CAUTIONS TO POLICEMEN.

IT'S DOUBTFUL IF THEY CAN ENROLL AS REPUBLICANS.

Must Help Waring's Men, Must Help Tamsen's Men—Capts. Ryan and Eakins to Retire—Fifteen Days the Fine for Failing to Discover Burglaries—A Policeman Who Fights Well Stands a Show.

The reform Police Board got together at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to begin the week's business, and President Roosevelt, after smiling upon each of his associates, turned to Chief Clerk Kipp and asked:

"Have you got the communication I received from Col. Waring?"

Major Kipp produced the letter. President Roosevelt said that it related to the work of the police in the Eleventh and Twelfth precincts in connection with the Street Cleaning Department. Capt. Schultz, he said, had apparently not aided Col. Waring's men in their work, and Capt. Cortwright had helped them.

"I have received communications and complaints from other officers of the civil Government," said Col. Grant. "Although the only thing which we can do is to emphasize the action which we took the other day by calling the attention of the Captains to violations of the rules."

Mr. Roosevelt said he had also received a complaint from the Sheriff's office that policemen did not assist the deputy sheriffs.

"Mr. Wells," he said, "called upon me. He had a specific case in mind, but he would not tell me the name of the officer. He said he thought the man had acted under a misapprehension of his duties. I told him to put the matter in writing."

It was agreed that it was the duty of policemen to assist all civil officers in the discharge of their duty, and that the Captains should have their attention called to this matter.

"We will not allow ignorance to be pleaded by them as an excuse hereafter," said President Roosevelt decidedly. The letter from Col. Waring is as follows:

SIR: The superintendent of the Second district of the Department of Street Cleaning informs me that he has occasion to apply for help and protection to the Eleventh and Twelfth precincts; that Capt. Schultz of the Twelfth precinct does as little as possible to aid him, and makes his aid of as little use as possible, while Capt. Cortwright of the Eleventh gives aid cheerfully and effectively. This is a particularly difficult part of the city to keep in order, and if you will cause Capt. Schultz to act in the spirit that is shown by Capt. Cortwright our labor will be much more effective.

Sheriff Tamsen's complaint says:

Pursuant to your request, made after an interview with Mr. Wells of this office to-day, that the matters which were the subject of your conversation with Mr. Wells be reduced to writing, I beg to say that if the attention of the police can be called to the fact that to detect, deter, or prevent, or to threaten to prevent, the sheriff in the performance of his duty is as much of a crime as to drive a paving stone through a plate-glass window and that a policeman should as promptly arrest the criminal in the one case as in the other, the result would be that the police would so protect our deputy sheriffs that it may not be necessary for the latter to carry or use weapons. I certainly should deplore this necessity, and I wish, if possible, to prevent the carrying of arms by any of the Sheriff's officers except those having the care or custody of criminals.

Attention is called to this at this particular time because of two occurrences in point during the week. On Wednesday an unarmed deputy sheriff, attempting to make a levy, was drawn into the street at the point of a loaded revolver, and on Thursday another deputy was attacked at Broadway and Fourth street by a mob and was severely assaulted, as were the lawyer and his clerk who had accompanied him to identify the property called for by the writ of replevin which the deputy was executing, and it was not until they had been pummeled and their coats torn that Police Officer Welch of the Fifteenth precinct came to their rescue, beat off the mob, and enabled the deputy to proceed to the warehouse with his levy. The conduct of the police officer was so prompt and effective that the bruised deputy would not complain of the delay in coming to his relief, and probably no one is to blame for it; but it was proceeding in this case for the deputy to go to the Tombs Police Court and make a formal complaint against those of his assailants whose cases he could recall and get warrants for them, with the doubtful chance of not recognizing any of them, whereas if Officer Welch had been fully instructed in his duty he would have arrested on the spot all those who were interfering with the deputy, and this would have made their punishment certain and swift.

President Roosevelt got into his favorite topic, civil service reform, at this point, and said that the department surgeons had been largely instructed in their duties regarding the making of physical examinations of candidates for the police force. The tests with the Brown apparatus, he said, were to be continued under the charge of Surgeon Brown, and the Civil Service Board had agreed to make these for the department. At the next meeting, he said, he would be able to report what Captain and what Sergeant would be detailed to take charge of the civil service examinations.

"Probably," he said, "we shall not be able to get detailed from the civil service people the men we want for the four clerks, but we may get one. The other three, one of whom must be a stenographer, and the others expert in arithmetic, I suggest should be taken from their lists." Of the candidates 346 have already passed the Brown tests, it was said, and the others will take these tests first in the order of their applications.

