CALL PARKER UNTRUTHFUL

HIS COLLEAGUES DENY HIS POLICE PROMOTION STATEMENT.

He Wrote Lauterbach that Roosevelt Opposed Republicans and Favored Democrats—That's Why Roosevelt Got Turned Down at Albany — Parker's Reply.

A long letter which Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews sent on Saturday to Mr. Lauterbach, in answer to a letter which Commissioner Parker wrote to Mr. Lauterbach relative to the recent promotions in the Police Department, was made public yesterday.

It seems that before Mr. Roosevelt went to Albany last week Thursday to plead before the Committees on Cities of the Senate and Assembly for the bill giving a majority of the Board power to make promotions and certainly Chief Conlin's powers, Mr. Parker sent a long communication to Mr. Lauterbach, in which he represented that he had favored the appointment of many Republican policemen who were opposed by Commissioner Roosevelt. It was in consequence of this information, it is said, that the Senate Committee on Cities decided to report against Mr. Roosevelt's bill.

When Commissioner Roosevelt got to Albany he was met by Mr. Lauterbach, who asked him how he expected to get the Legislature to pass his bill when every little thing that had been done for Republicans in the Police Department had been done by a Democrat, and when he had recommended many Democrats for promotion.

Mr. Roosevelt denied this, and asked who made such a statement. Mr. Lauterbach told him that Commissioner Parker had, and he showed the President of the Police Board a type-written copy of Mr. Parker's letter. Mr. Roosevelt, after looking it through, pronounced it to be a tissue of falsehoods. He asked that he be brought face to face with Commissioner Parker. The two Commissioners met face to face in the corridor of the Capitol, and Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Lauterbach that Mr. Parker's statements were untrue, while the latter declared they were true.

Commissioner Parker in his communication to Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach furnished a list of the policemen made acting Captains or Captains, giving the Commissioners responsible for the promotion of each and the politics of each. It is represented by Mr. Parker in his statement that Commissioner Roosevelt espoused the cause of more Democrats than Republicans.

Commissioner Roosevelt brought back with him from Albany a copy of Mr. Parker's letter, which he laid before Messrs. Grant and Andrews, and, together, they prepared a long reply in which they charge Mr. Parker with falsehood and trickery, and analyze the attitude of each of the Commissioners toward aspirants for promotion.

Commissioner Roosevelt, when seen about the matter last evening, appeared surprised that the statement made by him and his colleagues, Messrs. Grant and Andrews, had become known. He said:

"The statement was not made public by us. I am assured it came from Albany. We sent copies of it to Mr. Lauterbach, Senators Strahan and Fallows, Assemblyman Greenberg, Mayor Gilroy. It was not intended to be made public.

"The statement speaks for itself," he added. "The charge made by Mr. Parker that I was opposing Republicans and recommending Democrats is utterly absurd. I never questioned the politics of the men we were going to promote. It made no earthly difference to me what their politics were. In one or two cases I happened to know a man's politics. If a man was a good officer I was with him. I never asked what his politics were. Of course I know a Democrat, but he is a bad officer. It may have so happened that more Democrats were promoted than Republicans, but that is because under the previous administration Republicans were kept down. Why, I don't even know the politics of Commissioner Parker's whom I had in my office here, and who was a corporal in my regiment. To my surprise he told me one day he was a Republican. I receive letters constantly charging me with appointing many Catholics to the force. Miss Kelly, my stenographer, is a Catholic, and Miss Hallinan is a Catholic. That does not make a particle of difference to me, however. It just happens so. I don't care what a man's politics or religion is."

Col. Grant declined to have anything to say about the matter, except that the statement spoke for itself. He sent a copy without comment to Mr. Lauterbach.

"NEW YORK, April 10, 1896.

"MY DEAR MR. LAUTERBACH: I am dictating this letter in the presence of my two colleagues, Messrs. Andrews and Grant, and at the end of this letter you will see that we unite upon it. I have shown them the typewritten copy of Mr. Parker's statement to you. The statement is the one which he and I went over with you yesterday in the corridor of the Capitol. I believe you told me that the statements were true, and he has so sworn to them. This statement contains a list of the men made acting Captains or Captains and the like, with a notice by Mr. Parker as to who was responsible for the promotion of each man. This statement is written in the third person, but you informed me that the original of which it is a copy was signed by Mr. Parker, and he assumed the responsibility of the copy in his discussion of it with me before you yesterday.

