VESTMAKERS STRIKE NEXT

THEIR CONTRACTORS CONTEMPLATED A LOCKOUT.

The Main Purpose of the Garment Workers' Strikes Now Said to Be to Freeze Out the Small Contractors—Sixty Cloakmakers Locked Out and a Strike to Follow—Knee-pants Makers Right in Line.

More strikes in the east side clothing trades are scheduled for this week, and judging from the way the strike fever is spreading, it seems likely that every trade connected with garment making which can boast of a live organization will catch the infection.

The vestmakers met last evening in Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston street, and, like the pantsmakers, decided to order their strike ahead of time. It will take place to-morrow instead of on Tuesday, as was at first intended, and will bring out from 2,000 to 2,500 men, women, and girls.

The reason for this sudden decision was that it had been learned that the contractors contemplated a general lockout to head off the strikes. To-morrow morning, if everything goes off according to programme, there will be no vestmakers to lock out.

The vestmakers compose two local assemblies of the Knights of Labor—No. 1,058, which represents the German workers, and No. 436, which represents the Hebrew workers. Both work together as far as trades unionism is concerned, but as a rule they are employed in separate shops, as the Germans, who are Christians, regard Sunday as the Sabbath, and the Hebrews do not work on Saturdays. Otherwise the question of religion does not worry them.

The two assemblies have a joint Executive Committee, consisting of eight members of each assembly. Max Spitzer is the secretary of the German assembly and Harris Goldberger is the secretary of the Hebrew assembly. The general headquarters is at 328 East Houston street.

This strike, as well as the strikes of the clothing trades which are just over and those which are to come, is intended, among other things, to kill off the small contractors now known on the east side as "cockroaches." It is contended that the cockroaches do the business harm by keeping down prices, as they cannot get work except by underbidding the larger contractors.

"A cockroach," said a member of one of the striking unions yesterday, "can do no good for himself, and he is the first to cut prices. He very often does not earn as much as a good operator, and it is only to have the name of being a contractor that he continues being one, while he might as well be an operator. A cockroach can enter the union if he likes and be far better off. There have been too many cockroaches in all the east side trades, but we are killing them off as fast as we can and making decent tailors out of them."

Though no general meeting of the vestmakers was called for last night, and it had been the intention of the Executive Committee to notify the people to-day, the news of the impending lockout leaked out, and there was a large crowd at Liberty Hall when it met. It was then decided to hold a general meeting to ratify the strike. Nearly one-half of the audience was made up of girls. The decision to order the strike was soon made and promptly ratified by the meeting. There was the same general joy as characterized the ordering of the previous strikes.

While the meeting was in progress the excitement about the streets gave the police the idea that a turbulent mass meeting was in session. Inspector Cortright was notified to have a number of police on hand. One or two detectives were around with the police. A 200-pound detective, who had on a jumper open at the front and a shoddy hat, thought it an excellent chance to pass up for a vestmaker, and with inscrutable cunning in his face began to ask the people what the news was as they came out.

"What do you want to know for?" he was asked.

"Because I'm interested."

"Why?"

"Because I'm a vestmaker."

"Why aincher up at the meeting?"

"Because I'm coolin' off. See?"

"Yes; you ain't too warm, anyhow."

The detective by degrees came to the conclusion that his disguise was a failure.

There was plenty of excitement at the meeting, but no disturbance. The audience separated quietly.

The Cloakmakers' Union, though it was not next on the schedule, is likely to be the next to strike. Sixty union cloakmakers were locked out yesterday morning in the shop of D. Black & Co., Grand street and Broadway, to avert a strike which the employers thought was impending. There are about 250 employees who will go out to-morrow in sympathy. A strike in the shop of Oppenheim & Co., at Spring and Greene streets, was averted yesterday by the firm signing an agreement with the union in the afternoon.

About twenty shop meetings of cloakmakers will be held in different places to-morrow, to prepare demands for presentation to the shops. Strikes will be ordered where they are refused. Delegate Frankel of the Cloakmakers' Union said when seen yesterday:

"We did not intend to order anything but individual strikes, and only those it absolutely necessary. If there is any organized movement for a lockout, however, a general strike will probably be ordered."

The Pantsmakers' Assembly made good progress yesterday in winding up its strike. At its headquarters, Congress Hall, 226 Stanton street, the contractors were taken into the basement to sign the agreement. Then they shook hands with Secretary Hirsch and went out, winking the other eye, after having been compelled to do what they had intended to do all along. By evening it was reported that out of 300 contractors 130 had signed the agreement and given bonds, and that all the contractors in Brooklyn and Brownsville had signed. By to-morrow morning, it is thought, the strike will be over.