President Roosevelt squared himself toward his associates, glanced at the stenographer, and said:

"This I want to make public. The examinations of this Commission are going to be entirely open, and any reputable citizens can see all that is going on. A complete record will also be made of every detail, and if there should arise any suspicion in any case that matters are not right or that any influence is being used to advance men there will be an exhaustive investigation made at once. Upon the least suspicion candidates will be obliged to submit to reexaminations, the men's characters will be examined, and their signatures compared. Every man will have to stand upon his own merits, and no one else can help him, no matter who is behind him."

Commissioner Grant—Mr. President, in the mental examinations some men will be found brighter than others.

"Yes, we have talked that matter partly over," said Mr. Roosevelt, shutting off any explanation of the remark.

When the Examining Board is organized application blanks will be sent out to all applicants.

The following letter from W. E. Andrews, a member of the Republican General Committee from the Twenty-ninth district, occasioned considerable discussion:

I desire to ascertain whether the law prohibiting police officers from belonging to political organizations will prevent police officers from enrolling in their election districts as provided by the Republican County Committee.

"They can't vote at primaries unless they are enrolled," said Col. Grant.

"Wasn't that the very object of the law?" asked President Roosevelt.

"Very possibly," said Commissioner Parker. Nobody suggested that a law with such an object would be unconstitutional.

President Roosevelt said he thought the enrolled political clubs came under the law.

"The law," said Mr. Parker, "was evidently meant to keep the police force free from politics. We can't disfranchise a man, but if he takes the place of a policeman he must exercise his rights subject to the restrictions of the law."

The matter was referred to the Law Committee of the Board.

Capt. Cross reported that he had sold for $3.20 a crate of strawberries seized from a vender. He turned in the money.

"I was there when they were seized," said Col. Grant.

"Did you get any of them?" asked Parker.

"Don't ask inconvenient questions," said the President. Clerk Kipp reported that the application for retirement of Patrolman William B. Stanton of the Thirteenth precinct had got hidden and overlooked in the big batch passed last week. Stanton was retired upon $700 a year.

Applications for retirement were received from Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer street station and from Capt. Thomas M. Ryan of High Bridge. Eakins has been on the force since March 1, 1869, and a Captain since Oct. 2, 1876. Ex-Ward Man Shalvey made charges against him before the Lexow committee. Ryan has been a policeman since March 12, 1863, and a Captain since Sept. 13, 1878. He had a chance to retire a year ago, but declined. The applications were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

President Roosevelt brought up again the matter of having patrolmen report in writing when they have been absent from post. As it stood now, he said, a man might report on a slip of paper to the Sergeant, and if the paper got lost the man would have no safeguard.

"In the Fifth precinct," he said, "they had a while ago a little book behind the desk in which the men made such entries."

Chief Byrnes was directed to report how some similar system could be carried out.

Mr. Andrews said that among a lot of cases which he had tried and which had been passed without comment was one in which a patrolman had been fined two days' pay for losing his badge. It turned out, he said, that the man had lost his badge in the performance of his duty in quelling a disturbance, and deserved honorable mention for his gallantry. His case will be looked up, and he may get a reprimand for not having his badge better fastened, but his fine will be remitted and he will get an honorable mention.

Patrolman Joseph Cassidy of the Twenty-eighth precinct was fined two days' pay for one offence and then dismissed twice for two others—being a liquor stores twice.

While the meeting was in progress, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Mrs. William Jackson, and a delegation of half a dozen more women, from the Prison Reform Committee of the New York Monthly Meeting of Friends, were waiting to see the Commissioners in Mr. Roosevelt's room. He saw them at 12:30, and, finding that the matter they wanted to talk about related to matrons' accommodations at the station houses, turned them over to Col. Grant, who is at the head of the Committee on Supplies and Repairs. Col. Grant said afterward that he thought some of their ideas were good and he was going to look into them.

Before the meeting President Roosevelt was asked about a story that there was an irregularity in the promotion of Inspector McLaughlin. He said he was inquiring into the matter and had sent for the examination papers, but that the papers had not been found. It is believed that they have simply been mislaid. Capt. McLaughlin was the only candidate at the examination. Chief Byrnes, Chief Bonner, and Lee Phillips were the examiners.

There was a short executive session after the regular meeting to consider the cases of Patrolmen George C. Strong of the Madison street station, accused of cowardice in letting a Cherry Hill tough get away from him, and of Franklin C. Cooper of the West Forty-seventh street station, who failed to discover a burglary on his beat, and of Patrick Donnellon of East 125th street for also failing to discover a burglary. Donnellon was fined five days' pay and each of the others fifteen days' pay.

