SODA WATER WILL BE SOLD.

BUT THAT'S CRIME, AND ARRESTS MAY FOLLOW SALES.

Heads of the Police Not So Anxious as They Were to "Enforce All the Laws"—But "If It's Physically Possible" They Will—Soft Drinks in Saloons No Go—Hotels and Excursions to Be Watched for Crime.

It is very probable that to-day will be more of a Puritan Sabbath in New York than any Sunday the city has known for a long time, for the Police Commissioners say they intend to enforce the laws so far as it is physically possible, and Judge McAdam's decision of Friday has directed attention to the fact that no soda water or "soft drinks" may be sold excepting in violation of the law for the observance of Sunday. The whole energy of the police has been devoted for several Sundays to the enforcement of the Excise law, and yet the Captains had not men enough to watch all the saloons, and the same vigorous work in this line is to be done to-day; but in addition to this, if the Department lives up to the announcement of the Commissioners, the policemen will have to watch the venders of soda water and lemonade.

The action of the liquor men in forcing the soft-drink question to an issue has driven the Police Board a little harder than its members seem to like, and the three Commissioners who were in town yesterday nestled as close together as was possible at Police Headquarters, and seemed to feel wholly at ease only in each other's presence. They didn't like to say that they would shut off soda water, and even after they had held a conference, to which Chief Conlin was summoned, they would not answer specifically.

"The newspapers are the best means of communication we have," said Mr. Parker, at the close of the conference of the Commissioners; "you publish the fact that the sale of soda water on Sunday is against the law, as set forth in the decision of Judge McAdam. That is the best way to do. If I were in the drug business, and saw that in the papers, I should know what to do. The drug store people are well aware of the law. Judge McAdam's decision is not an illumination of an obscure point, but only a declaration of a point that has always been extremely plain. The drug stores will not receive any notification from the police to-night. The Board will enforce the law so far as is physically possible. The officers know the law. It is the business of all, especially of peace officers, to know the law, and if an officer doesn't know it we shall find means to punish him. What the Board wishes to have done the Chief is acquainted with."

All efforts of the reporter to get Mr. Parker to explain what the Board wished to have done in reference to the sale of soda water were futile. Commissioner Grant sat at his colleague's elbow, and when the questions ceased said with a beaming smile of sarcasm: "Well, do you think you have obtained our opinions?" President Roosevelt refrained as carefully from telling what the views of the Board were until it was suggested that the Board was in a dilemma.

"No, sir," he retorted, "you can bet your bedrock dollar we are not in a dilemma, and we won't be put in a dilemma. We won't be driven from our position of enforcing any laws that it is vital to have enforced. There is a wide difference between a dead-letter law and one that has been in active operation. A law that has been a dead letter for ten years is not at all a parallel to one that has been actively enforced only against those who had no pull. They are on an entirely different level. This soda water matter is only one of a hundred different questions that we have to consider—one of a thousand. We shall ultimately enforce all laws so far as we physically can, but we have fixed our attention on the saloons, and I do not propose to be diverted by any efforts, open or indirect, made in behalf of soda water."

Mr. Roosevelt, like Mr. Parker and Mr. Grant, declined to be more specific as to the Board's position regarding the strict enforcement of the law about soda water to-day. He and Mr. Parker would only repeat: "We shall enforce the law so far as physically possible." They declined to amend the statement by adding the words "beginning to-morrow." Mr. Roosevelt said that the Commissioners could not make a formal statement committing them to a course of action on such a question in the absence of a full Board, and Mr. Andrews was unavoidably absent.

From the words of the Commissioners it seemed to be clear that no especial attempt to enforce the letter of the law so far as drug stores and stands are concerned will be made by the police to-day, and that the Board hoped the venders would not give occasion for police interference, but the conservative statements leave the way open for wholesale arrests if the dealers do continue to-day to sell soda and other soft drinks as usual. Should the liquor dealers make complaints arrests must be made.

About the attitude of the Board with reference to saloon keepers who try to sell soft drinks to-day, however, there was no hesitancy in speaking, and there is no doubt of the course of the police to-day. "The police have taken the position that the sale of soft drinks in saloons on Sunday was illegal," President Roosevelt said, "and we shall stop it."

Chief Conlin, after he left the Commissioners' conference, said that the laws would be enforced to-day, but he declined to be specific. Later he gave some instructions for to-day to the inspectors, and the inspectors called the Captains together in the various districts and instructed them as to the work of to-day, but the instructions were not made public. It was said on pretty good authority that the police would make arrests where they saw any violation of the Sunday law, but that they would make no special attempt to see drug stores or sidewalk stands maintained.

