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# The Sun.

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## WILLIAMS OFF THE FORCE.

### *THREE COMMISSIONERS SAID TO WANT BYRNES OFF, TOO.*

**The Big Inspector Put on the Retired List—He Declares that This Action Was Taken at His Own Request, Voluntarily Made—But the Impression Prevails that It Marks the Beginning of a Bitter Warfare by the Reform Board Against Chief Byrnes and His Aides—Byrnes Has Friends and Will Fight, Too.**

The great event at Police Headquarters yesterday was the retirement of Inspector Alexander S. Williams. There is no authority for saying that the retirement was a forced one, but there is no one conversant with the trend of affairs in Mulberry street, since the first member of the reform Board of Commissioners, Mr. Andrews, was appointed, who did not expect something of the kind. The event undoubtedly marks the beginning of a fight against Chief of Police Byrnes, Inspector McLaughlin, and the other officials who are particularly identified with the active control of the police under Byrnes. This conflict can end only with the success of one party or the other—either Byrnes and his aides must go or the whole reform Board of Police Commissioners will be obliged to resign and give up the attempt at reorganizing the force. The one man, in the Board's opinion, who is responsible for the demoralization of the department is Byrnes.

The Police Reorganization bill, which failed in the Senate just before the closing days of the last Legislature, was understood to have been mainly directed against the Chief of Police. It would have aided the Commissioners in securing arbitrary power to dismiss or reduce men at will, but the little fry can be reached by means already in the power of the Commissioners. It was the big fish that the law was directed against. When the bill failed President Roosevelt, speaking for the Board, had it made a matter of record that the Commissioners regretted its failure; that the lack of the powers, which it would have conferred upon them, would hamper them in their work of making a perfect police force, but that the members of the Board pledged themselves "to work with even increased vigor and resolution for the accomplishment of the needed reforms."

Although none of the Commissioners would admit it yesterday, it is pretty generally understood that the Board, or at least three members of it, President Roosevelt and Mr. Andrews and Mr. Parker, are intent on securing the removal of Chief Byrnes. These three protested most vigorously before the Mayor against the acceptance of the Ainsworth bill, which practically made Chief Byrnes the autocrat of the department. Their protests were based on the contention that the Police Commissioners should be the supreme and controlling force in the department, and it is this idea which, it is said, actuates them in their desire to eliminate Chief Byrnes from the department. With the power which he possesses the Chief Byrnes stands in the way of the Commissioners getting that control of the department.

Should Chief Byrnes retire or be removed President Roosevelt would become the acting chief of the department, and as such could work the radical reforms he has been for and put the force in shape to suit him by the time the vacant chieftaincy could be filled. By the terms of the present law provision is made for a deputy chief of police, but there is no such official, nor is there likely to be until after the next Legislative meets, for no provision was made in the law for a salary for the deputy chief, although it is provided that his pension on retirement shall be half his salary. As no policeman will serve as deputy chief without a salary, there would be no deputy to succeed the chief in case of his retirement, and with neither chief nor deputy chief the President would become supreme in the department and make all assignments to duty; in fact attend to every executive detail of department work. Armed with such power, it is said, Mr. Roosevelt would undertake to create his ideal police force.

The retirement of Chief Byrnes, though, is extremely problematical. He has a great many very influential friends in the community, not only among the politicians, but in the business world. Mayor Strong, himself, is not considered inimical to his interests, and it is confidently asserted in some quarters that if President Roosevelt and his friends in the Board propose to carry out their fight against the Chief they lay the lines laid down they will meet many obstacles.

Chief Byrnes refused to discuss the situation yesterday, but his friends say that he is prepared for the fight.

From the moment that the first of the Commissioners arrived in the white marble Headquarters's building yesterday morning, it was clear to experienced observers that there was something up. It was in the air. The Commissioners did not wear the placid but busy air so often and markedly shown heretofore. It became known that Inspector Williams, big and resplendent in full uniform, was closeted with President Roosevelt and Col. Grant. Questions about the purport of it all went unanswered, but the conviction grew until it became a certainty that the fight between the Chief and the Board was really on.

The Board meeting, which usually begins about 11 o'clock, was delayed nearly an hour. At 11:25 Commissioner Grant went into the Board room and took his seat, but after waiting just seven minutes he got up and went away. At 11:30 President Roosevelt came in, followed by Col. Grant, and Chief Clerk Kipp and his assistant arrived.

"We can at least begin," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and get some of the routine business out of the way."

There was an air about both Commissioners which was portentous. As the meeting progressed this became more marked, and all four members of the Board gave indications of being under a mental strain. They were nervous and slightly irritable toward each other, and business was carried on in a more unsystematic way than has been their custom. President Roosevelt frequently left the room. At 1 o'clock there was a sensation. A copy of the EVENING SUN had arrived at Headquarters, announcing that the big fight was on. President Roosevelt was called out and when he returned after seeing the newspaper he exclaimed vehemently: "You understand that I say nothing whatever about it; nothing either one way or the other."