"Nearly a fortnight ago Mr. Quigg told me that such a statement had been sworn to by Mr. Parker. Had I been told before Mr. Platt, up to that time I had never, so far as I can remember, discussed with any member of the Republican organization the politics of any man recommended for promotion by either Mr. Parker or myself. Not I, then, told Mr. Quigg that the statement was false; that it was, however, possible that we had promoted more Democrats than Republicans in the past, because we had promoted the men purely on their merits, without knowing anything of their politics, but that in future we would see that the promotions of the majority of the Board were now anxious to make were, in the majority of cases, Republicans, so far as the Board knew, and I mentioned to him that I personally favored for inspectors Mr. Clough, Brooks, Vreeden, Brady, Thompson, and others, and that I told him that I did not say that Mr. Andrews or Mr. Grant agree to all these promotions, although I knew that they thought we of all the Board. I also mentioned to him the names of several candidates for Captains whom we favored, namely, Greg, Grant, Stahlkamp, and Wormuth.

"The attack upon Mr. Parker commences as follows:

"'The type-written statement begins: 'Never in the history of the force have Republicans been so largely selected. The list below will show, with very little selection, as the list herein shows, have been almost invariably suggested by Mr. Parker, and he has been the one who has held up the Democrats. In the last conversation he had with T. C. P. he said that he believed the force would have to be reorganized mainly, if not wholly, with Republicans for reasons which he then stated and with which T. C. P. concurred. He continued to hold to that opinion, and his actions will show that he has applied it. In brief, if party selection be the test, Mr. Parker has been a Republican and Mr. Roosevelt a Democrat.'

"Speaking for Commissioner Andrews, Grant and myself, I wish to say that it has never occurred to us to try to divide up the appointments and promotions among us, or to keep memoranda as to who was originally suggested by any given Commissioner, and we have made our promotions purely with regard to what we thought the needs of the service required and the merits of the applicants demanded. But the statement of Mr. Parker that he is responsible for the bulk of the Republican appointments, and I responsible solely for the Democrats, is unquestionably false. I now go over the list of Acting Captains which he gave, one by one, and will say representing the recollection of Commissioners Andrews, Grant, and myself:

Commissioner Andrews endorsed the statement as follows:

"I was also present during the preparation of the letter, and assisted with memoranda and other means in refreshing my recollection as to all the facts therein stated, of which I had a personal knowledge, and I believe that the statements therein made are absolutely correct. Without entering into any further discussion, although the subject admits of much greater expansion, I would like to add that at the time have I kept a political register of candidates for promotion and appointment, and so far as I know Commissioner Parker is the only Commissioner who has kept or presented at any time detailed information as to the political affiliations of the various candidates, with a view to its use when their 'merit' was to be considered. "A. S. ANDREWS."

Col. Grant signed the following: "I was present during the time that the above letter was dictated, and made suggestions during its course, so as to make it absolutely correct according to my knowledge and with the memoranda which I had in my possession.

Mr. Parker spoke at length last night as to his difficulties with his Commissioners. He said:

"For many weeks back, while all sorts of rumors and statements concerning me, my methods and purposes, have been industriously circulated, I have for more than one reason remained perhaps too reticent. I said always almost absolutely silent to the press touching the reasons for my official action and the differences which may have arisen among the members of the board.

"But as the story, if not the inevitable consequence, and the purpose of Commissioner Roosevelt's letter to the Chairman of the County Committee of the Republican organization, is to create the impression that, in a purely official matter, I began an appeal to political feeling, while my colleagues remained virtuously indifferent to any such considerations, and, as in said letter extracts from my statements have been marked with the apparent intent to confirm that impression, I believe some statement from me is called for.

"Four proposed promotions out of many, as it happens, two Republicans and two Democrats, were held up according to law by the Chief of Police and myself for what we both considered sufficient reason.

"That is the extent of the hold-up which have been so dwelt upon by Mr. Roosevelt. As to one of them, I signified after an investigation to every one of my colleagues, some six or seven weeks ago, that I no longer objected to his promotion, but though I said this on several occasions, his promotion was not moved.

"The intention of Mr. Andrews evidently being to create the impression that I was responsible for a general deadlock in promotions, until at length, when I made a public statement, Mr. Andrews was forced to admit that he had declined to act because he did not propose to wait until Mr. Parker got read and then promulge a line of action which would forbid desirable promotion for the investigation of any charge or rumor, however grave, by a single commissioner.

"The reasons for any one of these delays I do not make public as they might tend to discredit the officers. The reason for my refusing to vote for Kear has been made public by Mr. Roosevelt and not by me, and I regret it. The reason in the opinions of both the Chief and myself were sufficient, but when Mr. Roosevelt feared that the fear of the displeasure could neither induce nor compel the Chief of Police or myself to abandon our conscientious opinions touching men, one of whom, at least, he had personally promoted, unknown to either of us, to promote, he with very little knowledge of all the New York police evils which had led to the enactment with universal approbation of these provisions of the bipartisan law of last year, directed Commissioner Andrews to draw the emasculating rule which is now jeopardizing the Kear appointment.