As nearly as could be learned at the station houses last night arrests of persons who sell soda water will be made only when a complaint is made to the police. Attempts to blackmail soda water sellers will also result in arrests—if complaints are made to the police.

As to the enforcement of the Excise law to-day, the same rigid measures will be adopted that have been in operation for the last few Sundays. The hotels will be watched as closely as they were last week, and defiant saloon keepers will be attacked systematically and persistently. The Turfers will be watched, and excursions will not be free from espionage.

If the police do not stop dancing in public places to-day they will probably have some of the Sabbatarians after them, but if they do arrest dancers and the Magistrates follow Magistrate Crane's ruling their labor will be in vain, and with the amount of work there now has to do they will not enjoy such a contingency. Chief Conlin was not disposed to talk about this phase of the Sunday question yesterday, merely remarking that he did not see the use of making arrests when the Magistrates discharged people.

There was diversity of opinion among the druggists yesterday as to the course to pursue to-day. The manager of one of the big downtown stores said he thought the druggists would feel their way in the matter of running the soda fountains. A firm that owns a store on Broadway said that before ceasing the sale of soda water on Sunday they should wait for a notification from the police, but would cooperate with pleasure in any effort to enforce the Sunday law, as it would let ten tired men off duty. A well-known firm, with stores on Broadway and Fifth avenue, have been in the habit of selling only mineral waters from the soda fountain on Sundays, and they said last night that they should discontinue even that. There were other firms who said that they should in any event continue to sell mineral waters, on the ground that they are medicines.

At a Sixth avenue store the clerks said that the fountain was to run to-day, and at a Fourteenth street restaurant the manager of the fountain said it would be kept running.

Elevated railroad tickets will be sold to-day, although the Penal Code does not except them.

FAR ROCKAWAY, July 13.—In reference to Judge McAdam's opinion regarding drug stores and other places selling soda on Sunday, ex-Mayor Gilroy said to-day at his country seat at Far Rockaway: "It may be a very good thing, and, doubtless, from a legal standpoint, Judge McAdam's opinion is correct, but I doubt whether the law can be enforced, as the number of people in New York city is not large enough. It is a good thing indeed for Far Rockaway that the Greater New York bill did not go through. It would have been the death of this place to have the New York police in charge."

STATE ANTI-BLUE-LAW CAMPAIGN.

Otto Kempner Sets Out to House All the Chief Cities.

The Board of Managers of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws has decided upon a State campaign. Otto Kempner has entered into correspondence with citizens throughout the State, chiefly leaders of German societies, whom he has asked to arrange for preliminary work in their respective cities. As soon as this work is fairly begun Mr. Kempner says he will start on a tour, which will include the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Oswego, Utica, Binghampton, Auburn, Poughkeepsie, Saratoga, Watertown, Kingston, Newburgh, Hudson, Yonkers, and Schenectady. Mr. Kempner said yesterday:

"It is our intention to form a regular county organization in the counties where these cities are, including New York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, Erie, Monroe, Albany, Rensselaer, Onondaga, Oswego, Broome, Oneida, Cayuga, Erie, Niagara, Orange, Jefferson, Columbia, Saratoga, and Schenectady. These counties elect 120 Assemblymen out of 130, and about 30 Senators out of 50. We aim to secure the election in those cosmopolitan centres of representatives pledged to a modification of the Excise law in consonance with the views of our members regarding rational Sunday liberty. We are striving for a good-sized majority in the next Legislature ready to vote for such a measure as we shall have introduced. It is part of my task to induce the various societies of the State to participate in the celebration of 'Liberty Day,' which our United Societies have resolved to observe on the 25th of September in this city by means of a grand parade and other ceremonies."

CHASED A LIQUOR AGENT.

Fifty Saloon Keepers of Bridgeport Arrested for Selling to Minors.

BRIDGEPORT, July 13.—A mob of excited and angry saloon keepers and their friends this morning chased Prosecuting Liquor Agent Stewart from the City Court to the Sturtevant building on Main street, where he took refuge in an office. The trouble was over about fifty warrants which were issued for the arrest of that number of saloon keepers. The charge against the saloon keepers was that of selling to minors. Stewart had hired two young men under twenty to go to the different saloons and buy a drink and a bottle of whiskey. They were successful in about fifty cases. Stewart agreed to give each of the boys $2 for evidence against each saloon keeper sufficient to convict. When this became known Judge Comley continued the cases for one month. As Stewart left the court room a mob gathered around him and cries of "Kill him!" were heard. Stewart became frightened and broke into a run and the mob gave chase.