He called Commissioner Parker over to the window, and, showing him the story of the EVENING SUN, had a long talk with him. Then the business of the Board was resumed, but Mr. Roosevelt kept leaving his seat and moving about the room at times in a nervous way.

In about fifteen minutes he exclaimed abruptly in a voice very different from his ordinarily studied tone: "The Board will now go into executive session."

The executive session had not been in progress long before Inspector Williams was sent for and admitted to the room. He came out five minutes later. His face was flushed and his manner constrained. In answer to questions regarding his visit to the Board room he said:

"I had some business with Secretary Kipp."

Just before 2 o'clock Williams was sent for again by the Board. He was in the room only a minute this time. When he emerged it was in company with Major Kipp, and the two went hurriedly down stairs to Major Kipp's office on the ground floor below the Board room. A moment later President Roosevelt threw open the Board room door leading into the corridor, and, speaking to the waiting newspaper men, said:

"You can come in now."

Instead, however, of admitting them, Mr. Roosevelt stepped half out of the doorway on one side and Col. Grant on the other, and standing there he said:

"The Board has nothing to say, except that Inspector Williams has asked for retirement, and the Board has unanimously granted it. The law is mandatory and we were obliged to retire him."

"Did he ask for retirement voluntarily?" was asked.

Mr. Roosevelt looked squarely at his questioner, but the hard lines in his face, and said slowly and distinctly: "I chose my words carefully and I have nothing more to say."

Inspector Williams left Clerk Kipp's office a few minutes after he had entered it and went to Chief Byrnes's office, presumably to give up his badge. Then he went into his own office across the hall. Ex-Inspector Steers was in the building at the time, and he joined Williams in the latter's office. Williams said:

"I am out now. I have been twenty-nine years in the department and I wanted to get out. The report that I was forced out by the Commissioners is a damned lie. I never turned tail under fire yet, and I didn't turn tail this time. The fact is, I was ready to retire from the force two years ago, but I wouldn't do it when this Lexow investigating committee set to work, and I didn't want to while the charges of that gentleman who, after flinging mud over a lot of other people, wanted to go and wallow in the mud baths of Carlsbad. I mean Schlatterbeck. All of his charges—all that was brought out in the Senate committee's investigation regarding me—was thoroughly gone over by the Extraordinary Grand Jury. Not a thing was found against me, and I can now leave the force at a time when I am not under fire. I have worked now twenty-nine years unremittingly without losing a single day on account of illness, and I think I have earned the right to retire."

While he was speaking a messenger came from the Inspector's wife.

"What did she say to the news?" he inquired.

"She said 'Hooray!'" replied the messenger, and the big ex-policeman's face lighted up with a smile at the message.

One of the interesting things which came before the Police Board yesterday was the following letter to Commissioner Roosevelt, signed "Thomas McGregor":

"*Commissioner Roosevelt:*

"Will the result of the McLaughlin trial cause Superintendent Byrnes to disconnect himself with the Police Department? Undoubtedly this will be the case. McLaughlin is not one-half as guilty as Byrnes in the minds of all fair-minded men who know anything about the city. There is no question about McLaughlin's guilt. He is worth two or three hundred thousand dollars, all made in the department. Byrnes confessed that he was worth $350,000. He was not asked how much more than that amount. The fact is he is worth $1,500,000, and every dollar of it the wages of blackmail and corruption.

"He has had any number of collectors in the department, for years McLaughlin being the chief one of them. But he was cunning enough to feather his nest. In the mean time the Police Department never can be improved with Byrnes at the head of it. It is getting worse every day, and no matter how hard you and your associates may labor for its improvement it will be of no avail. The rank and file will never believe in Byrnes. Murderers and thugs continue to have their own way, and bunco steerers and confidence men feel certain that they are safe in plying their business, knowing that Byrnes and McLaughlin have got a great share of the swag in the past. Byrnes has seen the handwriting on the wall for some time, and is therefore making every effort to perpetuate himself in office and get beyond the power of anybody to remove him. The bi-partisan bill and the Ainsworth bill are samples of his kind of a police officer. Of all men he fears to disconnect himself with the department. While connected with it, and with apparent increased power, he would continue to make those who squeal on him fear him. Let us say to you in all candor that once out of the department crooks and others will tumble over each other to divulge some of the crookedness of Headquarters.

"His literary bureau is kept continually at work. The last story is that a number of railroads are bidding for Byrnes's services. Don't be deceived, out of the department nobody will have any use for him. You ought to know a great deal about this man. The report of the investigating committee of some years ago probably you will remember. It shows that when Byrnes was Captain of the old Fifteenth precinct he stood in with the gambling houses, panel games, and, in fact, with all sorts of crookedness. Controlling the Commissioners at the time, as he has done for years, his only punishment was a transfer to the Broadway squad.