In the mean time Knee Pants Makers' Assembly 143, S. of L., the members of which have just asking for a strike, and thinking they are getting distanced in the race, is about ready for its strike. It has called a meeting for to-morrow evening in Walhalla Hall to consider the ordering of strikes in all shops where the agreement is not signed. The programme at present is to order the strikes in New York, as well as Brooklyn and Brownsville, for next Sunday, but a large number of the operators are excited and impatient, and the strike may be ordered sooner.

It was hinted by some of the contractors yesterday that in some of the strikes which are to come the unions are to be simply humored by at least the large contractors. One of them said: "They want to strike, and we're not in a hurry. We'll sign the agreement when we get good and ready."

The knee pants makers will be far from being the last in the procession. There are half a dozen trades which had not previously thought of striking which are preparing demands as fast as they can. It is thought that the entire series of strikes will last until the end of September, as some of the agreements do not expire until then.

Though the children's jacket makers' strike is over, yet from force of habit, Saturday being an off day, several hundred of the former strikers hung around the headquarters of the union at 71 Suffolk street all day. The pantsmakers, whose strike is so nearly over, gathered in knots at 226 Stanton street all the afternoon, and when the knots became too close the people were kept moving on by a solitary policeman, who was on guard. No regular meeting was held.

A meeting of the knee pants makers was held last night at 165 East Broadway and prepared the demands which will be ratified at the general meeting of the organization to-morrow night.

IGNORES KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The President of the Atlantic Avenue Company Rebuffs Their Delegates.

President Littell of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company in Brooklyn has refused to hold any conferences with the representatives of District Assembly 75, K. of L., in reference to the proposition to take back the men who went out in the big trolley strike in January. He declares that he will pursue the policy of ex-President Norton, and decline, under any circumstances, to treat with committees representing organized labor. It is said that a boycott war will at once be begun against the company.

Voluntary Increase of Wages.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Watertown Steam Engine Company, employing about 300 men, and the Remington Paper Company, employing about 400 men, have voluntarily increased the wages of their employees 10 per cent., restoring the scale which was in effect before the financial depression compelled a reduction.

Alleged Will of Norman Brooks.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 17.—Norman Brooks died on July 28 last. Justice Edgar M. Clossey presented a will for probate drawn by Warner & Landon, lawyers, at Salisbury, on Jan. 15, 1895. The heirs contested the will, alleging that Brooks never executed the will presented by Clossey for probate. The body of Brooks was exhumed a week after the burial. Edward Barton, Justice of the Peace of Salisbury, swore this morning that the man who signed the will in Warner & Landon's law office last January was not the man he saw in the coffin. Edgar L. Place, another witness to the will, gave similar testimony.

18 MORE EXCISE INDICTMENTS.

More Transfers of Cases from Special Sessions—"Conspiracy" No Bugbear.

Assistant District Attorney McManus will present eighteen indictments to the Grand Jury to-morrow morning against violators of the Excise law. The indictments will be filed to-morrow, as they were ordered by the Grand Jury on Friday. All are cases which were transferred from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions. It is probable that Recorder Goff will not be obliged to hold night sessions in the trials of the saloon keepers until Thursday of next week. The eighteen indicted saloon keepers will have until Tuesday to plead, and their cases will not come up for trial until Thursday.

The determination of the District Attorney to try the excise cases expeditiously is evident from the fact that the case of Joseph Keegan of 152 West Fifty-second street, in which the jury disagreed on Friday, is on the calendar for trial to-morrow. There are three other cases on for trial which were left over from Friday. They are those of Bernard McGarry of 343 Tenth avenue, Bartholomew McDonough of 516 Tenth avenue, and Michael F. Braun of 15 Stanton street.

There are no less than 175 excise cases on the calendar for trial in the Special Sessions to-morrow, although it is probable that a majority of these will be transferred to the General Sessions. Lawyers Friend & House say they have secured transfers in 150 cases in which the clerks of the Special Sessions have not yet sent the papers to the General Sessions. There is considerable complaint against the tardiness of the clerks of the Special Sessions in not forwarding the papers in the cases ordered transferred.

It is the impression in the District Attorney's office that it would be extremely difficult to secure an indictment for criminal conspiracy against the saloon keepers who have had their cases transferred to the General Sessions for a jury trial.

Saloon Keeper Dennis Mullins, who was sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs and fined $250, secured from Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court yesterday an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not issue in his case. The order is returnable to-morrow morning. Meanwhile Mullins is in the Tombs.