"That bill was forwarded to the Legislature with an explanatory letter which I saw first in the hands of newspaper men. Had Mr. Roosevelt submitted either bill or letter to me as a Police Commissioner before sending them to Albany, he might have learned the arguments against the bill in New York city instead of at the hearing at the Capitol, but of course, he had a right to choose the course he took.

"What I did and do object to, however, and what was the sole reason for his make-up statement, was that as I learned entirely by accident, both Commissioners Grant and Roosevelt had started in to work the political end for all it was worth, that Commissioner Grant had made representations to Republican quarters that more Democrats had been suggested for Acting positions than Republicans, that I was the cause of that, that Mr. Roosevelt, I was a violent Democrat, and worst of all, that Mr. Roosevelt was my friend, and that he was favorable to place the bill in order to break my position, deadlock and secure their rights to Republicans. I also was informed by men whom I believed that Commissioner Roosevelt had made representations to them that I was charged to promote men, and that these representations were coupled with efforts against me of a very specific political nature, and with comprehensive and well-defined promises of the great benefits to accrue to the Republican organization if the bill were to pass, and I to be put out.

"I was not at the time informed as to whether Commissioner Roosevelt had made these statements personally, or by representative. He mentioned to the public authorities and almost violent hostility to the Republican organization and its leaders. I could hardly believe he had done so personally, and I soon learned that they were made by his representative, a man whose sole interest in the situation is to advance the party at the expense of one policeman, an assertion for promotion.

"Interrupted just to suffer the impression that I was using my office for any political or party advantage, and to see through that malady prevalent, as I understand, in politics, namely, an idea entertained by the passage of a particular bill, I at once went to Commissioner Grant's office and put the question plainly to him as to what had been attributed to him. He admitted that he had said that more Democrats had been suggested than Republicans, but denied having said that I was the

"I asked him how he could make any such statement, and together we made a list which showed just the contrary. I thereupon, for the first time, immediately, I could find that improper influence had been exerted in, and he promoted to be an Acting Captain, one of the men I had marked for promotion. I never let the bill get out of my office, and after two or three days reported to me that he had. He admitted to me afterward that he had spoke with Commissioner Roosevelt that I felt aggrieved at the impression that had been created, and that Mr. Roosevelt had told him he thought I was justified in feeling that he showed Commissioner Roosevelt the list alone, and that Commissioner Roosevelt upon reading it grew very much excited and begged him not to show it to me.

"It was not simply a measure of defence, and reply, to correct the false impressions given by my colleagues, that I made the statements alluded to in Mr. Roosevelt's letter.

"I have have no promises. Every individual, organization, and party will have, without exception, my best efforts to perform my duty impartially—fairness and equity.

"The first statement, half charge and half bid, was made by others, my statement was simply a refutation of their charge. It doesn't appear in Mr. Roosevelt's letter.

"Why, I don't know, I can't tell, because he has omitted the very start of that statement. He says that my type-written statement begins, 'Never in the history of the force have Republicans been so largely selected.

"I never said anything like this, and these expressions as the list shows have been almost invariably suggested by Mr. Parker.

"This was not the beginning of the statement. In front of the words he quotes came these the last time I met the author of the statement, he said Republicans have been passed, and Democrats passed forward and put through by the agency of Parker. The truth is so different it should provoke a smile.

"Make the difference. In the very foremost of my statement its reason was set showing that it had been passed forth by a precedent personal representative.

"In Mr. Roosevelt's letter that reason is entirely suppressed, and the reader is left to infer that I opened the bag.

"Again, he says in his letter, which is dated April 10, 'I do not know what I may say when I speak in my concluding paragraph about having the clerical force turned over to anyone.'

"That is very strange, considering the fact that I explained it to him at his request, coming down in the train from the hearing at Albany the night before.

"To the statements I made I adhere. I regret that Commissioner Roosevelt should have seen fit to publish either the statement or mine but as spectators say, 'The wounded bird flutters—some shaft must have struck deep. His chagrin long suppressed has certainly led him.' Mr. Parker thinks he was to have had an opinion and to have maintained it. When rough-shod methods did not move the Chief of Police or myself, indirection was resorted to, and when good fortune informed me of the surveys that was going on, and my plain statement showed the incorrectness of charges and the hollowness of certain premises, the desperate expedient of this publication was adopted.

"I have made no selections whether for designation to acting positions or promotion, save for Sullivan, and that I have chosen Republicans rather than Democrats certainly does not look like seeking party advantage, but it is because the condition of the force at present has made Republicans the most available material at hand.