"Why, sir, there was evidence enough to find a number of indictments against him presented to the last Grand Jury. The acts were all outlawed and no indictments could be found; hence the preventment, which ought of itself to dispose of them. As a police officer he was never known to do a meritorious thing, but was always quick in taking credit for what was done by others. Put somebody at the head of the force that people will have confidence in. There are any number of brave policemen, veterans of the late war, and who were not deserters like Byrnes, who will fill the place with credit and inspire confidence in everybody. Give him the opportunity and he will work his confidence game on you, as he has on the Mayor. There is no slicker article in this line of business. Clean out the band of plunderers without delay. Then we will be satisfied that the Commissioners are indeed endeavoring to reform the department."

The letter was ordered on file.

When the Board meeting began, President Roosevelt said he would make just a preliminary statement. "The Chief of the Bureau of Elections," he said, "is now engaged in formulating a plan to carry out the Commission's idea of securing the best qualified persons, both intellectually and morally, for poll clerks and other election officers. He will also put himself in communication with persons of repute and endeavor to secure their help in furthering the desires of the Board."

The suggestions of Gen. Rodenbaugh regarding this matter were afterward read to the Board. Amid the talk occasioned by this President Roosevelt broke in with: "There is an important matter that comes up now. It is the matter of reappointments."

"The age limit for reappointments," said Commissioner Andrews, "has been removed by law, but we must make some provision against letting men come back on the pay rolls who are drawing pensions without first having them sign releases for the pension fund."

"We can restore them," said President Roosevelt, "but they must submit to be reexamined, in the case of Pratt we carefully reserved all of our rights under the law."

"He is no more a police officer now than I am," said Mr. Andrews.

Pratt stood beside the mantelpiece in the room at this time and he smiled at this. He is said to be slated for a Captaincy as soon as he can decently be advanced to such a place.

It was resolved to send all of the applicants for reappointment before the Board of Surgeons at once for examination.

The petition of the police doormen, who want permission to appear before the Mayor on May 31 in behalf of the bill raising their pay, aroused general condemnation, and Commissioner Roosevelt said that he would at a future meeting offer a resolution to the effect that no members of the force should be allowed to publicly record their approval or disapproval of any legislation except through the Board.

Chief Byrnes has assigned Inspector Conlin to Williams's old district.

### *WILLIAMS AS STREET CLEANER.*

**Says He'd Undertake to Do the Work with What's Left of the Money.**

The fact that when ex-Inspector Williams was Captain of Police and the Street Cleaning Department was a bureau of the Police Department, he, as head of that bureau, gave the city a good street cleaning administration, suggested to the politicians yesterday the possibility of his selection as successor to Col. Waring, who, it is believed, is slated for removal.

"How would you like to have the public continue to abuse you as Street Cleaning Commissioner?" the ex-Inspector was asked.

"They wouldn't," he replied. "I'd clean the streets, and, what's more, I'd agree to do it with the deficit which now stares the Street Cleaning Commissioner in the face. I cleaned the streets for eighteen months in 1879-80 for $850,000, and the public was satisfied."

### *COL. BACON DENOUNCES BYRNES.*

**He Regrets that Mayor Strong Has Not Removed Col. Waring.**

Col. Alexander S. Bacon of Brooklyn was the star orator at a meeting of the Independent County Organization for the Thirteenth Assembly district, which was held last night in the Utah Assembly Rooms, at Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Col. Bacon is a Republican, but he said it gave him pleasure to address Independent Democrats.

"I told you in December, 1893," said the Colonel, "that lightning couldn't strike Tammany until you removed the rubber blanket and exposed the monstrosity to public view. You have removed the blanket, and the lightning has struck. You're after Byrnes now, and, I tell you, Byrnes has got to go. Police corruption is at the top and not at the bottom. You have a man now at the head of the Police Department in 'Teddy' Roosevelt. I predict that with the crushing of police corruption Tammany Hall will go to pieces. It relied for prosperity on criminals, and the day of criminal rule is passed for some years at least. There is a bulldog at the throat of Tammany that will not let go his grip. That bulldog is Dr. Parkhurst."

He complimented Mayor Strong on things he has done, but he said he regretted one thing he had omitted to do, and that was to remove Col. Waring from the control of the Street Cleaning Department.

Charles Steckler and Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger spoke, and Ernest Harvier was called on for a speech, but he said the boys had heard enough for one night.

**The Widow of United States Senator Matchen Kills Herself.**

CLINTON, Ky., May 24.—Victoria Matchen, widow of United States Senator Willis B. Matchen, committed suicide to-day by shooting herself in the head at the home of her sister in this city. The body was found by her mother. Her mind had become unbalanced through ill health. Her husband served one term in the United States Senate as the appointee of Gov. Leslie.