The ground on which Mullins obtained an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be granted is that he should not have been convicted on evidence against his bartender, inasmuch as he could not be considered a principal, and there are no accessories to misdemeanors.

MINISTER RANSOM'S SALARY.

He Has Received $5,000 Which May Be Recovered If He Is Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Acting Attorney-General Conrad in his opinion that ex-Senator Ransom was disqualified from appointment to the Mexican Mission because of the Constitutional provision relating to the appointment of Senators and Representatives to civil office, the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which they were elected, laid down the rule that the appointment of a civil officer in the Federal service, dates from his confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. Ransom was nominated and confirmed on Feb. 23, 1895, before his term of office as a Senator had ended, but his commission was not signed by the President until March 5, the day after he ceased to be a Senator. There is nothing in the commission, however, to show when it was signed. It bears date of Feb. 23.

The Treasury Department records show that Mr. Ransom has drawn in salary and expenses as Minister to Mexico, about $5,0000, of which $4,242 was for salary up to June 1. The last payment made to him was on June 22, for $1,400, which included his May salary. Now that the legal phase of the case has been settled adversely to Mr. Ransom, Auditor Holcombe, who is responsible for all moneys wrongfully paid through his office, will, following the usual custom, in case Mr. Ransom is reappointed, withold his salary until the accumulation equals the amount wrongfully paid him.

This only, of course, in case Mr. Ransom does not straighten out the matter by returning all the money heretofore paid him and appeal to Congress for the payment of the salary thus returned.

The decision of Acting Attorney-General Conrad goes even further, it is said, than the mere declaration that Mr. Ransom was disqualified. Incidentally it touches upon the powers of the Auditors of the Treasury and the Comptroller to hold up accounts where the law is unconstitutional, and inferentially, if not in words, inclines to support the position taken by Comptroller Bowler in the sugar bounty claims.

WELDON, N. C., Aug. 17.—Senator Ransom is at Blowing Rock with his family. The news of his being declared out of office as Minister to Mexico is a great surprise to his home people. Mr. Ransom is greatly improved in health.

CARLISLE ORDERS AN APPEAL.

The Decision of the Board of Appraisers in the Conditional Invoice Sugar Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Carlisle, from Detroit, Mich., communicated to-day by telegraph with the Treasury officials and directed action in several unsettled matters in the department. Among them he ordered that an appeal be taken from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York in the case of the American Sugar Refining Company in what is known as the conditional invoice sugar case, originating in New York. A cargo of sugar was imported by the American Sugar Refining Company, the conditional invoice showing that the sugar tested higher than the regular invoice stated.

Collector Kilbreth thereupon assessed penal duties on the excess. The importers took the case to the Board of General Appraisers, who reversed the Collector's decision. By the action of Secretary Carlisle to-day, the courts will be asked for a judicial construction of that part of the Tariff law bearing on conditional invoices. Until the question is decided, Collectors of Customs are instructed to assess penal duties in similar cases.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug 17.—These army orders have been issued:

The following transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry are made: Second Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger from Company I to Company F; Second Lieut. Charles P. Paine from Company F to Company I.

The following transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry are made: Capt. Washington I. Sanborn from Company K to Company H; Capt. Charles L. Hodges from Company H to Company K.

Leave of absence for one month from Sept. 1 is granted Second Lieut. William Wallace, Seventh Infantry.

The following transfers in the Second Cavalry are made: Capt. Frederick W. Kingsbury from Troop M to Troop A; Capt. Alfred M. Fuller from Troop A to Troop M.

The following transfers in the Fourth Cavalry are made: Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield from Troop L to Troop F; Capt. Cuniffe H. Murray from Troop F to Troop L.

These naval orders have been issued:

Lieut. R. H. Miner has been ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard.

Ensign W. M. Crosse, detached from duty at Savannah and ordered to the Pinta.

Assistant Surgeon C. T. Bagg, detached from the Vermont and three months' leave given him.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Wilson, detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Operations of the New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The operations of the new Tariff bill, as compared with those of the McKinley law, are shown in a report made to the State Department by Consul Grinnell at Manchester, England. In the first twelve months of the Gorman-Wilson law the exports to the United States declared from that point were valued at $12,450,002; in the last twelve months of the McKinley law the declared exports were valued at $7,343,959.

Solicitor Dabney Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Mr. Walter D. Dabney, Solicitor of the State Department, who has been elected to the chair of Law in the University of Virginia, to-day sent a letter to President Cleveland at Gray Gables, tendering his resignation as Solicitor, to take effect Sept. 15. The office of Solicitor pays an annual salary of $3,500, and is considered one of the most important positions under the Government.

