UNCLE SAM WARNS JAPAN.

"HANDS OFF HAWAII!" WAS ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE'S MESSAGE.

It Was Given in an Informal Way to the Japanese Minister in Hawaii After the Philadelphia Arrived at Honolulu—The Cruiser Naniwa Three, Too—Causes of the Dispute.

HONOLULU, May 5.—"We want you people to keep your hands off this country!" This remark, dropped by Admiral Beardslee during a purely informal conversation with the Japanese Minister Resident in Hawaii, is the only intimation the people of this country have ever received as to the mission of the U. S. S. Philadelphia. Minister Shimamura replied:

"Would you like to have me quote your remark in my despatches to my Government?"

"Well," returned the Admiral, "you can tell your Government that it was a remark passed while we were enjoying a social glass of wine, if you want to."

This is one of the floating straws that the people of Hawaii look upon as evidence that the United States will protect their interests in the Hawaiian Islands, and that they will require Japan to keep cool in its dealings with the country and go about its diplomatic business without bluster or threats of force.

The interest of the country is now centred on the mission of the Japanese man-of-war Naniwa, that came into the harbor bright and early this morning. The majority of the Japanese people here believe that Commissioner Akiyama and the Captain of the Naniwa will accomplish not a little for the honor and glory of progressive Japan. The vernacular press of Japan is filled with the wildest stories of what is to be done, and naturally enough the 26,000 ignorant Japanese in Hawaii take in the yarns as coming from headquarters. There has been, however, no unusual outward demonstration. Even Japanese coolies know the significance of an American war vessel in this port. The Government officials of Hawaii are quietly resting on their oars. The special Commissioner, Mr. Akiyama, will find the Government well prepared to receive him with their diplomatic guns loaded to the muzzles with evidence that the Japanese will have to manipulate most wonderfully in order to prove a case of violation of treaty.

This Japanese trouble in Hawaii has been brewing for nearly two years. It began when the Government made a regulation that the planters should import a certain proportion of their laborers from other countries than Japan. The Japanese Government immediately asked why this regulation was adopted. The Hawaiian Government promptly replied that it had a right to determine the class of labor used on the plantations, and there the matter rested for the time being. It was noticed, however, that the stream of Japanese did not decrease. While there were fewer contract laborers, the number of free laborers—men having $50 in their possession—increased. This increase of free laborers was first brought to the attention of the Government by two rival immigration companies. The respective agents addressed letters to the Government stating that on condition of receiving an exclusive right to import Japanese laborers they would guarantee to stop the influx of "an undesirable class likely to become a charge on the Government." Each company also informed the Government that the other fellow was importing laborers illegally. Following close upon these letters came an attempt by one of the immigration companies to qualify a batch of men, already on the way, after the Board of Immigration—a Hawaiian Government bureau which holds regular meetings for the consideration or rejection of applications presented for contract laborers.

This last move put the Government officials on the watch and when the ship carrying this lot of some 700 immigrants arrived an investigation was instituted. It may be stated here that under the laws of Hawaii every immigrant must have in his possession a bona fide contract that will furnish him employment for two years, or not less than $50 in cash. In going over the list of immigrants on the Shinano Moru the officials found that a form of contract had been given to the men. This document showed that the immigration company had entered into an agreement with the laborer to land him in the Hawaiian Islands on the condition that he pay the company 10 yen. The company agreed to furnish to him the $50 to show the customs officials and give him work after landing. On the face of it this seems plausible, but it does not fulfil the intent of the law. After landing, the immigrant returned his $50 to the local agent of the immigration company and was then dumped upon the country as a free laborer. The customs officials refused to allow those immigrants having contracts of this character to land. Within the last two months some 1,200 Japanese immigrants have been brought to Hawaii. Of this number nearly 1,000 had the class of contracts referred to and were sent back to Japan. It is on account of rejection of immigrants on these grounds that Japan takes the stand that Hawaii has violated treaty obligations.