**Chicago Police Charge on Strikers.**

CHICAGO, May 24.—The police this morning dispersed a body of striking brickmakers and their sympathizers who attempted to prevent laborers unloading several cars of brick on the Grand Trunk tracks, at Forty-ninth street. The strikers then marched to Sixty-third street, where the Western Indiana Coal Company was unloading several car loads of brick, but before they did any violence the police again dispersed them.

**Good Wheels, Those Liberty's.**
4 Warren st., 1,786 Broadway, New York, and 1,317 Bedford av., Brooklyn.—*Adv.*

## MRS. MAILLARD'S JEWELS.

### *STOLEN AFTER HER SARATOGA ACQUAINTANCES' VISIT.*

**They Were Valued at $7,000—The Thief Pretended to Know a Cleveland Friend of Mrs. Maillard, and By Feigning Illness Got Into Her House Late at Night.**

On the night of March 30 Mrs. C. H. Maillard of 273 West Thirty-eighth street was robbed of $7,000 worth of jewelry by a man whom she had been entertaining on the strength of a friendship he professed to have with a dear friend of hers in Cleveland. The thief, who has been arrested, proves to be Samuel Caston, alias Casiney, alias Jew Sam, a notorious scamp, who is wanted for various crimes in many other cities. The history of Mrs. Maillard's robbery as told by the police is as follows:

Last summer Mrs. Maillard spent several weeks at Saratoga, and, while there, made the acquaintance of two young women named Lillian Jerome and Lillian Harris. They were handsome, vivacious girls, who dressed well, and Mrs. Maillard and they became quite intimate. At the close of her stay in Saratoga, Mrs. Maillard invited her new friends to visit her in this city. They promised to do so, but did not make the visit until about a week before the robbery occurred.

During their visit Mrs. Maillard exhibited her jewelry, of which she had a large and valuable store. The young women went into ecstasies over the gems, and unhesitatingly told Mrs. Maillard that they envied her lot.

One evening soon afterward a good-looking man with brown hair and moustache called to see Mrs. Maillard. He appeared to be about 35 years old and was conspicuously well dressed. His card bore the inscription, "Mr. Samuel Casiney." He was a stranger to Mrs. Maillard.

"I am from Cleveland," he said, in introducing himself, "where I have a very dear friend named Miss Eva Birdsall. She knew that I was coming to New York and made me promise to visit you."

Mrs. Maillard, who knows Miss Birdsall well, at once assured the stranger that he was welcome. He stayed until about 10:30 o'clock, and on going away, engaged himself to take Mrs. Maillard to a theatre on the following Saturday night.

When the night came Mrs. Maillard's new friend did not show up until after 9 o'clock. Business, he said, had detained him. He was profuse in his excuses, and, by way of making amends, took Mrs. Maillard out to a restaurant, where they had an elaborate dinner. Afterward they took a short walk, and finally got back to Mrs. Maillard's house at about 1 A. M.

He assisted her up the stoop, and was apparently turning to depart when he suddenly groaned and staggered back against the door as if he were about to faint. When he could speak he said he was in great pain, and asked if he could go inside and lie on a sofa for a few minutes.

Mrs. Maillard readily assented, but when inside her friend's condition grew worse. Mrs. Maillard had pillows, warm cloths, and brandy brought to him, and presently, when he seemed to have fallen asleep, retired to her room. About daylight she awoke and, thinking of her friend, went down to see how he was. The parlor was deserted.

Mrs. Maillard, believing that the man had recovered and gone home, was about to retire again when she noticed that things about the room had been disturbed. A hasty search then revealed to her the fact that she had been robbed. Summoning her servants, she made an inventory of her ornaments and found that the following articles were missing:

One diamond heart pin, one diamond sunburst, one marquise diamond ring, two solitaire diamond rings, one pair of diamond earrings, one emerald and diamond ring, one ruby and diamond ring, one turquoise ring, one pearl pin, and one pearl and diamond bar pin.

As soon as possible the next day Mrs. Maillard reported the robbery at Police Headquarters. Detective Sergeants Heard, Sheldon, and Hanly were assigned to the case. Weeks elapsed before they could obtain any clue of the thief. Finally they got trace of Mrs. Maillard's two young women acquaintances and located them at 258 West Thirty-eighth street, where they occupied a flat together. Lillian Harris, they discovered, was the mistress of a notorious crook named Tom McGarry, alias "The Duke," whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. The Jerome woman, they learned, was receiving the attentions of a man named Caston.

They investigated the past history of the two women, and traced the Jerome woman to Denver, Chicago, and Detroit by communication with the police of those cities. From the latter place they got a history of the man Caston, and a notification that he was wanted in St. Louis for robbery.

