Ottendorfer and his friends in Federal office are doing their best to make the union a tender to the Administration's Cuckoo Democracy. Unless something is done to allay these fears in this regard there may be an exodus of Republicans from Mr. Ottendorfer's coterie pretty soon.

Cuckoo Convention To-night.

The County Convention of the Cuckoo Democracy will be held at Cooper Union this evening. Among other business to be transacted will be the fixing of dates for the primaries and nominating conventions of the organization. The primaries for the selection of delegates to the State Convention have already been provided for. They will be held on Friday night.

Senator Higgins to Speak in Ogdensburg.

Senator Anthony J. Higgins of Delaware, Mr. Bayard's successor in the United States Senate, is to speak at Ogdensburg on Sept. 20, on "The Relations of Canada and the United States." He will discuss them as affected by the new tariff. Mr. Higgins has made the relations between the United States and Canada a special study.

Republican Ticket in Ontario County.

CANANDAIGUA, Sept. 11.—The Republicans of Ontario county to-day nominated a ticket as follows: Member of Assembly, Walter A. Clark of Geneva; County Clerk, Frederick H. Hoag of Phelps; Sheriff, William B. Osborne of Victor; Treasurer, George N. Parmele of Canandaigua.

The Behring Sea Patrol Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The cruise of the Behring sea patrol fleet is about ended, the sealing being practically closed after Sept. 15. The first of the vessels to return to this country, the Adams, is now bound for San Francisco, where she should report by the end of this week. She left Whatcom, Wash., at noon yesterday, having been detained there several days by bad weather outside. The flagship Mohican will be the last to leave Unalaska, remaining there until the revenue cutters depart. The Yorktown is probably already bound for Seattle. It is expected that the Adams will spend the winter at Somos, and the Yorktown at Honolulu in November.

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