Blue Laws Don't Go in Brooklyn.

Judge McAdam's anti-soda-water decision won't go in Brooklyn to-day. Police Superintendent McKelvey had a talk with the Captains yesterday and instructed them not to interfere with the sale of soda water and other light beverages in the drug stores and confectionery stores. The delicatessen venders are also to enjoy immunity. Incidentally the Superintendent intimated that the saloon keepers would be held to a more strict observance of the Sunday Excise law, but there is no danger whatever that Brooklyn will have to go "dry" to-day.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

It Looks as if McCarren Were Paying Off an Old Grudge.

Policeman Felix McCarren of Capt. Creeden's command arrested Frederick Johnson, who keeps a saloon at 2,686 Third avenue, on Friday night. Four large ridges on the saloon keeper's head showed where his captor's club had fallen, and the man looked pale and ill from his night's experience. The policeman said that a woman named Sadie Egan, who does not seem to have any specific address, came to him on his post on Third avenue, near 171st street, on Friday night, and told him that she had been insulted by a crowd of drunken men at the corner of 170th street and Third avenue.

"I found the prisoner," said the officer, "in the centre of a crowd of fellows who had been drinking. He was drunk, and I ordered the crowd to disperse. He refused, and called me all sorts of vile names. When I arrested him he resisted, and I had to use my billy. I took him to the station and the woman came with us."

"I own a house at 731 East 170th street," Johnson said in his own defence, "and had been there to collect the rent. I was standing at 170th street smoking a cigar and waiting for a trolley car to come along when McCarren came down the avenue talking to the woman. He left her at the middle of the block and hurried down to where I was standing. 'Hello, I want to talk to you,' he said. 'Go on about your business: I don't want to talk to you,' I answered. 'Damn you, I'll make you,' he said as he grabbed me, smashed my hat, and began clubbing me.

"I called for help, and four or five young men ran up. They threatened to attack the officer if he did not stop beating me, and he stopped. We started toward the station, and when we overtook the woman McCarren told her she would have to go along and make a complaint against me. She said she had no complaint to make against me, and she told the Sergeant at the desk that she had never seen me before in her life. The officer told his story, and I was locked up until 1 o'clock in the morning, when I was bailed out."

"Where is this woman?" Magistrate Cornell demanded.

"I didn't think it was necessary to bring her to court," said McCarren.

"Well, of course, this is the story of one man against a policeman. Is there any one here who can identify you and can tell anything about you?" Magistrate Cornell asked Johnson.

Ex-Alderman Moebus and Lawyer John W. Tierney stepped up to the stand. They said that they had known Johnson a long time as a reputable citizen, and Alderman Moebus added that he knew that Johnson had not drank any liquor for at least a year.

"Six months ago," said Johnson to the Magistrate, "this officer came to me one Saturday night and asked me to loan him $5. He said in a significant way, 'I may be able to do you a favor in return.'

"I told him I did not need any favors from him, and refused to loan the money. The next day he arrested two of my bartenders, and accused them of selling him beer. They proved that they did not sell him anything and were discharged."

"This is an outrage," Magistrate Cornell declared. "Charges should be preferred against this officer, and I shall discharge the accused. I am satisfied that his story is true."

"If you discharge him he will go down to the Commissioners and make a complaint against me," Policeman McCarren complained.

"He ought to. You committed an outrage against a reputable citizen, and ought to be punished for it," said the Magistrate.

Johnson was discharged, and accompanied Lawyer Tierney to the police station at once and laid the facts before Capt. Creeden. They were referred to Headquarters, where they went to lodge a complaint with the Commissioners. McCarren is about 40 years old, and has been on the force ten years.

WERE THE POLICE ANNEXED, TOO?

Those of Wakefield and Williamsbridge Will Contend that They Were.

Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy, on behalf of the fourteen policemen of the late villages of Wakefield and Williamsbridge, will apply to the Supreme Court to-morrow for a mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners to assign the policemen to duty and to compel the Comptroller to place the names of the policemen on the city pay roll. The villages, which were annexed to New York city by an act of the Legislature, signed by the Governor on June 6, have at present two forces of policemen doing duty daily. The old policemen continue to do duty, as they claim that they were annexed to the municipal police by the law. Capt. Hickman, who has charge of the Williamsbridge force of four men, has the old Police Headquarters in the village, while Capt. Dawson still holds his force of ten men in the Wakefield Police Headquarters. The municipal police do not interfere with the old police force, and attempts made by the latter are courteously taken care of by the new police.

Roundsman Pepper, who is acting Sergeant in command of the squad of city patrolmen detailed to guard the district, has his headquarters in the Seventh Engine house, in Wakefield, which has been leased by the city Government, and all prisoners are locked up there.

Lawyer Purdy claims that the act of the Legislature provided for the employment of the country policemen. He pointed out the section in the new law which says the same provisions in regard to police officials as those made in the Annexation act of 1873 shall apply to the new law. The section in regard to the police in the act of 1873 which annexed Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge reads as follows:

"The several police officials and patrolmen that may be in office in either towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge when this act shall take effect shall thereafter continue in the discharge of their respective duties in the same manner as if they were police officials and patrolmen of the city of New York, and shall be subject to all rules and regulations and entitled to all emoluments of the Police Department of the city of New York until others shall be appointed in their stead.

"When that law was passed in 1875," said Mr. Purdy, "Police Captain Carpenter, who has since been retired, was sent to the Kingsbridge station, and he cleared out all the old police force. They continued to do duty, however, and after they had gone on for a year they employed ex-Assistant District Attorney William H. Herring to bring suit against the city for their pay. All of the men were restored to full duty in consideration of their releasing all claims against the city. The matter of salaries due them was settled by the city compromising for some $16,000. Some ten years afterward I brought suit in behalf of Patrick Daly, who was not in the first action. He had gone into the carriage-making business in the meanwhile, but was available for duty all the while. He received $5,000 in lieu of his ten years' salary and was restored to full duty on the police force and was afterward pensioned. I contend that the law gives my present clients equal rights."

Five Police Sergeants Transferred.

Five Sergeants were transferred yesterday by Acting Chief of Police Conlin for the good of the service. They are: John Hamilton, from Old slip to Tremont; John Ryan, from Tremont to Old slip; Thomas McCormack, from Old slip to East Eighty-eighth street; Nathaniel W. Shire, from East Eighty-eighth street to West Thirtieth street, and Daniel Wall, from East 104th street to Old slip. The transfers of Sergeants Hamilton and McCormack were made at the request of Acting Captain King, who was placed in command of the Old slip station on Sunday last. They served under Acting Captain Hogan, who was relieved of the command of Old slip station a week ago.

ENDEAVORERS IN POLITICS.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP THE TOPIC OF THE DAY AT THE CONVENTION.

Addresses on the Part Religion Should Play in Securing Better Government—Rain Stops the Boston Common Meeting.

BOSTON, July 13.—It was good citizenship day at the Christian Endeavor meeting to-day. There were many enthusiastic rallies, but rain interfered with the proposed monster meeting on the Common just after it had begun.

The usual early morning prayer meetings were held from 6:30 to 7:15 A. M. in various churches, and were twenty-one in number. As usual, they were crowded.

Mechanics' Hall contained a great throng before 9:30 A. M., when the forenoon session opened. The Rev. H. F. Shupe of Dayton, O., presided. The Rev. C. M. Southgate of Worcester presented a banner for the best work in promoting Christian citizenship to the Syracuse local union, with a brief address. He said the thorough organization of the society made it hard to conquer, but it was difficult to keep political reform clubs alive. Another element of strength was the womanhood in its ranks. He would not undertake to say whether the young women Endeavorers wanted the ballot, but when they made up their minds they must have it they would get it.

Congressman Elijah A. Morse of Massachusetts then delivered an address upon the qualifications of good citizenship, prominent among which he named a just regard for the Sabbath as a day of rest, and opposition to the saloon. He added:

"Young man, young woman, I tell you that you will pass for about what you are. The world will size you up about right. If you drink and smoke and go with bad company, you won't amount to anything. Good character, industry, ability, and application are of more consequence to success than family, birth, or blood."

Secretary John W. Baer then announced that he had been elected Secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, organized yesterday, but had resigned, and that the Rev. W. J. L. Closs, a delegate from Sydney, N. S. W., would probably be appointed in his place. The meeting adjourned at 11:15.