Confident then that they had the right man they went in search of him, and, on Wednesday afternoon, spotted him in Broadway at Twenty-eighth street. Placing him under arrest they took him to Police Headquarters, where he said he was Samuel Caston, aged 30 years old, a jeweller, of 15 East Thirty-first street.

Mrs. Maillard was asked to come and identify him, and yesterday morning she went to Police Headquarters for the purpose. Caston was placed in line with a number of other men, but Mrs. Maillard picked him out instantly.

"That's he; that's the thief," she exclaimed excitedly, pointing at the prisoner. "Where's my jewelry?" she asked as she rushed at him and hit him in the face with a paper she had in her hand. Then she got hysterical.

Caston was afterward photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. This morning he will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Lillian Jerome and Lillian Harris were arrested last night. The police have nothing against them, but they believe that the women aided Caston in the robbery by giving him necessary information about Mrs. Maillard.

Detective John McGrath of St. Louis arrived here last night to lodge a warrant against Caston for robbing a woman named Florence McClellan of that city of $2,500 worth of jewelry. Caston is also wanted in San Francisco, Chicago, and Kansas City for robberies committed under circumstances similar to that of Mrs. Maillard.

On Dec. 26, 1892, Hattie Gilbert of 149 West Sixteenth street was robbed of a pair of diamond earrings worth $1,000 by a man whose description tallies with that of Caston. She has been notified to be in court this morning.

### *A BIG GAS MAIN EXPLODED.*

**People Shaken Out of Bed, Windows Broken, and Some Persons Hurt.**

Workmen of the East River Gas Company, which brings gas to the city from Ravenswood, L. I., laying a 20-inch main down the east side of upper Columbus avenue had, at 6 o'clock last night, laid it as far as Ninety-third street.

The ditch in which it lay was about nine feet deep, and the pipe from Ninety-third street up to a block and a half north lay uncovered. Then the men plugged up the end of the pipe, and to test the joints of the pipe, gas was let into the main.

An explosion followed, and thirty feet of the ¾-inch pipe in front of 705 and 707, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets, was blown from the ditch. A two-pound chunk of pipe flew through a window of Keller Brothers' saloon at 705 and landed in their cigar case. A four-pound chunk went through a window in A. Roth's upholstery shop at 707, and numerous bits went through the windows of Undertaker Arthur H. Lusburrow, who shares 707 with Roth. A fifty-pound chunk was thrown upon the roof of 705, where it made a dent.

Isidore Cohen, an employee of L. Kabitsky, a tailor, at 709, was sitting outside the shop. A piece of pipe was hurled over his head, grazing it, and making a scalp wound as it passed.

Four-year-old Louis Healey, standing in a plumber's shop at 710, was struck on the head by a small bit of iron.

John W. Helpley, a tenant on the second floor of 703, says he was shaken from a sofa where he was lying.

James Smith & Sons' shoe store windows at 712 were broken by the explosion. The rear windows were also broken, and some of the people in the store say that something flew past them.

Mrs. Nelly Smith, who was sick in bed in the flat over the Smiths's store, was shaken from her bed.

The crowd which was in the street at the time got the full benefit of the explosion. The people cried out and ran anywhere and everywhere. The windows of three passing cable cars were shattered. No one in the cars or in the street was hurt.

The escaping gas spread seventy feet south in the ditch, where men were melting metal over a furnace and flashed up in a big flame which as quickly died out.

The workmen set to work to plug up the broken end of the pipe and then to cover the broken end with dirt. Four men in that work were overcome by gas. They were: Platt, Thomas, of Ravenswood; Jackson, Thomas, of 227 East Eightieth street; Conroy, Michael, of 225 East Sixty-fifth street, and Kreeling, James, of 237 East Eightieth street. They were walked up and down the avenue until they recovered.

The foremen in charge were arrested. At 9 o'clock gas was escaping from the main at 100th street, and darts of flame came up through the dirt.

### *CHEERING GEN. HARRISON.*

**A Great Crowd Waiting to See Him Leave the Theatre Last Night.**

The people of this city seem to begin to realize that an ex-President and a possible future President is in town. The first night that Gen. Harrison went to the theatre here there was little or no demonstration. On Thursday night he was greeted with applause as he entered the Garrick, and last night at the Standard he got an ovation even more cordial than that of the night before. As he left the theatre, among the last to go out, the greater part of the audience was waiting in the lobby to see him. The General was looking remarkably well, and from the comments of the women standing there they fully approved of him. The news of his presence had spread, and outside of the theatre was a great crowd of men.

The General with his party, which consisted of Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. McKee, and Mrs. Dimmock, went quickly to his carriage, which was in waiting. Some one set up a cheer, and the rest of the crowd followed suit.

After his return from Brooklyn yesterday afternoon Gen. Harrison went directly to his room. While he was there Gen. Porter called and shortly after went to the Hotel Netherland to dine with Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Dimmock. The party took a drive through the Park. They did not arrive at the theatre until late. The General seemed to enjoy hugely the fits of the imperturbable *Johnson* and laughed heartily at the slightest provocation.