Squadron at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—The war ships New York, Montgomery, Minneapolis, and Raleigh arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The fleet encountered a dense fog on Thursday afternoon and until Friday, when a naval drill of the vessels was held. Ten miles off Bar Harbor to-day target and shell firing was practised. Secretary Herbert is a guest to-night of ex-Secretary Whitney. The fleet will remain five days.

Private Trials of the Katahdin.

BATH, Me., Aug. 17.—The Ammen ram Katahdin had progressive speed trials to-day, and made eight successful runs over a mile course, reaching a speed of 16½ knots. New propellers will be put on next week.

Bicyclist Killed by a Street Car.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—J. T. Hurt, aged 50 years, a boot and shoe dealer at 339 Grand River avenue, was struck by a motor car at the corner of Fifth street and Grand river avenue this morning, while riding a bicycle, and so badly injured that he died shortly after being removed to the hospital. He turned on the track directly in front of the motor car. His skull was crushed in. Mr. Hurt was a member of Mosby's famous band of guerrillas in the civil war.

THE SALOON'S MERRY WAR.

POLICE, AS USUAL, PROMISE DIRE THINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Proprietors to Be Held Responsible for What Their Barkeepers Do—More Excise Spies of All Kinds, It Is Declared, Will Be on Duty—Table d'Hotes Not to Be Disturbed for the Present.

Between Sergeant Dunn, who manages the weather, and Acting Chief Conlin, who submanages the police, an uncomfortable Sunday is promised for New York to-day. It is not likely, however, that any man whose face is familiar to the guardians of the side portal will suffer for want of internal humidity wherewith to match the external. What Conlin means when he says it will be dry—which is the sentiment that he has been repeating like the refrain of a popular song, for some weeks past—is simply that any man who isn't known by the saloon keepers, or can't afford to go to a hotel and buy a sandwich, or hasn't got a friend who will vouch for him at some saloon, will have some difficulty in getting a drink to-day, unless he goes to Brooklyn or Hoboken or some other oasis for it.

In the little game now in progress between the Police Department and the saloon men, Acting Chief Conlin has developed a new line of attack which will be sprung on Monday. For every bartender arrested hereafter there will be a saloon proprietor brought to account if the police can bring it about.

"Under sections 29 and 31 of the Penal Code," said Mr. Conlin yesterday, "the proprietor of a saloon is responsible for the acts of his employees. He is held to account for every violation of the law committed by his bartenders. On this principle I have instructed the Inspectors, Captains, and Acting Captains to keep careful record of every excise arrest and to ascertain who is the proprietor of every saloon where such arrest is made.

"On Monday applications will be made for warrants for all those proprietors. If the warrants are not granted we shall wait until the bartenders are tried, and in case of conviction, shall again apply for warrants for the proprietors. In this way, I believe, we can compel the saloon men to close. When they find themselves in danger of arrest with imprisonment, and not a nominal fine as formerly, staring them in the face, they will stop to think before opening up.

"The respectable liquor dealers," continued the acting Chief, "have given over the fight and are making us no trouble, but of course there are hundreds who are doing all they can to harass us. It is costing them a great deal of money; and from what I hear on all sides I feel sure that they are getting very sick of the fight. They thought when this excise enforcement began that it would only last for a short time, and that then they could open up just the same as usual. Even the most obstinate of them have had that belief knocked out of their heads. We are not going to let up. The heavy punishment of excise violators by Recorder Goff will have an excellent effect."

It was rumored on Friday night in the Tenderloin precinct that Capt. Pickett had ordered his men to arrest the proprietors of all restaurants which had not a hotel license, that served wine with meals. This was considered as a shot at the French table d'hôte places, of which there are many in the precinct. When asked about this yesterday, Acting Chief Conlin said that the law would be enforced in these cases. Later in the evening Chief Parker had a conference with him, after which it was announced that the French table d'hôte places would not be disturbed, except in cases of special complaint.

"Our concern is with the saloons at present, not with the restaurants," said Mr. Parker. "No special steps will be taken against cafes serving wine with table d'hôte dinners."

Capt. Pickett came to Headquarters late in the afternoon and denied that he had given out any such order as was ascribed to him. The saloon keepers in his precinct propose to open sharp at midnight Sunday, and do all the business they can in the following hour, which is unprotected by law.

"We'll sell anything to anybody during that hour," said a prominent liquor dealer yesterday. "After midnight Saturday you see our doors wide open, too, but there won't be any liquors or beers in sight. We'll sell soft drinks, ginger ale, weiss beer, soda, sarsaparilla, and birch beer—until 5 o'clock. As things look now this will be done pretty generally through the precinct."