THE INVASION OF NICARAGUA.

Our Non-Interference Denounced as Treason to American Tradition.

The Republican Club, at its regular monthly meeting last night, devoted itself to the consideration of the Federal Administration's foreign policy, especially in its relation to the Monroe doctrine. Ellis H. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, presented a report reciting the history of the Monroe doctrine and the way in which it was upheld until it pleased the present Administration to permit Great Britain to occupy a Nicaraguan port. Among other things the report says:

"International law is created by precedent. It is of the utmost moment to civilization, to the peace of the world, as well as to American autonomy, that the American people should declare emphatically that the Corinto incident shall not serve as precedent now or hereafter. The overwhelming outburst of American popular opinion compelled the author of 'the policy of infamy' toward Hawaii to abandon his scheme for restoring a profligate Queen to power and has provided sword and buckler for the Hawaiian republic. The American people must in the same way repudiate the treason to the traditions and obligations of our Government exhibited toward Nicaragua.

"With a British fleet and garrison at Corinto the United States would need to match them with equal force of ships and men and guns. Every new invasion anywhere on the continent would compel even this fatuous Administration to make some sort of counteracting show.

"One word from the Administration in Washington would have secured arbitration of the controversy, would have saved American soil from inexcusable invasion. That word was not uttered. Our Executive and State departments failed in their plain duty. They tolerated, if they did not invite, a policy on the part of Great Britain full of menace to all American interests, threatening to compel maintenance of great armaments on this hemisphere, involving the hazard of long-continued armed occupation, like that of Egypt.

"Public opinion protests against the neglect and disloyalty of the Administration in Washington, that the American people repudiate the abandonment of Central America to Old World powers. They adhere to the Monroe doctrine in its spirit and its letter. They will be heard above the weakness of their temporary servants, who are soon to be driven from the stations in which they have sacrificed the interests and the honor of the republic. The American people want the world to know that American States are not to be oppressed or controlled by foreign powers. This great republic will make haste again to take its rank at the head of American States, and will not leave to Central America, clearly as its Governments see and well as they perform their obligations in this case, the honorable task of preserving this continent to peace, to progress, to the welfare and development of its own inhabitants.

"The invasion of Nicaragua, the arbitrary use of force against one of the great ways of commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific, warn citizens of all parties of the need in Washington of statesmen who do not take their orders from foreign Governments, who appreciate the continental requirements of our own country, and who are wise enough and strong enough to maintain American interests, American principles, and a broad, far-reaching American policy."

After speeches by John Sabine Smith and Lucius E. Chittenden, the report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

It was decided to send copies to President Cleveland, to the State Department of every American republic, and the members of Congress from this State.

Gen. Horace Porter and ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt were among the new members elected.

No Disagreement Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Nicaraguan Minister, Dr. Guzman, is authorized by his Government emphatically to deny the report that war is imminent between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The despatch says that there are no causes for disagreement between the two countries, and that their relations are most friendly.

A NEW NORTHERN PACIFIC CO.

J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Will Be President of the Reorganized Company.

The exact terms of the plan for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company cannot yet be obtained. The general outlines have been agreed upon, but there are numerous details yet to be settled. In general terms, the plan provides for the foreclosure of existing mortgages and the formation of a new company with a capital stock of $100,000,000.

An issue of bonds will be provided for under one mortgage sufficient to retire by exchange the various issues of the present company and to furnish whatever may be needed for improvements and acquisitions of branch lines. It is reported that these bonds will be guaranteed by the Great Northern. Some of the new bonds are to bear four per cent. and some three per cent. interest. The present second mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific are to receive 112⅝ in the new fours, the third mortgage bonds par in the new threes, with 25 per cent. in new stock, and the consols 50 per cent. in new threes and 30 per cent. in new stock. Provision is made for the payment on a scale of overdue coupons, and the floating debt and receivers' certificates are to be paid from an assessment of $11,000,000 on the stock of the present company.

Mr. James J. Hill has agreed to take the Presidency of the new company after the reorganization is effected, and Messrs. J. P. Morgan has agreed in connection with the Deutsche Bank of Berlin to form a syndicate to underwrite the plan. The work of reorganization will be carried out by the Adams committee, which already has deposited with it a majority of all classes of the Northern Pacific bonds.

PHŒBUS THEATRE CLOSED.

The Tavary Opera Company Couldn't Get an Advance on Its Guarantee.