All of yesterday afternoon Gen. Harrison spent in Brooklyn. In the morning he had but few callers. One of these was a minister who invited him to address a religious open-air meeting at Ocean Grove to-morrow. The General thanked him for the invitation and said he would consider it. Gen. Samuel Thomas of the Committee of Seventy was another caller, and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island another. Neither of them would talk about their interviews. The rest of the morning the General spent hard at work on his correspondence. This has grown in the last few days to enormous proportions. The mail has grown beyond Gen. Harrison's ability to answer it alone, and he has been compelled to call in a stenographer to assist him.

### *THE SEVENTY TO DISBAND.*

**Its Members Decide that There's No Chance to Do More Reforming.**

Chairman Joseph Larocque announced yesterday that the Committee of Seventy had accomplished all that it can hope to in the way of the political regeneration of the city, and would soon go out of existence. No meeting of the committee or of the Executive Committee has been held for some time, and the date of the Seventy's dissolution has not been determined on.

The Committee of Seventy was formed as the result of a meeting held in Recital Hall, Madison Square Garden, on the night of Sept. 6. It took on itself the task of fusing the different political elements opposed to Tammany Hall, the result being the nomination and election of the ticket headed by Col. Strong. After the election it was supposed that the committee would go out of business. Charles Stewart Smith, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, however, thought that there was still work for it to do, and he succeeded in securing the passage of a resolution providing for its continuance and the investment of the Executive Committee with all its powers.

At that time it was said that the purpose of this continuance was to secure the passage of legislation to assist the new administration in its work of reform. The Legislature was gracious enough to pass some of the bills prepared by the committee, including the Power of Removal and the City Magistrate bills. Now that there is no longer any Legislature to bulldoze, and Mayor Strong has refused to accept the dictum of the committee in the matter of police reorganization, the members of the Seventy have concluded that there is nothing left for them to do but die as gracefully as possible.

### *LA GASCOGNE READY FOR SEA.*

**Battenberg and Mme. Nordica Among To-day's Passengers for Europe.**

Many well-known persons sail to-day for Europe. The Etruria of the Cunard line has among her cabin passengers Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg and his companions, Sir Bruce Burnside and Col. F. Townshend. Others on the Etruria are Duncan McGregor and wife, Mme. Nordica, the opera singer; Sir W. Brampton Gordon, and the Hon. Reginald Parker.

The French liner La Gascogne is all ready to sail again in spite of her accident at sea last Thursday week, and her lists are full. She will take out to-day among others Mrs. John R. Chadwick, P. O. Deyo, Dr. and Mrs. Gibier, and F. M. Garcia.

Among the passengers on the Anchor line steamer City of Rome, which sails for Glasgow, is Mrs. Frank Leslie, who goes abroad on her annual vacation. While in London she will visit Lady Wilde.

The Dania for Hamburg takes out W. B. Judd, J. H. M. Knox, C. A. Wilson, and G. W. Brand.

The Fulda for Bremen has on board F. J. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews.

The Veendam for Rotterdam takes out among others Miss Lillian Bates, Prof. D. Despradille, and O. D. Wilkenson.

### *ST. LOUIS READY FOR SEA.*

**The New American Liner to Start on Her Trial Trip To-day.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 24.—The International Navigation Company's new steamship St. Louis will leave her wharf at Cramps' shipyard to-morrow morning at 10:30 for her trial trip at sea. Only representatives of the two companies will be taken upon the trip, and no guests or representatives of any newspapers have been invited to go. The St. Louis will probably reach the Breakwater to-morrow night, although she may be compelled to anchor in the river to wait for the tide. If she arrives at the Breakwater to-morrow night, she will go to sea on Sunday morning.

The trial will occupy about three days. It is probable that the vessel will then go directly to New York and not return here. It was the intention at first to take the ship to Newport News and dock her and have her bottom painted, but this has been abandoned, and the ship will probably make several trips between New York and Southampton before she goes into the dry dock.

Capt. W. G. Randle, who will be the commander of the vessel, will be in charge on the trial trip with his own crew. The St. Louis is now completed and ready for sea, and will sail from New York for her initial trip to Southampton upon June 5.

### *SUNDAY PARADES SHOCK HIM.*

**Col. Bacon Protests in Vain Against Brooklyn's G. A. R. Programme.**

Several preliminary memorial day ceremonies will be held in Brooklyn to-morrow. They will be held at the Lincoln statue, the Beecher statue, the tomb of the martyrs on Fort Greene, and the naval cemetery in Flushing avenue. The Grand Army veterans will take part in all of them. Permits for the parades have already been granted by the police, but yesterday Col. Alexander S. Bacon sent this protest to Mayor Schieren:

"MY DEAR MR. SCHIEREN: THE NEW YORK SUN of yesterday's date contains a statement to the effect that there is to be a kind of naval G. A. R. parade on Sunday next. This parade will, of course, be a direct violation of section 270 of the Penal Code. While in perfect sympathy with every effort to do honor to our soldier dead, we cannot view with complacency any attempt to desecrate the Lord's day by unlawful parades. Would you kindly give the matter such consideration as it warrants? Yours very sincerely, ALEX. S. BACON."