Saloons in various parts of the city will keep their doors open to-day, and give away soft drinks. Alderman Murphy is going to be original and give away ice cream to all women who call at Parlor 3 of his saloon at Twenty-third street and First avenue to-day, and buttermilk or lemonade will be free to the men. There will be no interference with this sort of thing, but policemen and citizen spies, of whom there will be many abroad, will keep a sharp look-out to see that nothing of a spirituous nature passes over the bar. Commissioner Andrews, when seen yesterday at Police Headquarters, took a cheerful view of excise matters. He said:

"The action of Recorder Goff in giving Saloon Keeper Mullins a $250 fine and thirty days in jail will have greater influence upon the saloon keepers than anything else I can imagine. If the Mullins case is a fair criterion, saloon keepers found guilty need expect no mercy. Knowing this they will not be anxious to have their cases taken from Special Sessions to be tried before the Recorder. Once these saloon keepers, who persist in violating the law, are convinced that their cases will be speedily disposed of, and not be buried in pigeon holes of the courts, perhaps never to be resurrected again, they will be more careful to keep within the law. Then the Recorder's declaration that he will keep the General Sessions Court open nights to dispose of the calendar of excise cases will have the effect of discouraging saloon keepers from trying to have their cases transferred from Special Sessions, where all the cases could be speedily disposed of. The saloon keepers are beaten at their own game. We are much pleased with the ways things are going."

BROOKLYN WET TO-DAY.

A Feeble Crusade by an Agent of the Law Enforcement Society.

Robert Wilson, an agent of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, started early yesterday morning on a little crusade against the all-night saloons near the City Hall. He first called at the Adams street police station and announced that all the saloons were open. He also demanded that policemen be detailed to accompany him and arrest the offenders. Policemen Mullaly and Tuohey were detailed to help Mr. Wilson, and they accompanied him to several saloons, but the bartenders refused to accommodate them with drinks. Finally Wilson stepped into the Jappen Brothers' place, in Fulton and Washington streets, by himself and got a drink of whiskey without any trouble. He told the policemen of his success, but they refused to arrest the bartender, as they had not seen the sale made, and advised Wilson to go to court for a warrant. Later Policemen Tuohey and Mullaly called at James Brady's saloon, at 25 Myrtle avenue. There were whiskey and beer on the bar, and they helped themselves without paying for it, in fact, Mr. Brady positively refused to inaugurate a brand-new policy by charging for police toppling. Policeman Tuohey, however, visited the Adams Street Court in the morning and asked Justice Tighe to issue a warrant for Brady's arrest.

"Did you see him sell anything?" Justice Tighe asked.

"No," was the response.

"Did you pay for the beer?"

"Why, no," Tuohey replied.

"Well," said Justice Tighe, "I can't issue a warrant. A saloon keeper has a right to give away his beer if he wants to, and he has also the right to keep his place open all night if he does not sell anything."

Agent Wilson did not try to get a warrant for the bartender in the Jappen saloon. No orders whatever about the Sunday traffic were sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday, and everything indicates another wet Sunday in Brooklyn.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WHAT A LOT OF FURNITURE BOTHER, PEOPLE SAVE WHO COME DIRECT TO US.

IN OUR MAGNIFICENT BUILDING IS EVERY CONCEIVABLE KIND OF FINE FURNITURE, THE COST OF WHICH IS REGULATED BY THE AMOUNT OF LABOR EXPENDED. TO INEXPERIENCED EYES A TEN DOLLAR CHAIR LOOKS THE SAME AS A TWENTY DOLLAR ONE. EVERY DOLLAR IN PRICE REPRESENTS EXACTLY A DOLLAR IN QUALITY. THE LITTLE BIT OF HAND CARVING THAT YOU DID NOT NOTICE AT FIRST COSTS US A FEW DOLLARS. IF YOU DO NOT CARE FOR IT, TAKE A PLAINER PIECE OF JUST AS GOOD MATERIAL. YOU HAVE JUST WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45, AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

WINTER SURPRISES JAMESBURG.

Says He Is a Returned Wanderer and Is Arrested for Horse Stealing.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 17.—Eleven years ago Charley Winter was the bad boy of the village of Jamesburg in Middlesex county. When he ran away with the avowed purpose of shooting Indians, all but the boy's family believed that Charley would turn up as he had often done, anxious for some new mischief. His parents died and his relatives gave him up after six or seven years.

A man dressed in cowboy attire walked into Jamesburg some five weeks ago and said that he was Charley Winter and was looking for his relatives. Questioned about his early days, Winter readily recalled incidents of his youth known to the villagers. He was accepted as the genuine Charley Winter, and surviving friends of the Winters entertained him at their homes.