"It was Mr. Roosevelt who initiated the appeal to party, who toowed by proxy at the organization shrine, which he had always publicly affected to abhor."

MEASLES CLOSES A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

It Appeared in the Janitor's Family—600 Children Turned Loose.

Primary School 42, at 234 East Eighty-eighth street, was closed yesterday, and the 600 children in attendance were dismissed for an indefinite period because measles had made its appearance in the family of the janitor, Patrick Long, who lives in the basement of the schoolhouse.

Mr. Long's little grandchild, May Osborn, seven years old, developed measles on Monday, and Dr. Mooregor, the family physician, notified the Board of Health. The premises will be thoroughly disinfected.

Mrs. Alice Hirsen and her sixteen assistant teachers will be assigned to duty in other schools in the ward while the school remains closed, which will be for about two weeks, some of the children may find room in the other schools in the neighborhood.

Janitor Long was all ready to move out of the building in compliance with the rule forbidding janitors of schoolhouses to reside on the premises, when the little girl took sick. Her removal will now be delayed for a few days.

Three Election Contests Decided.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Committee on Elections No. 3, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, Chairman, to-day disposed of three contested election cases. The case of Newman, Pop., against Spencer, Dem., from the seventh Mississippi district, was decided in favor of Mr. Spencer. In the case of Brown, Pop., against Allen, Dem., from the First Mississippi district, the vote was in favor of Mr. Allen. The case of Pearce, Independent-Labor, against Bell, Pop., from the second Colorado district, was decided in favor of Mr. Bell. In each of these cases the decision was unanimous and in favor of the sitting member.

$700,000 of This City's Back Taxes Paid

ALBANY, April 15.—State Comptroller Roberts to-day received from Comptroller Fitch of New York a check for $700,000 under a court of Appeals decision as part payment of New York's back taxes due the State for the State care of insane.

Earthquakes in Italy.

ROME, April 15.—Shocks of earthquake were felt to-day in Orte and Florence, but no damage was done.

CUBA'S STANDING IN 1875.

THE CORRESPONDENCE AS TO OUR WISH TO MEDIATE.

President Cleveland Complies with the House Resolution and Sends the Records to the Senate—No Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There was a brief season of excitement at the Capitol this afternoon when it was learned that President Cleveland had sent in a message on the Cuban question. The report flew about that he had notified Congress at last of his intention to carry out the concurrent resolutions by issuing a proclamation recognizing Cuban belligerency. When this was found to be inaccurate it was said that he had included in his message a copy of the alleged proposition to Spain, offering the good offices of the United States.

A perusal of the President's communication, however, developed the fact that he had simply presented to Congress, in answer to a resolution of that body, the correspondence carried on during the previous Cuban war. No suggestion or recommendation whatever was made by the President, and the correspondence submitted gives no information on the general Cuban subject, because it is merely a reproduction of correspondence nearly all of which has been published. There will be no message from the President to Congress on the Cuban question.

By the United Press.

The President sent to the Senate 400 type-written pages of correspondence in reference to affairs in Cuba from November, 1875 to 1878, especially regarding the attempts of the United States to offer mediation or intervention in the first of these years.

Regarding the probable enlargement of Great Britain, Minister Cushing, under the date of November 24, wrote to Mr. Fish:

"If Great Britain cooperates with the United States that will strengthen its action. Germany, to whatever extent the two governments may possibly decide, but if Great Britain refuses to cooperate that will indicate that she has the sympathy of the European powers more especially as she is, as we know, the ultimate point in relation to each of the particular grounds of the controversy.

"If, after this, there will be war, and a popular thought begins to be in the part of Spain, there is no doubt in my mind that the real and true object of the combinations organized in Europe against us will be manifested. It will be a war against the United States under cover of the steady exercise of the rights of belligerents, and will require that our Government be authoritatively backed by the government both here and at Washington."

Under date of Nov. 26, 1875, Mr. Cushing, after referring to a letter to the United Spanish Minister of the Colonies, and the animosity toward the United States growing out of its attitude toward Cuba, wrote:

"We must, in the end, be a dependency of Spanish-speaking nations, or we must take rank in the family of the United States." He then added either that we show how the Spanish people, who transports an army and a fleet from Cuba, could recover treasure enough to pay, by loans from the people themselves.

Under date of Nov. 30, 1875, it appears that Mr. Cushing confidentially gave to the Minister of state the substance of the President's message to Congress, which was not sent to Congress until December.

The statement that the President would "disconnect the question of the recognition of either independence or belligerency" was received by the Minister with expressions of pleasure.

The intimation that intervention would be resorted to if the positive rest in were soon reached was received coolly, much to the surprise of Mr. Cushing.