The Rev. William Patterson of Toronto, a native of northern Ireland, presided at the Tent Williston meeting. Six minute speeches, called "Voices from North America," were delivered. Chairman Patterson said he represented a Northern nation, and Christian Endeavorism was a movement especially adapted to the Northern nations, who adopted new ideas slowly and held them tenaciously. The Rev. W. P. Taylor of Birmingham, Ala., spoke for the South, and declared his part of the country all right for loyalty and good citizenship. The Rev. Dr. J. A. Allison of Seattle, Wash., spoke for the West, and said the young people's movement was adapted to the young life of his State.

Miss Charlotte Thorndyke Sibley of Belfast, Me., spoke of Christianity and good citizenship. "No man," she said, "ought to be ready for citizenship in the New Jerusalem unless he favors good sidewalks in his own town. It is better to have laws made by Lucifers and executed by Gabriel than laws made by Gabriel and executed by Lucifers."

Tent Endeavor was only about half filled when the exercises opened at 9:30 o'clock this morning, but by 10:30 A. M. it was overfilled, as it has been at every meeting that has been held in it. Trustee Rev. J. M. Lowden of Boston was the presiding officer. "Voices" were then heard. The first "Voice" was from Canada, by the Rev. A. M. Phillips of Montreal. He said that a correct public conscience is necessary to secure good citizenship. The Society of Christian Endeavor is the greatest society of modern times, and he attributed this result to it. A voice from the South was sounded by the Rev. Dr. John Boyd of Charlotte, N. C., who said that Mississippi "is the most prohibition State in the Union," and that saloon power has been destroyed in the precincts of South Carolina. A voice from the East was given by the Rev. Dwight M. Pratt of Portland, Me., and a voice from the West by Thomas Jones of Kansas City. All the speakers described the conditions in their various communities as to politics and temperance.

Fifteen minutes were given for individual testimony. Eager Endeavorers were continually jumping up on every hand, and not one-fourth of those who desired could get the opportunity to speak. The topic inspired as much enthusiasm as anything that brought out the convention. The saloon was the burden of complaint as the chief evil in politics and the greatest enemy to good citizenship.

After an announcement by Treasurer William Shaw that no session of the convention would be held this afternoon, and that the restaurant in the Mechanics' building would be open to-morrow, the exercises closed with the singing of "America" and a benediction by the Rev. J. S. Wells.

The promise of the morning for good weather was not borne out. The clouds began to gather about 11 o'clock, and before the hour for the announced open-air meeting on the Common a light rain began falling. A tremendous crowd had gathered around the big stand and sheltered itself under its umbrellas and sang patriotic songs. President F. E. Clarke introduced the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America," who was loudly cheered. After the singing of one verse each of "America" and "God Save the Queen" the Rev. Dr. Donald McLaurin, D.D., offered a prayer. By this time the rain had increased to a steady downpour, and an adjournment was taken to the tents near by.

Tent Williston was filled ten minutes later, when S. B. Capen called the meeting to order and made a brief address. He then introduced Lieut.-Gov. Roger Wolcott, who said:

"The patriot gains by being a Christian; the Christian loses nothing for being a patriot. Municipal government has not always been such as to command the world's respect. There are signs everywhere of a great revolution in public feeling. In all our States we see the formation of organizations of men and women, bound together, not by the hope of what they can get out of municipal government, but by the high purpose to carry into municipal government the highest consecration of our people. There is no place large enough for the active operation of such clubs. Protect the ballot system and improve it. Protect the home against the curse of intemperance, not only by the wisest legislation that you can conceive, but also by the inspiration and example of fathers, mothers, and good citizens everywhere. See to it that your homes are honest and capable and loyal Americans. Lead great political parties to the highest virtue of which masses of men and women are capable. See that the vicious and unfortunate are treated with justice and yet with mercy. I rejoice that this idea of good citizenship is taking a strong and vital hold upon our people."

The Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith was again introduced and received with great cheering.

The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton presided in Tent Endeavor, which was crowded. Mayor Edwin U. Curtis of Boston was then introduced and received with cheers. He made an earnest appeal to all citizens to join in political reform, emphasizing the importance of municipal reform. He dwelt upon the responsibility of Christians and their duty as to attendance upon the polls and at the caucuses, with which business should not be allowed to interfere.

He said the country had been passing through a period of political darkness similar to the intellectual and spiritual darkness of the middle ages, but were approaching a political renaissance, which would advance when Christian Endeavorers should work for it. In closing he pleaded for broad, true Americanism.