The Hawaiian Government maintains that the burden of proof as to the bona fide possession of $50 rests with the Japanese, and it has a right to control these laborers and determine the legality of their entrance into the country. Japan takes the opposite view, and the special Commissioner who arrived to-day will seek to substantiate Japanese claims. When sifted down the present controversy between Hawaii and Japan is to determine whether Japan, under the favored nation clause, can dump its coolie laborers upon Hawaii at the rate of from 600 to 800 a month. The Hawaiian Government has stated that such immigration shall not continue. It is a question of the Asiatic against the Anglo-Saxon, and whichever wins will hold the Hawaiian Islands, Pearl Harbor, and all the rest of the harbors.

The men who assert that Japan has no designs on the Hawaiian Islands may say what they please, but they have thus far failed to explain the cause of the sudden increase in the number of free laborers coming to this country in the past year. The plantations don't want the laborers. The country is full to overflowing o the coolie class already. Japanese coolies are everywhere, and, notwithstanding this superabundance, Japan sends a warship to these waters to assert the right to land all the coolies the immigration companies see fit to send.

To-day the country is quiet. The Naniwa rests quietly under the guns of the United States warships Philadelphia and Marion. No unusual demonstration was made upon the arrival of the ship except that the crowds, made up largely of Japanese coolies, lined the water front.

It is reported that another immigrant ship is on the way, and the immigration company hopes to land its men by virtue of a demand by the commander of the Japanese man-of-war. If these tactics are used the Hawaiian Government will, of course, be unable to force the immigrants to return on board the ship, but the coolies will not be allowed to land if they do not comply with the law. They will be kept at the immigrant station and be closely guarded by the troops of the Hawaiian Government.

VICTIM OF PHILADELPHIA RUM.

A Pennsylvania Militiaman Finds Clemency in Jersey City.

A young man wearing the uniform of the Pennsylvania National Guard was arraigned before Police Justice Potts in Jersey City yesterday charged with having been drunk. The prisoner, who gave his name as Edward Griffen and said he belonged to the Eighteenth Regiment, seemed half dazed, and was utterly unable to account for his presence in Jersey City. He said he went to Philadelphia with his regiment to attend the unveiling of the Washington Monument, and the last thing he remembers is that he was standing at a bar in Philadelphia drinking. When he came to his senses he found himself in a cell. Judge Potts discharged him with the remark that Philadelphia whiskey must be more aggressive than the inhabitants of that city.

THE SACKETT'S HARBOR TRAGEDY.

Crouch Released and Allen, His Accuser, Probably Indicted.

WATERTOWN, May 17.—Wilbur Crouch, accused of murdering his wife and Mary Daly at Sackett's Harbor, April 16, was released from the county jail to-night by order of District Attorney Kellogg. The Grand Jury began its investigation of the case on Thursday, and finished to-day after examining a large number of witnesses. Its report has not been made public, but there seems to be no doubt of the indictment of Allen, the accuser of Crouch. This has been thought likely to be the action of the Grand Jury. Hints dropped by county officials and lawyers with the release of Crouch make it more than likely that this has been the action taken.

MRS. PIERREPONT APPEALS.

She Doesn't Want to Pay Lawyer Tinney Anything for His Professional Services.

Bernard J. Tinney began a suit in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, some time ago against Mrs. Margaret Pierrepont, the widow of Edwards Pierrepont, once Minister to England, for $7,500 for alleged professional services, and the referee to whom it was referred fixed his compensation at $5,929.50. Mrs. Pierrepont refused to pay this or any other sum, and her appeal was argued yesterday by Joseph H. Choate before the Appellate Division. Ex-Justice Brown, who appeared for Mr. Tinney, said that his client had paid 146 visits to Mrs. Pierrepont, and that the amount submitted by the referee was reasonable.

FOR ROBBING THE MAILS.

A Driver and a Clerk Arrested—Both Were Attached to the Madison Square Branch.

Michael Feeney, formerly a mail wagon driver, was arrested yesterday in a stable on Forty-seventh street. He is accused of having rifled letters and packages which he abstracted from mail pouches intrusted to him for conveyance from the Madison square branch Post Office to the mail cars on the Third avenue cable road. He is also charged by Claude E. Stewart, superintendent of the branch office, with having stolen $91.50 from the cash drawer on the night of April 21 while the stamp clerk was dozing.