Yesterday morning when his host, William Hanson, one of the solid men of the village, went to call Winter, he found the latter's room empty. A visit to the barn showed that a fine saddle horse recently purchased by Mr. Hanson for his son was missing; also a saddle and bridle. Constables traced Winter to Keyport, and there learned that he had sold the horse to a Wild West circus in that town. The animal was recovered, and Winter was arrested and taken to the lockup at Matawan. This morning he was lodged in the jail here.

BOY'S HEAD CRUSHED IN.

William Scherf Killed by a Wagon Wheel While His Father Watched.

While David Schwendemann, who drives a soda water delivery wagon for William Selrich of 311 Avenue A, was delivering bottles of soda to Saloon Keeper Henry Scherf of 415 East 100th street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday, Scherf's three-year-old son, William, and other boys played about the wagon.

When Schwendemann came out of the saloon he snapped his whip to scare the boys off the wagon. He didn't see Scherf's boy, who was clinging to the steps on the right-hand side of the wagon. The wagon turned into First avenue, and there Scherf's boy slipped and fell off the steps.

The rear wheel passed over his head, killing him instantly. Scherf, who had seen it all, ran and picked up his boy. Schwendemann was arrested.

YOUNG PINNER DIES IN HOSPITAL.

He Accidentally Shot Himself While Hunting a Week Ago.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 17.—Moritz Pinner, the 22-year-old son of R. A. Pinner, a New York business man, died at Vassar Hospital to-day from a gunshot wound received a week ago, while hunting near Esopus. Pinner leaned his shotgun against a brush fence, and climbed over the rolling fence with the gun in front of him first.

It was discharged and the contents shattered his left forearm. He made his way to the Gladehoit House, where he was boarding, but it was four hours before he received medical attendance. He was removed to Vassar Hospital, where the arm was amputated. He had just graduated from college. His parents live in Elizabeth, N. J.

Archbishop Kenrick 89 Years Old.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Archbishop Kenrick of this diocese was 89 years old to-day. The recent warm weather has greatly weakened him, and he is daily visited by his physician.

OBITUARY.

A despatch has been received at St. Francis Xavier's College announcing the death of the Rev. Isidore Daubresse, S. J., at Frederick, Md., yesterday. Father Daubresse filled for many years the chair of philosophy at St. John's College, Fordham, and at St. Francis Xavier's College in this city. He was distinguished as a scholar, and by his humility and piety won the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact. During his residence in New York he was the favorite confessor of the secular clergy. Born at Werwick, Cambrai, in 1810, he entered the Society of Jesus in 1832, and spent his early novitiate in Switzerland and Savoy. He completed his novitiate at St. Acheul's College, Amiens, France, and there performed what is known in theology as "grand act," making a public defence of the whole system of theology against all opponents. From 1838 to 1844 he taught philosophy, canon law, and theology at various seats of learning in Belgium and France, and after completing his third year of probation at Laval, Belgium, in 1846 he was sent by the French Provincial Father Rubillon to the United States along with twelve companions. On his arrival he was appointed to the chair of philosophy at St. John's College, Fordham, and remained there until 1854, when he was removed in the same capacity to St. Francis Xavier's. He remained at the latter college until 1893, with the exception of five years, during which he filled the responsible office of master of novices at Van Nest on the Hudson, returning to this city in 1879. For some years his infirmities precluded his teaching, and he was allowed to retire to the novitiate house at Frederick, Md., in 1893, and there he died yesterday at the age of 85 years.

The Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, of Troy, died yesterday. He was stricken with paralysis on Monday. He was born in Brooklyn in 1819, graduated from Columbia College, and spent two years in travelling abroad. Returning, he graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York. Dr. Tucker went to Troy, his first and only charge, on Christmas Day, 1844, and from that day to the present had been the only pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross. He first introduced the custom of turning toward the east during the creed, the Gloria Patri, and was the first to introduce on this side of the Atlantic a choral service. He was the first to adopt the Gregorian tones to canticles and the Psalter, and was the first priest in America to preach in a surplice, having seen the black gown, and first brought flowers into the Episcopal Church as an accessory of worship. Dr. Tucker was best known as a compiler of church music and was regarded as an authority in hymnody. He recently arranged a hymnal for the Episcopal church which has had a large sale. He gave much of his time to teaching each day in the Mary Warren Free Institute in Troy. Many of his pupils in music have since become leading church choir singers. Last Christmas Dr. Tucker's golden jubilee service was had, Bishop Doane and Dr. Littlejohn attending.