A Trolley Line Over the Orange Mountains.

ORANGE, July 13. A company has been formed to build a trolley line from the Highland avenue station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad over the mountain to St. Cloud. The majority of the stockholders in the company own property along the proposed route, which is to be through Freeman street and Wellington avenue and Northfield avenue to the Northfield road, with a terminus at Ridgeway avenue. The line will be a direct one to the top of the mountain, and on no part of the route will the grade be very steep. These officers have been elected: President, John Davis; Vice-President, Franz Berg; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert D. Collins. The company is known as the Freeman Street Improvement Company.

Pittsburgh Letter Carriers Disciplined.

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—Postmaster O'Donnell to-day received official notification from the Post Office Department at Washington of the permanent suspension of four letter carriers, the suspension of twenty-one others for terms varying from five to thirty days, and reprimands for six others. This is the result of the work of spotters, who have been working in Pittsburgh for several weeks. The charges preferred are drinking while on duty, loitering on their routes, and carelessness in handling mail.

The Police Will Ride Free.

The Police Commissioners directed Acting Chief Conlin yesterday to ascertain whether or not the railroad companies in the city would honor the certificates issued by the Mayor and Board of Police for policemen to ride free. At the offices of the Metropolitan Traction Company Acting Inspector Cortright was informed that the company would honor the certificates on its lines, and it is considered probable that all the other lines will follow suit.

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CALL TO COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Proposed Convention at Rochester to Demand Their Share of Offices.

Forty thousand colored Republican voters in the State of New York are thoroughly dissatisfied with what they manage to get out of politics in the way of spoils, and it is proposed to organize them for the purpose of enforcing their demands for patronage. A call has been issued by three men most prominent in colored Republican circles in this city for a Convention of colored clubs, to be held at Rochester on Aug. 17, to organize a State League of Colored Republicans. The call, which was published yesterday in the *Age*, the organ of the colored people, is signed by T. Thomas Fortune, editor of that newspaper; Charles W. Anderson, the private secretary of State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, and Caleb W. Simms. The latter was the janitor of the Senate chamber in Albany at the last session of the Legislature.

Although Messrs. Anderson and Simms have managed to get places from their party, they in common with many others of their color say that as a general rule the colored voters are forgotten in the disposition of offices. They aver that the colored men certainly do not get what they are entitled to in proportion to their numbers.

Charles W. Anderson said yesterday that concerted action on the part of the colored Republicans of the State is the only thing which will bring the party leaders to a realization of the fact that the 40,000 colored votes constitute a factor worth considering when the offices are being distributed.

The recognition accorded by giving representation to them on the State Committee is flattering, especially to the vanity of the man who is chosen for additional member of that body, but it is not sufficient reward they say for the big block of votes which is cast solidly for Republican candidates by colored men on election day.

The problem of finding places for colored men is one of the biggest which the Republican politicians have had to deal with since the accidental reform wave put them in power in so many city departments. Mayor Strong found employment for one colored man as confidential messenger for a short time, but the faithful Dan'l is now no longer engaged in shooing official flies in the City Hall, and a white man brews the Mayor's tea.

Col. Waring appointed a colored messenger who has since been promoted to be assistant inspector of scows in the Street Cleaning Department. Commissioner Brookfield has appointed one or two colored janitors, and a young colored man, Church, was made a clerk's assistant by the Board of City Magistrates. This is about the sum total of the places which colored men have managed to get under the new municipal administration.

The trouble seems to be that the colored voters do not care to accept inferior places. They will not go on the streets with a broom, and white men will not work under them if they are made superintendents, foremen, or inspectors. Those who are capable of holding places as clerks are making more money at their regular calling.

One of the ambitions which the colored men have is to see one of their race nominated by the Republican party and voted for on the regular ticket.

COCKRAN DIDN'T SEE CROKER.

Saw Grant Abroad, but Didn't Talk Politics, and Won't Now.

One of the passengers who arrived on the steamship St. Louis, which got into port early yesterday morning, was the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, ex-member of Congress and at one time the representative orator of Tammany Hall. During his stay in London it was rumored that Mr. Cockran had met Mr. Richard Croker and patched up the differences existing between him and the Tammany leader. These differences, which were of a personal nature, had resulted, first in Mr. Cockran's retirement from his place as chief spokesman and resolution drafter for the Wigwam braves, and then from the Board of Sachems of the Tammany Society, and lastly the refusal of the organization to renominate him for Congress. Because of these facts the rumor that Mr. Cockran and Mr. Croker had made up was interesting.