Feeney was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, who sent him to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail.

A month ago several business houses renting letter boxes in the branch Post Office, at Madison avenue and Twenty-third street, complained to Superintendent Claude E. Stewart that they didn't get money letters that had been sent to them. The Superintendent began an investigation and satisfied himself that the man who was tampering with the mail was in his own office.

J. C. Le Strange, one of the clerks, was the suspected man. Stewart couldn't catch him at work, and the Post Office Inspectors were too busy on other cases to help. So, after waiting for them until last Thursday, Stewart decided to do his own detective work.

Early on Thursday morning he bored two one-inch holes with an auger in the partition separating the Post Office from an adjoining store. The holes were twelve feet from the floor, so that a person looking through them could see the whole interior of the Post Office. They were not noticeable, either, from the interior.

Stewart got on a ladder in the store and glued his eyes to the holes. He was there three hours, all the while watching Clerk Le Strange. At last he saw Le Strange crumple a letter in his hand and shove it into his trousers pocket.

The watcher tumbled off his high perch, and lost no time in getting into the Post Office. As he entered by a back door Le Strange left his place behind the letter boxes and made for the wash room.

"I want to see you, Le Strange," called the superintendent.

Le Strange approached Mr. Stewart's desk, and was invited to be seated. Another clerk was called as a witness, and Le Strange was ordered to empty his pockets. He refused.

"Unless you do there'll be trouble," said the superintendent.

Then out came the crumpled letter and Le Strange began to weep. He fell on Superintendent Stewart's shoulder and begged him not to prosecute.

The clerk who had been called as a witness was sent to the telephone a few feet away, to notify the Post Office Inspectors that their man had been caught. Leaving Le Strange with his head buried in his arms on the desk Stewart went toward the coat closet at the back of the office to put on his coat, so that he could accompany Le Strange to the General Post Office. While his back was turned Le Strange made a bolt for the street door. He got into Twenty-third street and disappeared.

Le Strange is 21 years old and lived with his family at 739 Second avenue. He has been a Post Office clerk two years. He has probably left the city. His parents, with whom he lived, say they don't know where he is.

KILLED IN A HARD CIDER ROW.

Mrs. Gaffney Meets Death Mysteriously—Husband, Two Sons and Another Man Arrested.

JUDD'S BRIDGE, Conn., May 17.—A hard cider drunk at the home of John Gaffney on Saturday night resulted in the murder of his wife, Mary, a woman about 70 years old, and the arrest on suspicion of Gaffney and his two sons, James and Peter, and Thomas Dooley, a local blacksmith. On Saturday night the four men brought a five gallon keg of cider to the house and started to make a night of it. Their carousal was heard by the neighbors, but as these Saturday night sprees were of frequent occurrence, the people in the village had become so used to them that they paid but little attention to it. And at an early hour, as is the custom in this community, lights were turned out and the neighbors went to bed.

On Sunday morning about 9 o'clock John Gaffney went to the home of a neighbor and said that his wife had fallen and hurt herself. About noon it became known that she was dead, and an investigation showed that a murder had been committed. The old woman was found dead on the floor of the pantry in the cabin, her face and head being battered in. Judd's Bridge is in the town of Roxbury, and it was after 7 o'clock on Sunday night when some one thought to drive down to Roxbury and notify Grand Juror Frances and Constable Booth of the affair. These officials drove at once to the scene of the murder and found the four men about the place. The grand juror learned of the carousal of the night before, and, the evidence of foul play being so apparent, he ordered the constable to arrest the men. There is no lock-up or jail in Roxbury, and it was too late to drive to Litchfield, several miles away, so Constable Booth deputized two men to guard the prisoners.

A telegram was sent to Coroner Higgins of Winsted, and he arrived here early this morning and began his investigation. He examined several of the neighbors, who told him of the frequent orgies at the Gaffney cabin, and of the one of Saturday night. The Coroner found in his examination the leg of a broken chair on which was blood and hair corresponding with the hair of the dead woman and which was undoubtedly used to commit the crime. He questioned the four men, all of whom said they were ignorant of the manner of the killing.