Under date of Dec. 24, 1875, Mr. Cushing, writing to Mr. Fish, says that "we underestimate the Spanish attachment to the island, and underestimate at least the resources, which we think have in the powers exercising their moral authority (if more in behalf of Spain).

Mr. Fish, writing in March, refers to Minister Cushing's letter in which it was stated that Great Britain would not take the initiative in Cuba, and referring to the attitude of the President in regard to Cuba as follows:

"1. Non-recognition of insurgent organization.
"2. Non-recognition of belligerency in Cuba.
"3. Non-recognition of independence of Cuba.
"4. Non-recognition of the Spanish claim to Cuba and the removal of obstructions in the way of trade and commerce.

He suggests the adoption of conciliatory measures in regard to the Cuban insurgents, including full pardon, granting of authority and a large measure of home rule.

Minister Jose Fernando Calderon y Collantes, returning to Minister Cushing on the President's suggestions, assents to the four propositions advanced, but admits that they could not all be immediately realized.

Again, on Dec. 27, Minister Fish says it was in the sense he had expectation that war should result between Spain and the United States in the movement of the efforts of the latter to mediate between Spain and Cuba, but it was in the hope that Spain should recognize the fact that the sympathy of the United States under official and premeditated and repeated assaults on the rights of American citizens, and it was time Spain should earnestly undertake the work of reforming a misgovernment which was becoming which had become a public nuisance.

Under date of March 30, Minister Cushing reviews the efforts with the representatives of England, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy and France for concerted action, by the exercise of their influence, to induce Spain to "grant a large measure of home rule to Cuba, and the failure of our efforts."

Minister Cushing writing on July 11, 1876, to the Department of State as to the situation, and of affairs in Cuba, says that "looking at the subject from the point of view of the interests of the United States, he is of the opinion that the United States had much to lose and nothing to gain by compromising the fate of the matter of Cuba.

The correspondence with England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Turkey in regard to the Cuban question, and the state of affairs is also enclosed. Most of this has been already published.

THE BERMUDA WARRANTS.

Owner, Officers, and Thirteen Seamen Held by the Authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—John D. Hart of the Hart steamship line, the charterers of the steamer Bermuda, Capt. John O'Brien of Newark, N. J., who commanded the vessel on her recent filibustering trip from New York to Cuba, and Miles Edward Murphy and Albert Simonson of New York were arraigned before United States Commissioner Bell this afternoon on the charge of engaging in the recent expedition. Capt. O'Brien and the two mates came to Philadelphia to-day, and although they presented themselves before the Commissioner, Capt. W. W. Kier of counsel for the defendants declared that they would not surrender. Deputy Marshal Myers, however, formally placed them under arrest.

Warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Hart, O'Brien, Murphy, Simonson, and Col. Emilio Nuiez, the latter a well-known local Cuban leader, were issued yesterday by Mr. Jose Congosto, the Spanish Consul at this port. Mr. Hart was arrested yesterday. Col. Nuiez, who accompanied the Bermuda on the recent trip to Cuba, was not in attendance to-day, and Deputy Marshal Myers stated that he had been unable to serve the warrants.

Capt. Kier, in reply to Commissioner Bell, said that Col. Nuiez, as an American citizen, would not surrender to a warrant issued by a foreign subject, but that the Colonel would meet the Spanish Consul in any part of Cuba. This remark caused laughter.

District Attorney Beck and Assistant District Attorney Hanson appeared for the government, and the accused were represented by Capt. Kier, John F. Lewis, Charles L. Brown, and Horace Binney. After Mr. Beck had asked for a postponement of the hearing because of the absence of Col. Nuiez and in order to give him time to make subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses from other states, Lawyer Lewis moved that the warrants for arrest be quashed on the ground that they set out that the offence was committed in the southern district of New York. An extended argument followed regarding the jurisdiction of Commissioner Bell in the matter.

The Commissioner refused to quash the warrants and postponed the hearing until 1:30 A. M. on Saturday. The accused were held in $500 bail each and thirteen seamen of the Bermuda were held in $100 bail each for their appearance as witnesses. The sailors were committed in default of bail.

During the argument the District Attorney announced that unless the Commissioner held the defendants for trial they would be remanded to the United States Court in New York.

WAR'S RUIN IN CUBA.

Many Sugar Estates Burned in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An American who recently visited the province of Pinar del Rio says: "The districts of Bahia Honda, Cabanas, and Guanajay, in the province of Pinar del Rio, counted three weeks ago thirty-two sugar estates. Of these seventeen were grinding and the other fifteen were only cultivating sugar cane. The majority of them were already working when the insurgents entered the province for the second time, but were compelled to stop.

"Of these thirty-two plantations twenty-five have been destroyed by fire; that is to say, the sugar machinery houses, dwellings and other departments composing the plant of a sugar plantation have been burned.