Mr. Cockran disposed of it in short order, though, when seen by a reporter. In reply to the query regarding the alleged reconciliation, he said:

"I have had to deny that rumor a dozen times to-day. I did not see Mr. Croker on my sojourn abroad, nor did I communicate with him in any manner, directly or indirectly, nor did he communicate with me. There is no truth whatever in the story. I did see ex-Mayor Grant twice. We did not talk politics, though, and I do not want to talk politics now. I am not at all posted on the present political situation, and of course could not discuss it understandingly even should I consent to talk on that subject.

"Tammany reorganization?" said he, interrogatively, in answer to a request for his views as to the way the Wigwam should be reorganized. "I shall have to post myself on that matter before I can have any ideas regarding it to voice."

Asked if the proposed returning to political life, Mr. Cockran said evasively:

"I propose to go back to the law."

The ex-Congressman spent the greater part of the time he was abroad in Spain. He said that his stay there had benefited his health materially, and he certainly looked much improved.

DIVVER FOR SENATOR.

Ex-Justice Meade, Too, Said to Be Seeking a Similar Nomination.

Ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver is a candidate for the Tammany Hall nomination for Senator in the new Tenth Senate district. It was said yesterday that the way to his securing the nomination might be made easier by finding a place on the county ticket for Senator John Ahearn, who, if he cannot be provided for in that way, will be a candidate for renomination.

Another of the old Police Justices who will be a candidate for Senator next fall, it is said, is Clarence W. Meade, who is spoken of as the probable Republican candidate in the new Sixteenth district.

The Director of Education Took a Header.

Director of Education William Obergfell of Jersey City is an enthusiastic bicyclist. Friday night he was out taking a spin when his machine struck an obstruction and the director took a header over the handles, turning a complete somersault and landing on his face. He was badly injured about the head and shoulders and will be unable to ride for some time to come.

A Wagon Upset by a Trolley Car.

Trolley car 147 of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford line crashed into a wagon on the Paterson plank road, North Bergen, yesterday. George Kaiser of Secaucus drove the wagon, and had his wife and child with him. The horses got frightened, and the wagon was upset in a ditch beside the road. Kaiser got a scalp wound, but Mrs. Kaiser and her child escaped injury.

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NINE FOREMEN ACCUSED.

ALSO FIRE CHIEF DELEHANTY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

Charged by Justice James Ingram with Appropriating to Their Own Use Money Collected at Charitable Entertainments—Origin and History of the Trouble—City Officials Much in Evidence in the Quarrel Between Firemen and Athletes.

There is a lot of trouble brewing for the Long Island City paid Fire Department. Members of the Astoria Athletic Club are after them to compel an accounting of the proceeds of two entertainments held in the club house of that organization on Thursday, Feb. 21, and Tuesday, Feb. 26, of this year.

Yesterday William H. Delehanty, Chief of the department, and Foreman John W. Cleary of No. 1 Engine, George H. Smith of No. 5 Truck, Alexander Grady of No. 2 Truck, John F. Ryan of No. 3 Engine, Eugene W. Gray of No. 1 Truck, William O'Donnell of No. 2 Engine, George L. Brown of No. 4 Engine, Benjamin Z. Boyd of No. 5 Engine, James Ryder of No. 6 Engine, and Driver Edward Mason of No. 4 Engine were summoned to appear before the Fire Board in the City Hall of that city on Thursday of next week. Through Police Justice James Ingram, Vice-President of the Astoria Athletic Club, they are accused of "wilfully and dishonestly appropriating to their own use divers amounts of money collected by them through sale of tickets for entertainments given by members of the Astoria Athletic Club." Incidentally two hospitals and several conspicuous city officials and business men are drawn into the controversy, which promises to develop a full-sized scandal.

When the entertainments were planned it was understood generally that the proll s were to be devoted to endowing beds in St. John's and the Astoria hospitals for members of the Fire Department who might become disabled or incapacitated while in the discharge of their duty. At first only one performance was planned, but this met with such a hearty reception that it was repeated the week following with a view to swelling the fund. Everybody in the city was interested in the success of the movement, and a handsome souvenir, containing advertisements, was printed. The souvenir also contained the cuts of the city officials, and it has leaked out since that each official paid $5 for the privilege of having his photograph printed. It was intimated that the souvenir would bring in about $1,000.