The Tavary opera company was to have opened an engagement at the Phœbus Theatre in Williamsburgh last night. The theatre, which was formerly known as the Lee Avenue Academy of Music, was leased by several men, whose names could not be learned, a few weeks ago. The house was repainted and decorated, and it opened last week with Camille D'Arville in "Madeline." Before the engagement was half over the company had difficulty in getting its guarantee. Neither Miss D'Arville, Laura Joyce Bell, nor George Boniface, Jr., appeared in the show after Wednesday night.

Charles H. Pratt, the manager of the Tavary opera company, said yesterday that the reason the company would not appear at the Phœbus Theatre was because the management of the theatre failed to fulfil its part of the contract, which called for advance payment on the guarantee.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following navy orders have been issued:

Lieut. J. M. Storey has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the flagship Philadelphia; Lieut. J. H. Hogerworth detached from the Philadelphia and granted three months' leave of absence; Lieut. J. H. Barlow ordered to the Naval War College, Newport.

The following army orders have been issued:

A general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort Clark for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it: Detail for the court from the Twenty-third Infantry: Capt. Otis W. Pollock, Capt. Charles H. Noyl, Capt. Lea Febiger; First-Lieuts. Stephen O'Connor, Benjamin C. Morse, and Ferdinand W. Kobbe, and Second-Lieut. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr.; Second-Lieut. Henry G. Cole, Judge Advocate.

First Lieut. Edward S. Avis, Quartermaster, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed as Judge Advocate of the general court martial appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex., vice First Lieut. John C. Gresg, Eighteenth Infantry, relieved.

Major Blair D. Taylor, surgeon, Capt. William T. Wood, and First Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beall, Adjutant, Eighteenth Infantry, are detailed as members of the general court martial appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, vice Capt. Robert F. Bates, Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, and Second Lieut. Pegram Whitworth, Eighteenth Infantry, relieved.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieut. Edwin H. Webber, Twentieth Infantry is extended twenty-three days.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry.

Secretary Morton Disposes of a World Sensation.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary Morton today identified the story published in the New York *World* relative to the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Beef Trust as the statement, in all of its alleged facts, submitted to him several months ago by another New York newspaper that declined, after investigation, to make use of it. It was prepared, the Agricultural Department says, by a discharged employee of the bureau, and has no foundation in fact.

M'LAUGHLIN TRIAL GOES ON

JUSTICE INGRAHAM VACATES JUSTICE PRATT'S 17-DAY STAY.

Defendant's Counsel Refuses to Argue a Motion for Change of Venue, and a Change Is Denied—An Appeal Taken—Meanwhile Justice Barrett is Getting the New Jury.

Justice Ingraham signed in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an order vacating the stay granted to Inspector McLaughlin by Justice Pratt of Kings county on Saturday. Friend & House filed a notice of appeal from this decision. It stated simply that the defendant would appeal to the General Term. Justice Ingraham said he would hear at once the argument on the motion for a change of venue, which motion, under the terms of Judge Pratt's order was to have been heard on June 3. The defendant's counsel declined to argue this motion. Thereupon Judge Ingraham denied it and ordered the second trial to proceed at once in this county. It proceeded accordingly before Judge Barrett in the Oyer and Terminer.

Justice Ingraham's order was granted on motion of Daniel G. Rollins, special counsel to the District Attorney. An order to show cause why the argument upon the motion for a change of venue made by McLaughlin's counsel should not take place immediately had been granted by Justice Andrews late on Saturday night. Mr. Rollins was accompanied in court yesterday by Austen G. Fox and Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Battle. When the names of McLaughlin's counsel were called Lawyer Elkus arose and objected to the proceedings. Justice Ingraham said:

"Let us hear what it is all about first."

Mr. Rollins said that the counsel for the defence, without any intimation to the other side, had secured a stay until June 3 from Justice Pratt in order to apply for a change of the place of trial after Justice Barrett had definitely set the date and place of the second trial. It was a most extraordinary proceeding, and the stay granted was of extraordinary length. Counsel for the people had now secured an order requiring the defendant to show cause why the application for a change of venue should not be argued forthwith.

Lawyer Elkus read ten objections to the legality of the proceeding. The gist of them was that the defendant had a statutory right to a change of venue when good cause was shown, and that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction to pass upon his demand for a change of venue until that matter was brought before it by the defendant. Mr. Elkus asked the Court to postpone the argument on his objections until Col. James, senior counsel for the defendant, could appear. He was in Albany before the Court of Appeals.

Justice Ingraham overruled the objections of Mr. Elkus and said the position taken by counsel that the Court was without jurisdiction to compel the motion to be heard except at the option of the defendant was frivolous. If that were the defendant's right, there was nothing to prevent the counsel from delaying the motion for ten years. The fact that the counsel for the defendant had secured a stay of seventeen days for their motion for a change of venue made apparent their intention to delay the second trial of the defendant until next fall.