"The cane fields have not so far been burned to a great extent, but they have suffered very much, as the cane has been cut to feed the horses of both the Spanish and Cuban troops. The destruction of these estates has been not only the ruin of their owners, but also of all the farmers who planted cane, and therefore of the whole district of Cabanas, which town has been also burned by the insurgents."

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Small Engagements Every Day Not Far from Havana.

HAVANA, April 15.—Col. Pintos reports that his command had a fight with insurgents under Masso near Pozo Redondo, in the Havana province. The engagement terminated in a hand-to-hand encounter, in which the patriots fought desperately with machetes. The result, according to Col. Pintos's reports, was that the insurgents lost ten killed, while the Government force had only one man wounded.

A party of guerrillas, while foraging near Matanzas encountered a superior force of the enemy, and a battle followed, in which six of the guerrillas were killed and one was wounded. The party was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Navarro, came to the assistance of the guerrillas, and the combined Government forces routed the insurgents.

A band of fourteen guerrillas, while on a foraging expedition near Santa Ana, in Las Vegas, in the province of Havana, was surprised by a party of insurgents, 1,000 strong, under the leader Cacimon. They made a brave defence, but only three of their number escaped, ten being killed and one wounded.

Lieut. Jose Lopez Diaz, Lieut. Liebke and Capt. Forste have been promoted for their valor in the recent battle near Lechuza.

It is reported that some of Maceo's forces made an attack upon the trocha near the south end of the line yesterday, but were compelled to retire by the gunboat Almendares and the launch Dardo, aided by a land force.

Machetes for the Cubans.

On the steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday, were 74 cases of machetes, 19 packs of shovels and machetes, and 14 bundles of shovels. They will be, it is supposed, a part of an expedition that will soon sail from this port for Cuba.

QUELLED A NEGRO MOB.

They Threatened to Burn a Judge's House—The Leader Killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15.—Sheriff Kennedy, at Selma, received a call late last night from Summerfield, six miles in the country, asking him to come with a posse at once to the residence of Judge Alonzo Irvin, as a mob of negroes had surrounded the place, and had threatened to kill the family and burn down the house. Farmer Irvin, a son, had a quarrel with a negro girl and he thrashed her. Sheriff Kennedy organized a posse of fourteen at once, and hurried off to the place. The mob of negroes still surrounded the house when the sheriff and posse arrived. Llewelyn Osborne, who was at the head of the mob, was ordered to surrender. He went indoors and barricaded himself.

Finally the Sheriff attempted to force an entrance to the house, when Osborne thrust a double-barreled shotgun in the face, but before he could shoot the posse shot him. Before dying he confessed to the plot to kill Judge Irvin's family. Simon Spencer and Edward Handen, two other negroes of the mob, were captured and put in jail.

Is This Former Collector Hastings?

A well-dressed man, who, from papers found in his possession, is believed to be John Hastings of Punxsutawney, Pa., formerly Collector of Customs at Pittsburgh, was locked up in the Church street police station last night for safe keeping.

He was found wandering aimlessly at the Liberty street Ferry by a policeman. At the station house the man who said he was seventy-five years old, but who refused to give either his name or address, became violent and struck the doorman with a large brass key which he took from his pocket. The police believe that Mr. Hastings's mind is affected.

Bicyclist Arrested for Running Down Pedestrian.

Thomas Carysle, a lawyer of 19 Wall street, who lives at 143 West Forty-sixth street, was arrested last night on the complaint of William Kirkpatrick of Potter's Lodge, who charged Mr. Carysle with running him down with his bicycle.

Mr. Sirmua, who lives at 102 West Eighty-fifth street, was walking from a north bound cable car at 59 Franklin last night when Mr. Carysle on his bicycle ran against him and knocked him down. Mr. Carysle was released on bail.

Priest Leaves Money for an Opera House

PORT JERVIS, April 15.—The Rev. J. J. Doherty, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church at Honesdale, Pa., for thirty-seven years, who died on April 7, bequeathed in his will for the erection of an opera house in Honesdale, to be known as St. John's Hall, and directed his executors to expend $20,000 for that purpose.

For 900 More Policemen.

ALBANY, April 15.—Assemblyman Austin's bill authorizing the New York city Police Board to increase the membership of the force by 800 men passed the Senate to-day. The bill now goes to Mayor Strong for his approval or disapproval.

A business-suit that has done. Our latest production, double-breasted, full back, yet shapely. George G. Benjamin, Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

Negligee shirts, with white collar bands; many novelties among them. Prices always reasonable.

Sterling Silver Tea Sets, Dinner and Dessert Ware.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Ave., Madison Square.