After the entertainment it transpired that half the profits of the entertainment and souvenir would be given to the Astoria Athletic Club, and that is where the present trouble began. The athletic club provided the hall and some of the performers. They also ran an unlicensed bar in the basement of the club house, while members of the club sold and collected tickets at the door, not to mention 400 tickets which had been supplied them for sale by the firemen before the entertainment. No accounting has been made up to date by either side, and the athletic club set out to compel the Chief and foremen who handled entertainment funds to make an accounting.

According to the story given out by the club's officers, as far back as May last the Governing Board of the club held a meeting and decided that radical action was necessary to bring the firemen to terms. William E. Stewart, President of the club, is also Corporation Counsel to the city and counsel to the Fire and Water Boards. Action was begun through him, and on June 4 last the foremen and firemen of the different engine companies were served with a summons.

What appeared peculiar to the firemen in the alleged action given above was that no complaint was served. They simply received the summons, and there the matter rested until they finally came to the conclusion that the summons was simply a ruse adopted by President Stewart and others of the club to frighten firemen into making a settlement. It takes more than paper to scare a Long Island City fireman, the summons was treated eventually as a joke among the department.

Finding that the summons failed to work the Athletic Club hit upon a more radical scheme. There is an unwritten law among the firemen in the rules of the department which reads: "Any member of the department who assigns his salary or incurs liabilities which he refuses or neglects to honorably discharge will subject himself to such penalty as the Commissioners may deem advisable." Vice-President Ingram, acting for the club, made charges against the foremen of the nine companies and Chief Delehanty, and the papers were served yesterday at the order of City Clerk Matthew J. Geidner, who is also a clerk to the Fire Commissioners. Anger instead of fear was the feeling created in the department by the charges. The accused men assert they are ready to go before the Commissioners and show from statements at hand that the Athletic Club has even got more than its share of the money from the two entertainments.

The printing cost them about $600, and instead of realizing $1,000 from the souvenir the firemen assert they have been able so far to collect only $522.50. But few returns have been made for the ads. sold, and the firemen say that many city officials who received tickets have failed to pay for them. They estimate that the Athletic Club should have on hand to the credit of the one entertainment fund between $500 and $600, while the firemen are still out of pocket.

On the other hand, both Corporation Counsel Stewart and Justice Ingram claim that the firemen have had ample time to make an accounting, and they propose to compel them to show what they realized on the entertainments. Mr. Stewart says Justice Ingram made the complaint because he was away on his vacation, while Justice Ingram says he made the complaint in his own name because Mr. Stewart was counsel to the Fire Board. Should the matter reach the Fire Board, some interesting disclosures may be made, although Chief Delehanty believes the matter will be settled.

Killed in a Fight with His Stepson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 13.—Fred Garrison and his stepson, John Stengel, went into their barn here this evening to take care of their horses. Stengel undertook to put his horse in a vacant stall, but Garrison objected. Stengel persisted, and the stepfather struck him twice with his fist. Then the men clinched, and after a few more blows were exchanged Garrison seized a pitchfork and made a lunge at Stengel. The stepson seized the pitchfork and wrenched it from Garrison, at the same time striking the latter a powerful blow in the face. Garrison fell backward and struck his head on the partition of the stall. His neck was broken and he died almost instantly. Without waiting to see how seriously Garrison was injured, Stengel went for a doctor and then gave himself up. He was held on a charge of murder.

Merrick and Nix Still Waiting on Bittel.

Deputy Marshals Merrick and Nix, who brought John E. Bittel, a counterfeiter, safely to this city all the way from Oklahoma, only to let him escape after they got him here, are still stopping at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and, although almost in despair, have not yet given up hope of getting their prisoner back again. They are not doing much toward recapturing Bittel themselves, but have stirred up the police in the vicinity in no small degree, and a dozen detectives are out looking for the bad man from the West, while his description is read nightly at the squads in the different station houses as they are turned out.

Merrick and Nix say that they will not leave New York until they get their prisoner back.

Ex-Full Back Butterworth to Be Married.

NEW HAVEN, July 13. The engagement of Frank Butterworth and Miss Esther Stoddard of this city was announced to-day. Mr. Butterworth is a son of ex-Congressman Butterworth and was a member of the class of '95 at Yale. He was famous in athletic circles as full back of the Yale football team and was voted to be the handsomest man in his class. Miss Stoddard has been the belle of New Haven society for two years and is a daughter of Frederick Stoddard, President of the New Haven County Bank.

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