"Under those circumstances," he said, "it seems to me that it would be a breach of my duty and that of any Justice presiding here to allow such a scheme to be successful."

As to Col. James's absence, he remarked that because Col. James had deliberately gone to Albany after notice of a motion before the court was not a sufficient reason for a postponement.

Mr. Elkus then read affidavits by Inspector McLaughlin and Col. James, saying that the ends of justice would not suffer by a continuance of the trial. The affidavit of McLaughlin was:

"I know of no other indicted defendant that ever had an idea that the administration of public justice would be aided by his trial and imprisonment. The people who are interested in the maintenance of the law and the punishment of crime are apt to think it a reproach."

The Court then ordered that argument on the motion for a change of venue proceed. Mr. Elkus refused absolutely to argue the motion, and Justice Ingraham thereupon declared the stay granted by Justice Pratt vacated and the motion for change of venue denied.

While these proceedings were going on, Justice Barrett was sitting in Oyer and Terminer. The case against Inspector McLaughlin was still on the regular day calendar, and the 150 talesmen empannelled were in court. Justice Barrett, after listening to the excuses of the men until Justice Ingraham's order was made, announced that the trial would go on at 2 o'clock. Lawyers Friend & House were in court all the morning, as was Inspector McLaughlin. After recess Justice Barrett directed that the sixty-nine talesmen who were left out of the panel be excluded from the court room and not to be allowed to enter until called. The talesmen were accordingly packed into the stuffy little jury room, and were kept there all the afternoon. The Justice said he was prompted to do this because talesmen usually followed precedent in answering the questions put by counsel when it seemed possible by so doing to evade jury service.

It was nearly 3½ o'clock when Clerk Carroll called "William W. McLaughlin to the bar," and the defendant jumped up and answered "Here."

Justice Barrett said he understood that counsel had some matters preliminary to the trial, and Mr. Rollins said:

"Before going to trial I wish to state that the people elect to try the defendant on the fifth count of the indictment, which alleges extortion." [The same count he was tried on before].

"Then the first four counts in the indictment which allege bribery will be set aside unless they are needed for reference," said Justice Barrett.

Mr. Elkus then formally called the attention of the Court to the stay granted by Justice Pratt. He said:

"I desire to object, and do object, to the Court going on with this trial, on the ground that it has no right or power to do so."

He said that the order vacating the stay granted by Justice Ingraham was illegal. Justice Barrett overruled the objections and ordered the stenographer to enter a copy of Justice Ingraham's decision on the record. Mr. Elkus again requested a postponement of the trial on account of the absence of Col. James. The motion was denied.

Clerk Carroll spun the panel wheel and drew forth the name of Robert Dessoir, a furniture dealer of 209 East Nineteenth street. The court officer opened the door of the jury room and called Dessoir's name. In a moment Mr. Dessoir, a blond-bearded business man, stepped out smiling as though he were glad of a little air. He was escorted by the court officer to the outer railing and then another officer escorted him to the passage behind the jury box where another court officer was filling the jury box. This was the regular order of procedure afterward, and the talesmen were treated like prisoners.

Mr. Dessoir had a strong opinion, and was excused. His examination proved that new tactics will be used by both sides in the quest for jurymen. They have apparently decided to drop the paralyzing questions known as "knock-out drops," and used to test the intelligence of the talesmen. Justice Barrett has eliminated a large number of questions from the stock of both sides, and the examinations will be briefer.

Men with fixed opinions were plentiful. Otto Hesse, an importer of 308 Grand street and 502 East Eighty-seventh street, was the first talesman to take a seat in the jury box. He said he had never heard of the case, and everybody stared at him.

Mr. Hesse was not in the box ten minutes before he had a companion. This was David P. Miller, a clerk at 548 Broadway and 1,028 Park avenue.

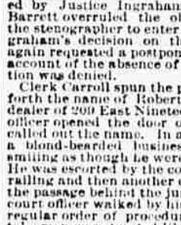
It was after 6 o'clock then. The imprisoned talesmen were allowed to enter court, and sat down while Justice Barrett gave them instructions. He advised them that in or out of court they ought not to converse on any incident in connection with the trial. It had developed on the examination of one of the talesmen that a remark had been made in the jury room to the effect that there would be great difficulty in getting a jury. Such remarks, he said, were improper. The mere suggestion of difficulty was enough to breed the idea, and the talesmen were not to talk about the case at all. He also cautioned the talesmen to report to the Court forthwith any remark made about the case.