The Mayor was too busy with the Sunday school exercises to pay any attention to Col. Bacon's note, but he will not interfere with the arrangements. The Sunday memorial exercises in Brooklyn have been held regularly for the last twenty years, and Col. Bacon is the first man who has uttered a protest.

**Strong Selecting the Police Magistrates.**

Mayor Strong gave notice yesterday to a friend of one of the many applicants for places as City Magistrates that the lists are practically closed, and it will be of little or no use to present any more applications to him or to add to the pile of endorsements of candidates which has accumulated in his office. He has already begun the work of selecting from the list of applicants the men he will appoint.

**Give t' Other Chap a Chance**
at the white alley. Don't guess about that Admiral sign at Madison Square until Monday, and save your coupons now.—*Adv.*

## GIFT OF A GREAT BUILDING

### *MADE TO THE UNIVERSITY BY AN ANONYMOUS BENEFACTOR.*

**A New Central Hall to Crown University Heights—To Contain Library, Commencement Hall, and Administration Offices—No Limit Put Upon its Cost.**

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the University of the City of New York announced last night that an anonymous benefactor had presented to that institution a new central building to be erected at University Heights. The only conditions made by the giver are that his name shall remain a secret, and that the building shall conform to certain requirements.

It is to comprehend the library, commencement hall, and administration offices. The plans must admit of a possible future conversion of the museum and commencement hall into rooms to be used for library purposes, with accommodation ultimately for a million volumes.

The commencement hall must provide seats for not less than 1,000 persons. The museum is to have 100,000 cubic feet of available space. The administration rooms are to be sufficient to accommodate the faculty meetings and the various college offices, present and prospective.

The building will stand between the Hall of Languages, already built, and the proposed Hall of Philosophy, which will be a reproduction of the Hall of Languages. The intervening space comprises more than sixteen city lots.

The severely classic style of the buildings already erected will be adhered to. No definite cost for the structure has been fixed. The donor merely agrees to meet the expense for such a building as has been determined upon. The gift is the greatest that has ever been received by the university.

The university first entertained the proposal to remove its work in arts and science up town four years ago. The plan was outlined in the Chancellor's report of that year. The present site was secured in the spring of 1892. The first buildings were erected last summer, and college work was begun there on Oct. 1, 1894. Seven buildings have been provided, only one of which, the old mansion, was upon the grounds a year ago. The Hall of Languages and the Havemeyer Laboratory are costly buildings which belong to the final plan. The old mansion has been converted into a spacious dormitory. A new gymnasium has been built, principally of wood. On one side of it is the Ohio Athletic Field.

The complete plan of University Heights shows the entire north side of the quadrangle devoted to dormitories, the entire south side to natural sciences, while the west side comprises the central building, with the Hall of Languages on the south and the Hall of Philosophy to the north; the east side of the grounds will remain as now set apart for the gymnasium and the student society buildings.

"The position of the new library," said Chancellor MacCracken last night, "will be unequalled for picturesqueness by any library in the world. It looks westward upon the scene of the battle of Fort Washington; beyond, the Hudson is in view, with the Palisades in the background; in the front is Inwood, with the new Harlem Ship Canal 200 feet below. To the North is Spuyten Duyvil. The new speedway is in plain sight, and to the thousands of New Yorkers, who will soon frequent that drive, no building will be more impressive than the University Library.

"Now that the central building is provided for, the greatest remaining need is for an adequate dormitory building. The largest subscription for that purpose is one from Helen Gould of $20,000. The estimated cost is $100,000."

### *SHE JUST CHANGED HER MIND.*

**Mrs. Powell Needn't Pay Mr. Warner $5,000 for Not Marrying Him.**

WESTMINSTER, Md., May 24.—The case of D. Calvin Warner, who sued Mrs. Emma Powell for $5,000 damages for breach of promise in the Circuit Court, ended to-night in a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff is a widower about 57 years old, and the defendant is 29. Her maiden name was Weybright. She was married to Mr. Powell in April, 1894, and appeared in court to-day with her infant in her arms. Warner is a carpenter and a magistrate, and was an intimate friend of Mrs. Powell's father. He drew up his will, which left an estate of $20,000 to his daughter after the death of her mother. The mother died some time ago and Warner looked after the young woman's estate. He sympathized with her in her affliction and soon became her suitor. He testified that he proposed marriage and was accepted in 1893, it being agreed that the marriage should take place one year thereafter.