Dr. E. D. Jones died in Albany yesterday morning of old age. He was born in Upper Jay, Essex county, Sept. 10, 1818. He was one of the oldest and best known homeopaths in the State, and had been in practice in Albany since 1840 until a few years ago, when he was forced to retire on account of age. He was one of the founders of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and was its President in 1873. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was Treasurer of Masters Lodge for thirty-five years and was a thirty-second-degree Mason. Dr. and Mrs. Jones celebrated their golden wedding in 1892. He is survived by his widow and two children, Dr. Charles E. Jones and Mrs. F. E. Wadhams of Albany.

Mathieu Auguste Geffroy, the distinguished French historian, died on Thursday at Bievre. He was born in Paris in 1820. He was at different times a professor at the Lycée, director of the French school at Rome, and professor of ancient history of the faculty of Paris. He was made a member of the French Institute in 1874. His works are numerous.

The Weather.

The cyclone which was in the Gulf of Mexico has apparently dissipated. At all events it has disappeared from observation, without causing anything more than rain over the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Rain continued to fall yesterday from the lower Mississippi valley east to the Atlantic coast and as far north as Virginia. Showers were reported over the lake regions and an occasional shower in the Middle Atlantic States.

It was a few degrees cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and from 10° to 18° cooler in the Northwest.

In this city the morning opened sultry, with 95 per cent. of humidity, but as the day wore on the humidity dropped until it reached 72 per cent.; wind was fresh to brisk southerly; highest official temperature 79°, lowest 72°; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A.M. 30.01, 8 P.M. 29.90.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, 6ex building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	67°	77°	3:30 P. M.	80°	84°
6 A. M.	65°	75°	6 P. M.	80°	80°
9 A. M.	69°	76°	9 P. M.	71°	77°
12 M.	73°	84°	12 Mid.	68°	76°
Average					79°
Average on Aug. 17, 1894					71½°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

For New England and eastern New York, showers, clearing in the afternoon or evening; brisk south to southwest winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, preceded by showers on the coast; slightly warmer; southwesterly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, showers to-night and in the early morning, followed by fair; southeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, and western New York, fair, preceded by showers on the lakes; slightly warmer; southwesterly winds.

BETHESDA.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE WATER.

THE HON. A. E. STEVENSON, Vice-President of the United States: "Bethesda certainly possesses medicinal properties of rare value."

For sale by Acker, Merrall & Condit, Park & Tilford, and all grocers and druggists.

P. SCHERER, Agent,

6 Barclay Street, New York.

WARING'S 3 SECRETARIES.

MRS. ROOME'S PAY HELD UP PENDING EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Blunt Didn't Get His, Either, and Mme. Carré Is Still, Apparently, Doing the Work of Secretary—Ex-Deputy Moore Has Ex-Inspector Cockey Arrested.

A statement came from the Comptroller's office yesterday that the July salary of Mrs. Christine Roome, Col. Waring's "private secretary," had been withheld pending an investigation now under way to ascertain if Mrs. Roome is really employed in that capacity. A few months ago, it will be remembered, the Counsel to the Corporation rendered a decision to the effect that Mme. Carré, Col. Waring's private secretary, could not draw salary from the city, because she is not an American citizen.

Mme. Carré is a French woman, the wife of a French engineer, and a friend of Mrs. Waring, the wife of the Commissioner. When the decision of the Corporation Counsel was made known last spring Mme. Carré's name was dropped from the pay roll. But she continued apparently to hold her place as private secretary, and signed herself as such to letters which she wrote for the Commissioner.

Comptroller Fitch is authority for the statement that on the Colonel's pay roll for the next month, June, after Mme. Carré's "dismissal" there appeared the name of Harry P. Blunt as private secretary. The pay roll went through the auditor's office and a check was made out in favor of Blunt. Before the check had been cashed an affidavit had been filed with the Comptroller that Blunt was not the private secretary of Col. Waring, that he was not an employee of the department and had never been one, and that he was a nephew of the Commissioner, and lastly that he had not received the check.

Comptroller Fitch immediately sent for Col. Waring, and asked him about these things. Col. Waring, according to Mr. Fitch, said that the check had been mislaid, and that he would hunt it up and have Blunt endorse it. The next day he called on the Comptroller and asked that the check be cashed. The Comptroller refused to cash it, and demanded the check. Col. Waring gave it to him, and, according to Paymaster Timmerman, it has not yet been paid.

That ended that phase of the matter, but on the July pay roll appeared the name of Mrs. Christine Roome, 114 West Eighty-sixth street, as private secretary. The pay roll went through all right, but since it has been approved, a statement has been made to the Auditor that Mrs. Roome is not employed in Col. Waring's department. The pay was stopped pending an investigation.