As Justice Barrett had announced that he would not require counsel on either side to use any of their peremptory challenges until the jury box was full, Messrs. Hesse and Miller were not sworn. They were taken to the Broadway Central Hotel. Court will open at 10 o'clock hereafter.

Parkhurst Society Opposes These Licenses.

Protests have been filed with the Excise Board by the Society for the Prevention of Crime against the renewal of the licenses held by Theiss Bros. for 134 and 136 East Fourteenth street and by John O'Neil for the Monumental Hotel at 1230 street and Eighth avenue. A special hearing will be had in both cases next Friday.

Tonight



If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn or Constipation, take a dose of Hood's Pills on retiring, and to-morrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

MONEY COMING TO YOU!

Our prices are so much smaller than the usual run that we practically give away enough profit in the course of a year to amount to a snug fortune.

Deal with us and get your share of it.

Here are some things with all of the profit sliced off: at our B'way & Canal St. store.

Scotch cassimere suits, $12.
Blue and black serge suits, $12.
Imported cray diagonal suits, $12
Boys' cheviot and serge suits, $0.50.
Boys' knickerbocker suits, $1.

There's part of the profit yours at both stores in everything else we keep—and if anything is wrong bring it back.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Street.

WARING'S THREATENED DEFICIT.

The Committee to Ponder Him Gets to Work—Major Moore Takes His Hat and Goes.

The committee appointed by the Mayor to look into the prospective deficit in the Street Cleaning Department held a joint session with Col. Waring yesterday in the Comptroller's office. Comptroller Fitch, who was named first on the committee, declined to act as Chairman because of the antagonism between him and the Street Cleaning Commissioner. President Jeroloman was put in the chair. Col. Waring was questioned as to details of his administration, and it was resolved to have an account made up of the total cost of street cleaning this year so far; also to have Col. Waring inform the Board of Estimate without delay if any diminution in the working force of the department can be made without injury to the efficiency of the department. The Mayor was requested to add Corporation Counsel Scott to the committee, and an adjournment was taken to next Wednesday. Comptroller Fitch said afterward:

"I am averse to talking about this matter or putting myself in a position which may be construed as one of important antagonism to the head of the Street Cleaning Department, but Col. Waring's acts compel me, as Comptroller, to protest. It is customary for the Comptroller at the end of each month to notify the Street Cleaning Commissioner if he has exceeded his monthly share of the appropriations. Such notices have been utterly disregarded by Col. Waring. He goes right ahead, and then coolly walks into the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and announces a deficit of $500,000 for the year. That is not business, and it is hard to deal with an official who acts that way."

Col. Waring said he was satisfied that the committee would act fairly toward him, and that he intended to act in accordance with its suggestions, although there was no doubt as to his discretion and powers in the premises.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Charles K. Moore decided yesterday that he wouldn't wait for June 1 to leave the department. He wrote the following letter to Col. Waring:

In view of the financial difficulties which have beset the Street Cleaning Department, for which, by the way, I am in no manner responsible, I do not wish to remain in the employ of the department another day. I accordingly ask you to let my resignation, which was to go into effect on Monday, the 20 proximo, go into effect immediately. Major Moore.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Mr. Moore then put on his hat and left the building. He declined to discuss his differences with Col. Waring. His successor has not yet been appointed, but there is little doubt that Capt. Gibson, assistant superintendent of stables, is slated for the place. He is a Pennsylvania Democrat.

Col. Waring had this to say yesterday about Senator Sullivan's bill to permit trucks in the streets:

"It was the other day reported from Albany that the bill authorizing the standing of private trucks in the public streets had passed both Houses under the pressure of the truckmen, 2,300 of whom had petitioned for it. This bill cannot become a law without the approval of Gov. Morton. It has first to be acted upon by Mayor Strong, who has called a public hearing on the subject for the afternoon of Monday, May 27. If the bill does become a law the streets will again be open for the storage of private vehicles. The people generally, and the women of the tenement-house districts especially, know what this means."

FIREMEN MUST NOT LOBBY.

If They Want Legislation They Must Get the Board's Consent First.

The Fire Commissioners adopted this resolution yesterday:

"*Whereas*, It is the duty and right of this Board to take cognizance of and be fully informed upon all matters touching the interest, good order, discipline, and organization of this department,

"*Resolved*, That no uniformed officer or fireman of any grade or uniformed employee of this department will hereafter seek to promote or in any manner interfere with any bill or measure affecting this department which may be before any Legislature or municipal body without having first submitted his proposed action to this Board and received notice of its approval or disapproval thereof."