Several letters were produced and read, but they were mostly business communications or comments on village gossip. Miss Weybright signing herself "Your friend" and "True friend" in them.

Mrs. Powell is a member of the Dunkard Church, and appeared on the stand to-day in the plain garb of that sect. She admitted the engagement, but said that in February, 1894, she smelled liquor on Warner, and heard scandal about him. She then broke the engagement.

### *PUNCHED THE THIEF.*

**Dr. Gould Metes Out Justice Without Troubling the Police or Courts.**

Dr. Frank D. Gould, a dentist in the Hulsebus building, 79 Richmond terrace, Port Richmond S. I., left his office for a few moments on Thursday afternoon. When he returned he met on the stairs a man who asked him if he wished to buy a gold watch. The Doctor said he did not and went to his office. There he found that about $25 worth of gold filling had been taken. He put on his coat, made after the watch peddler, and caught him in front of the Jewett lead mill, near the station. The man acknowledged the theft and gave up the gold. When he begged not to be arrested the dentist said:

"All right, I will give you your medicine at once."

Laying the bottles on the fence railing Gould took off his coat and sailed into the astonished thief with his fists. The fellow made an attempt at defence, but he found that he was overmatched and shouted for mercy. With a parting kick the dentist told him to make himself scarce. The fellow made a dash for the station and took a train for the ferry.

### *10 TO 2 TO ACQUIT THE HYAMSES.*

**The Jury in the Toronto Murder Trial Could Not Agree.**

TORONTO, May 24.—The Hyams brothers, Dallas and Harry P., after a trial lasting fourteen days and a defence conducted by able advocates of the United States and Canada, assisted by a liberal supply of funds from a millionaire brother in the South, will have to stay in jail for a new trial at the next Criminal Assizes in the fall. The jury disagreed to-day after endeavoring for seven and a half hours to agree on a verdict.

When they returned to the court the jurymen told the Judge there was no probability of their being able to agree. After the jury were discharged one of them said he could never consent to a verdict of guilty on the evidence offered. The jury stood 10 to 2 for acquittal. It is said that if they had been adjudicated they would in all likelihood have been rearrested on a charge of conspiracy to murder the wife of Harry P. Hyams.

**Painted the Chickens' Heads Green.**

Mrs. Regina Kraemer of 640 South Thirteenth street, in Newark, painted the heads of her chickens with vivid green pigment a few days ago, and the result is that she has back in her coop all the poultry afterward stolen from her. Her forty chickens were taken in one night by a gang of young men, several of whom have been arrested and locked up. Albert Beyer, one of the chicken thieves, confessed that he had assisted in the theft of nearly 500 chickens, which had been sold alive to persons on the outskirts of Newark. Detectives Murphy and Jackson, who were sent out to hunt up the stolen fowl, could identify only Mrs. Kraemer's green heads.

**Use German Laundry Soap, It's the Best.**
The genuine has colored woman on wrapper.—*Adv.*

### *MARTI PROBABLY ALIVE.*

**Cuban Leaders Deny Emphatically that He Was Killed.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 24.—A special from Tampa, Fla., says: Telegrams received this evening by Cuban leaders from Jamaica, emphatically deny that Marti, the Cuban leader, is dead.

It is declared that it was only a hoax of the Spaniards to weaken the Cuban cause, that the Spanish Government might secure a loan from the German Government in order to successfully carry out the war.

The people of this city, and especially those in a position to know, gave very little credence to the report of Marti's death, and they are very jubilant to-night over the news received.

### *WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.*

**Two Bodies Found in the Hudson that Give Evidence of a Tragedy.**

ALBANY, May 24.—The body of an Albany woman, supposed to have been murdered by her husband, was found in the river at New Baltimore yesterday, and at about the same time the remains of a man, who is believed to be the husband, was recovered two miles below, at Baeren Island.

The case has all the appearance of a wife murder followed by suicide. The name of the woman was Mrs. Annie Dunbar, aged 28, and that of her husband is Ira Dunbar.

Dunbar was sent to the Albany penitentiary for larceny, and he believed that his wife betrayed him. That is said to be the motive for the crime.

The wife disappeared a few days after he was released from prison, and a bundle of her clothes was found on the shore of the Hudson River near Coeyman's.

Examination of the remains showed that her head was crushed. The body of the man said to be that of Dunbar was buried immediately after being recovered.

### *SAYS HIS SISTER'S A PRISONER.*

**Wells Sets the Bay Shore Officers on a Chase—Her Alleged Cry for Help.**

BAY SHORE, L. I., May 24.—Justice of the Peace Charles W. Vail has received word from Benedict Wells of 5 Charles street, New York, that Wells's sister, Mrs. George Lake, is held a prisoner near the Assembly Association grounds at Point o' Woods, on the Great South Beach. The Lakes have a small cottage midway between the Surf Hotel and the