Health
Built on the solid foundation of pure, healthy blood is real and lasting. With rich red blood you will have no sickness.
When you allow your blood to become thin, depleted and impure, you will become tired, worn out, lose your appetite and strength, and disease will soon have you in its grasp.
Purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, and keep it pure by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.
Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

W. & J. SLOANE
We will continue during this week our special sale of high-class
Axminster and Velvet Carpetings,
at $1.00 per yard.
These are exceptional value for the money.
BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

A. P. A. AND THE CANDIDATES.

The Order Satisfied with All Republican Aspirants Except McKinley.

BOSTON, April 15.—James E. Dunn, Secretary of the National Advisory Board of the A. P. A., makes an official statement as to the attitude of the order toward the various candidates whose names will be presented for nomination at the St. Louis convention, in which he says in substance the Executive Committee of the National Advisory Board, which recently met in Washington, D. C., and New York, reached these conclusions: That the National Advisory Board adopt no candidate as the candidate which the order should support.

Therefore, whosoever states that any one candidate is the candidate adopted by the American Protective Association states what is not true.

After analyzing the evidence adduced the committee found to be true the charge made against one of the candidates, Major McKinley, of discriminating in his appointments in favor of Catholics and against American Protestants because the latter were members of the A. P. A. Of the other candidates, Allison, Quay of Pennsylvania, Cullom of Illinois, Bradley of Kentucky, Morton of New York and Reed, the committee was satisfied with their Americanism.

Hackett Hears from Kentucky.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee heard direct from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Kentucky just before midnight last night. The Blue Grass Republican Chairman telegraphed to Mr. Hackett this:

"Complete victory. Bradley organizes Convention. His man Morrow elected temporary Chairman."

This news demonstrates that the McKinley managers were unable to break in upon Bradley's territory, and that the Republicans of Kentucky will certainly present the name of Gov. Bradley as their Presidential candidate at St. Louis. This is a first rate set back that Mr. McKinley managers have received in some weeks. They made a sturdy effort to force the Republicans of Kentucky to throw over Gov. Bradley, the favorite son of the state, and according to the news received by Mr. Hackett, the McKinley managers have been overthrown.

Bradley headquarters are at Congress and Fifth Avenue Hotels from Florida this afternoon. He will be here in time to say something if he chooses in reply to the Hon. Marcus Aurelius Hanna, who is credited with describing Fairbanks "as no better than baby politicians."

Lauterbach Doesn't Want to Be a District Leader.

President Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee returned from Albany last night and said, with reference to the Twenty-ninth Assembly district caucus at which one faction of the machine organization was defeated by the other in its effort to make him district as well as county leader:

"I was not informed of the movement, and my name was used without authority from me. I have no desire to add to my present political burden by accepting the responsibility of district leadership."

More Reed Delegates.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15.—The Third Congress district Republican Convention was held in this city at 11 o'clock to-day. The delegates chosen to the national Republican convention in St. Louis are the Hon. M. V. B. Jefferson of Worcester and Robert E. Ewell of Lawrence; alternates, Henry A. Gragg of Haverhill and Charles F. Smith of Worcester. An attempt to instruct them to vote for Reed for President failed, that Messrs. Jefferson and Smith will vote first for Mr. Reed, but that McKinley is second choice.

Endorsed McKinley in North Carolina.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 15.—The Ninth District Republican Convention here to-day renominated Richmond Pearson for Congress; delegates to the St. Louis Convention, C. J. Harris, J. G. Grant; alternates, Charles McNamee, George H. Smathers. The Convention reaffirmed the Minneapolis platform and endorsed McKinley for President.

Two More Ohio McKinley Delegates.

HAMILTON, O., April 15.—The Third Congress district Convention to-day selected Capt. R. C. Wilson and W. E. Crum delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. E. B. Weston and W. F. Forster were selected as alternates. Resolutions endorsing McKinley's Presidential candidacy were passed frantically.

Congressman H. R. Gibson Renominated.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—The Republican Congress Convention for the Second district of Tennessee met at noon and renominated Henry R. Gibson for Congress. The military is equivalent to an election. No Democrat has ever represented this district in Congress. The Republican majority is 13,000.

Dingley and Boutelle Renominated.

AUBURN, Me., April 15.—The Second Congress District Republican Convention renominated the Hon. N. Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston as candidate for Congress.

BANGOR, Me., April 15.—The Fourth District Republican Convention to-day renominated Representative C. A. Boutelle by acclamation.

McKinley Delegates from Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—The Tenth district Republicans named Zach Taylor and M. Randolph delegates to St. Louis. They were instructed for McKinley as long as his name is before the Convention.

Connecticut's Democratic Convention.