The Board revoked all permits held by Antonio Bucci of 427 East 113th street, by whose carelessness in blasting on Saturday last great damage was done at 216 West Eightieth street.

Democrat Gives Place to Republican.

The Republican Street and Water Board in Jersey City began the work, yesterday, of removing the few Democrats who have been kept in office under the reform administration. Very little progress was made. There are so many hungry reformers anxious to get the places to be made vacant that the Commissioners were unable to make a choice except in one case.

Cornelius J. Healy, who has been Water Registrar for 11 years, was removed, and Lawrence Broderick appointed in his place. The salary is $2,500 a year. It is expected that the guillotine will be in better working order at the next meeting.

Joseffy Renounces His Allegiance to Austria.

Rafael Joseffy, the pianist, intends to become a citizen of the United States as soon as the law will permit. He appeared in the clerk's office of the Superior Court yesterday, declared his intentions, and renounced all allegiance to the Emperor of Austria. He gave his residence as North Tarrytown.

The Weather.

An area of colder weather was spreading southeastward yesterday over all the Northern States from Montana to Northern New York and Vermont. Its advance was felt at Oswego and Buffalo, where the temperature fell to within 2° of freezing point. Freezing weather and killing frosts occurred over nearly the whole of that section. The cool wave is likely to be felt in this neighborhood this morning, and be of sufficient strength to cause frost. In this city yesterday it was fair; highest official temperature, 64°; lowest, 40°; average humidity, 71 per cent.; wind westerly, average velocity 12 miles an hour; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.15; 8 P. M., 30.14.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sun building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
8 A. M.	60°	50°	3:30 P. M.	58°	63°
9 A. M.	65°	50°	6 P. M.	57°	60°
12 M.	66°	54°	9 P. M.	55°	58°
3 P. M.	57°	63°	12 Mid.	54°	50°

Average ..... 56½°
Average on May 20, 1894 ..... 61½°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TUESDAY.

For Massachusetts, fair; cooler in extreme eastern portion; variable winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut, partly cloudy weather; southerly winds, becoming variable.

For eastern New York, fair; warmer in northern portion; variable winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, generally fair; slightly warmer in northern portions; variable winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair; slight changes in temperature; generally easterly winds.

For western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer in northern portion; northerly winds.

For western New York, fair; warmer; northerly winds.

DANGERS OF SUMMER.

They Are Many, But One of the Worst Is the Least Expected.

People have an idea that colds are contracted in cold weather. This is not correct. When the pores of the skin are open and a chilly wind blows against the body, then is the greatest danger. The first sneeze, a sniffling in the nostrils, a dulness of the head—all indicate the first symptoms of a cold. And a cold in warm weather is as bad as at any other time.

There is but one thing to do when any of these symptoms come, and that is to bring about a reaction at once. A delay may mean serious consequences. There is but one way by which a healthy reaction can be brought about, and that is by the use of a pure medicinal stimulant, and there is but one thing that can be depended upon at such a time—that is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It is what its name implies—perfectly pure. It has been before the public for many years, and is the most popular of all stimulants, because it is so pure and powerful.

If you have any of the first symptoms of a cold, you should not delay a moment, but use this great preparation at once. Do not permit any druggist or grocer to sell you anything else. A cold cannot be cured on the start by an inferior whiskey, and you should insist upon having the best, and just what you ask for.—Adv.

"QUICKPUTON SHIRTS."
PERFECTION IN FIT, COMFORT AND ELEGANCE, OPEN DOWN THE FRONT. SLIPS ON AND OFF LIKE A VEST.

GEO. BRADFORD TRIPLER,
Manufacturer,
GINNETT BLDG.
36 Park Row,
POTTER BLDG., N. Y.

CHECKS FROM THE SOUTH.

No Money in the Hamilton Bank in Brooklyn to Meet Them.

On Nov. 22, 1894, Christopher and T. C. Burge, brothers, who owned soap works at 29 Vine street, Brooklyn, opened an account in the Hamilton Bank in that city, making a deposit of $800. In a few days they were requested by the bank to withdraw the money. T. C. Burge represented that there were some checks out and he was allowed to leave $100 on deposit to meet them. On Feb. 27 the account was closed for good.

Since that time checks for amounts ranging from $15 to $250, drawn on the Hamilton Bank to the order of T. C. Burge, have been received from Southern banks where they were deposited by the persons in whose favor they were made. The National City Bank of Brooklyn has received checks calling for $575, the Brooklyn Bank checks for $110, the Long Island Bank one check for $15, and the American Exchange National Bank of New York one for $60. The checks were all drawn at Savannah, Ga.