Col. Waring was out of town yesterday—in Newport—and could not be seen. Mme. Carré was at her desk as usual, and when questioned about the matter said:

"I have nothing to say about it—absolutely nothing. You will have to wait until the Colonel comes back."

"You are still apparently acting as Col. Waring's private secretary?"

"Apparently!" exclaimed Mme. Carré with a laugh, and refused to talk more about it.

An effort to see Mrs. Roome was unsuccessful. She is the wife of William P. Roome, a tea merchant of 90 Front street.

Alderman Olcott, who is counsel for H. C. Corss, who was discharged by Col. Waring, will file mandamus papers to-morrow for the purpose of securing his reinstatement.

Charles K. Moore, Waring's ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Joseph C. Cockey of 11 West Sixty-second street, formerly acting assistant dump inspector at Canal street. Col. Moore says that Cockey has threatened his life, and has been following him up for several days. Moore told Magistrate Cornell that on Aug. 9 Cockey came to him in a saloon at Greenwich and Cortlandt streets and said: "I've got you now, and I'm going to do you."

Cockey is a six-footer. Moore moved away. Cockey accused Moore of causing his removal from the Street Cleaning Department. Moore thought he had quieted Cockey, and had not the bartender told Cockey that he would have him arrested if he didn't get out at once.

Cockey, according to Moore, called at the latter's home in the Hotel Endicott last Tuesday, and not finding him told one of the hotel employees that he intended to "do him up." The following day Cockey called at 111 West Eighty-second street, the residence of a sister of Mr. Moore, and frightened her badly.

Cockey was fined $10, which he paid.

BANNACK INDIAN TROUBLES.

Steps to Be Taken to Punish the Whites for Killing the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Indian Bureau has not yet sent any communications to the Department of Justice looking toward the punishment of the settlers of Jackson's Hole for the killing of the Bannack Indians. The apparent delay has been caused by the fact that no law was known under which the United States courts could take cognizance of the matter, it being recognized that it would not be possible to secure a conviction in the Wyoming State courts on account of the feeling there against the Indians. It was discovered to-day, however, that the treaty of July 3, 1868, between the United States and the Bannacks and Shoshones provided directly for such a case. A paragraph in it reads:

"If bad men among the whites or among other people subject to the authority of the United States shall commit any wrong upon the persons or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the Indian agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., proceed at once to cause the offenders to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured persons for the loss sustained."

Steps will be taken as rapidly as possible to bring the guilty persons to justice.

EDITOR FURPHY HEARD FROM.

He Is in England, but Can't Explain How He Came to Go There.

Harry C. Furphy, an ex-Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment, disappeared from his home in Flatbush about a month ago, leaving many creditors behind him. In a note which he left for his wife he said his creditors were pushing him too hard and he had not the courage to face them.

Mrs. Furphy has received another letter from her husband. It came from England, and tells a peculiar story. Mr. Furphy says that his memory is a complete blank as to the circumstances of his departure from Brooklyn, and that when he came to his senses he found himself on the Atlantic Ocean in an eastward-bound steamer. Life in the British Isles, he says, is uncomfortable for him, and he is in constant dread of arrest for desertion from the British navy fifteen years ago. He begs his wife to send him enough money to carry him back to America, but makes no reference to his creditors. While in Flatlands N. Y. Furphy published a paper in the interest of reform, and belonged to most of the social clubs in the town.

"OLD GLORY" TO MUSIC.

A New Song Produced by the Author of "Ben Bolt."

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—"Old Glory," a new folk song, by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, was sung this evening in the Peddie Memorial Church for the first time, before a few friends of Dr. English. The music is by Philip A. Gifford, a Newark composer, and is written in march time. The song is descriptive of the American flag.

The rainbow of a rescued land,
Where freemen brave together stand.

Tramps Shoot at Policemen.

TOLEDO, Aug. 17.—Soon after 8 o'clock this morning Policeman Shafer came upon three tramps lounging under the Oak street bridge in East Toledo. He ordered them to disperse. James Smith, one of the tramps, drew a revolver and fired at the policeman. Shafer was seen to stagger, and, although badly wounded, drew his own revolver and began to shoot at the tramps, who were already on the run. Shafer had been shot in the left breast. He was taken to a house near by, and his wound was pronounced mortal by a physician.

The alarm was sounded and soon two wagon loads of policemen arrived and were joined by farmers in the chase after the fleeing tramps. The police were close on the heels of the tramps, and as Patrolman Smith levelled a shotg