NEW HAVEN, April 15.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day and issued a call for the state convention, the date for the same to and the place of meeting in Hartford.

Reception to John H. Parnell.

The Irish National Club and the Independent party gave John H. Parnell, brother of Charles Stewart Parnell, and a member of Parliament from North Meath, a reception last night at Irish National Club House, 107 West Fifty-ninth street.

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Ask to see the name "Riverside" or "Royal" engraved on the plates, and always the word "Waltham."
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DAMAGES FOR SEALERS.

TREATY RATIFIED FOR A COMMISSION TO ASSESS THEM.

The Senate Agrees to the State Department's Arrangement to Bring About the Settlement of the Canadian Claims—Senator Sherman's Work for Ratification.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—After a discussion of a little more than half an hour, the Senate this afternoon, in executive session, ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the appointment of a commission to assess damages alleged to have been sustained by Canadian sealers whose vessels were seized by the Government of the United States for illegal sealing. The treaty provides that each Government shall appoint one Commissioner, and if the Governments cannot agree upon the third, the President of the Swiss republic shall select him.

The Commission, as provided for in the original treaty, was to sit at Vancouver, but an amendment was inserted that the Commission should be allowed to sit also in San Francisco. The only other amendment of any importance was the expunging of the word "award" from the text of the convention where reference is made to the proceedings of the Paris tribunal, this Government contending that the Paris tribunal did not make any award on the question of damages, but refused to consider that question.

When Senator Sherman called up the treaty this afternoon there was a disposition on the part of some Senators to postpone action until the return of Senator Morgan. Mr. Sherman notified the Senate that the State Department was exceedingly anxious to have the matter disposed of at the earliest opportunity, and he further stated that if the Senate intended to ratify the convention at all, it might as well do so at once, and this he felt sure the Senate was not, and he said that this Government was trifling with the subject.

Mr. Sherman indicated the character of the amendments and they moved the ratification of the instrument as amended. The ratification was agreed to without the formality of a vote and with a unanimity that was unexpected. Mr. Sherman frowned down a suggestion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, and it will be printed and filed away among the secret archives of the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Violent Attacks in the House on Gen. W. B. Franklin.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Dupont election case was taken up early in the Senate session to-day. Mr. Gray, Dem., Del., was about to begin his argument against the right of Mr. Dupont when the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Allison, Rep., Ia., made an inquiry as to the time when the election case probably would come to a vote. Mr. Mitchell, Rep., Ore., Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said that there were at least half a dozen more speeches to be made upon it, and that therefore he could not fix any time for the vote, although he was very anxious to have the case disposed of. He consented, however, to let the matter go over until Mr. Gray should have finished his speech, so as to make way for the Indian Appropriation bill, the Naval Appropriation bill, and Mr. Peffer's resolution for an investigation of the recent bond issues. "That practically means," Mr. Gorman, Dem., Md., interposed, "that the Dupont case is not to be disposed of until after the first of June."

Mr. Gray occupied over three hours in the presentation of the case against Mr. Dupont's claim to the vacant seat from the State of Delaware, and had not finished his speech when the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The old fight against the reelection of Gen. W. B. Franklin as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, and against the retention of Col. A. J. Smith as governor of the Home at Leavenworth, Kan., was renewed in the House to-day. It lasted nearly all of the session, and will continue until 3 o'clock to-morrow. It came on when Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the joint resolution reported from that committee providing for the election of Gens. Franklin and G. M. Dodge to succeed themselves as members of the Board.

Mr. Blue, Rep., Kan., moved to strike out the name of Gen. Franklin and insert that of Gen. O. O. Howard, and upon that amendment the House for two hours. He bitterly arraigned Gen. Franklin's administration as President of the Board of Managers, and charged that he was virtually the Board, dominating its policy and action. He charged, he said, from the record, that Gen. Franklin was either grossly negligent, grossly incompetent, or was not honest. He held that he was responsible for the retention in office of Col. Smith, who had been accused of drunkenness and brutality to the inmates of the home. Gen. Franklin and Col. Smith were defended by Gen. N. M. Curtis, Rep., N. Y., a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Foote, Rep., N. Y., and Mr. Henry, Rep., Conn.

Mr. Mahon, Rep., Pa., proposed an amendment to the joint resolution providing for a joint congressional investigation of the charges of drunkenness and brutality against Col. Smith, the officer to be removed by the Board of Managers should a majority of the members find the charges to be well founded. The matter was still pending when the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Transfers, Courts Martial, and Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—These army and navy orders have been issued:

Lieut.-Commander R. S. Richards detached from the Kearsarge with one month's leave. Lieut.-Commander E. H. C. Leutze, detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Michigan. Commander W. M. Folger ordered in charge of the Elevent