Cashier W. A. Conkling of the Hamilton Bank called yesterday at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn and called the attention of Superintendent McKelvey to the matter. He will communicate with the police authorities of Savannah.

T. C. Burge has not been at the Vine street soap works for several months, and it was understood that he had gone South to engage in business. He and his brother had a good reputation, and their friends are confident a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming about the check transactions.

THE HYAMS BROTHERS' TRIAL.

Evidence to Show that the Death of Mr. Wells May Have Been Accidental.

TORONTO, May 20.—Some important evidence was given for the defence at the Hyams murder trial to-day. Drs. Cameron, Spencer, and Teskey all gave it as their opinion that young Wells, if he had been standing looking up the weight shaft of the elevator, might have been struck down by the falling weight, and the weight after falling on the wooden buffer at the bottom of the shaft might have toppled over and crushed his skull, and that the wounds in his head were not necessarily made by more than one blow.

In the afternoon R. B. Preston testified that he had gone through the warehouse with the deceased man the day before Mr. Wells was killed, and that he had showed him how the elevator worked. He took one weight off the elevator rope and put on another. In placing the nose of the hook into the ring of the weight Mr. Wells had left the nose at the edge of the ring, and witness had called his attention to this fact, but did not see him change it before they left the place. The next day Mr. Wells was killed.

Mr. Preston swore that since Mr. Wells was killed he had visited the warehouse with two other men, who were also called and corroborated his story, and that they had experimented with the elevator, and found that the weight could be hauled up with only the nose of the hook in the ring.

Going a Long Way to Get Cargoes.

The shipment of oil in cases on sailing vessels to Asiatic and European ports has almost ceased, because of the activity of a big fleet of steamships that carry oil in bulk just as safely and much more economically than the old-time clippers. The American ship Wandering Jew and the British ships Bengalore and Galgate, which have, to a large extent, depended on the oil-carrying trade in their trips to the eastward, were forced to sail yesterday in ballast on voyages that will last for four months or more, under charter to take cargo from ports remote from New York to Europe. The Bengalore has an American skipper, Capt. Congdon, who has been unable to get a good berth on a Yankee ship. She and the Wandering Jew are bound for Java for orders. The Galgate is going to Portland, Or., to take aboard a cargo of wheat for Liverpool.

Arrested on a Charge of Grand Larceny.

ALBANY, May 20.—Louis Meyrowitz, a member of the Albany Perforated Paper Company, was arrested here this afternoon on a warrant charging him with grand larceny in having stolen dies belonging to the American Lace & Fancy Paper Company of Brooklyn. The warrant was issued by a New York magistrate, and the complainant is Benzoin Kartoil of New York. Meyrowitz was given into the custody of Detective Sergeant Trainor of Superintendent Byrnes's staff. Meyrowitz was formerly in the employ of the Brooklyn firm.

Twelfth Regiment Inspection.

The Twelfth Regiment was inspected last night at the armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, by Inspector-General McLewee and his assistant, Col. Greene. The regiment made a showing of 667 men out of a muster roll of 740. The regiment goes to camp on Saturday, July 27.

WEST 14TH ST.
ESTD 1807
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
IMPORTED COUCH COVERS,
in Oriental Designs Fringed All Around,
TO-DAY FOR $2.50.

OUR SELECTIONS HAVE THAT PECULIAR SOMETHING WHICH PROCLAIM THEM ABOVE THE ORDINARY, AND AT A GLANCE WIN YOUR CONFIDENCE AND ESTEEM.

WE SEE THAT THE QUALITY AND PRICE STRENGTHEN THAT IMPRESSION. NOT SOMETHING FOR NOTHING, BUT YOUR MONEY VALUE EVERY TIME.

Furniture for every part of the house.

CASH or CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
Near 6th Av.
Brooklyn Stores:
Fleetbush Av., near Fulton St.

ECK GETS ONE YEAR.

Johnson's Handler Suspended from L. A. W. Tracks—Other Bicycle News.

The Racing Board of the L. A. W. have notified Thomas Eck, John S. Johnson's handler, that he has been suspended from L.A.W. tracks for one year. This action seems to have surprised Eck, for he has not decided what steps he will take in the matter. He is at present training a team, and his plans for the season are accordingly upset. No decision, however, has been reached in the Johnson case.

A. A. Zimmerman will make his appearance at the bicycle meet of the Mount Holly A. C. of Mount Holly, N. J., on June 15. He will ride an exhibition mile with pacemakers for a track record.

The Racing Board of the L. A. W. have suspended Fred Fellows and Frederick Lest, two Syracuse Class A riders, for violation of the amateur rules.

The annual meet of