The husband said he arose early on Sunday morning and went out. On his return about 7 o'clock his wife was lying on the bed with a gash in her scalp. She was conscious and when she saw him she muttered, 'You done it.' He went out to a neighbor's and said that his wife had hurt herself, and when he returned the second time his wife still lay on the bed and repeated her accusation. He left the house again and when he came back he found his wife on the pantry floor dead.

The men were taken to Litchfield jail for safe-keeping. The autopsy showed a blow on the head made with some blunt instrument, and the chair leg fits the wound. The blow crushed the skull, and splinters of bone were found in the brain.

JOS. J. O'DONOHUE VERY ILL.

His Family and Physician Have Grave Doubts of His Recovery.

A few days ago it was announced that the Hon. Joseph J. O'Donohue, formerly City Chamberlain, had resigned the Presidency of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, on account of ill health. It was learned yesterday that Mr. O'Donohue is a very sick man, and that of his recovery his family and physician have grave doubts.

Something less than two years ago Mr. O'Donohue underwent an operation, from the immediate effects of which he recovered. Then there was a general improvement in his health for a time. About six months ago he began to fail again, and for several weeks he has been confined to his bed at his residence, 5 East Sixty-ninth street. During this time Dr. John A. McCreery of 20 East Fifty-fourth street has failed to note any substantial improvement in his condition.

By the physician's orders Mr. O'Donohue, although, mentally, he is as strong as he ever was, has given up all thought of any kind of business, and it is not even permitted that the newspapers shall be read to him. Both the family and Dr. McCreery hope that, if the patient can be pulled through the summer, he may live for some time. Mr. O'Donohue's ailment is a complication of kidney and bladder trouble.

WRECKED HIS OWN SALOON.

Proprietor Lawlor Smashes Things in the Bath Beach "Tub of Blood."

Martin Lawlor keeps a saloon at Bath and Nineteenth avenues, Bath Beach, known as the "Tub of Blood." It is said by the police that the saloon has earned its name. Lawlor's last attempt to sustain its reputation occurred three months ago, when he hit William Hadey on the head with a bung starter and then shied a beer glass at him, which also landed on Hadey's head. Lawlor was fined $100 for this by Justice Cowenhoven in the Coney Island police court. Yesterday Lawlor got on the warpath again.

There was nobody around to slug this time, so Lawlor started in to wreck his own saloon. He kicked down the stove, and, grabbing the lifter and lids, sent one lid through the front window and smashed that. With the others he crashed glasses, bottles, and mirrors behind the bar. All the glassware in the place was smashed to smithereens before the police got in and arrested Lawlor. He was locked up in the Coney Island station.

Centennial of the Constitution's Launching.

BOSTON, May 17.—Resolutions were introduced by Senator A. P. Roe before the Committee on Federal Relations, at the State House this morning, providing for "a proper and adequate celebration of the centennial of the launching of the frigate Constitution, provided the presence of the frigate in Boston harbor can be secured at that time." For the expenses incident to the celebration a sum not exceeding $20,000 is appropriated. The committee voted unanimously to favor the resolutions.

Child Killed by a Fall from a Fire Escape.

Kate Ryan, the three-year-old daughter of William Ryan of 213 West Sixty-first street, was killed yesterday by falling from a fourth-story fire escape. Her mother, who was sitting at the window, did not know the child had fallen until she saw people collect around her body in the street.

BILLS LOST UP AT ALBANY.

GOVERNOR SUPPOSED THE MAYORS HAD HELD THEM TOO LONG.

Mayor Strong Has Receipts from the Governor's Messenger for Many—Wurster Says He Approved and Returned His—Gleason's Lot Mostly Vetoed—What's the Effect?

A lot of bills approved by Mayor Strong appear to have got lost up at Albany. A despatch from that city says the Mayor has held them here beyond the limit of time, and so has killed them, but he has the receipt of the Governor's messenger to show that they were returned in due season. All but one of the bills reported from Albany to have been killed by the Mayor's delay were of a batch which were sent to the Governor on April 30. In this batch were bills increasing the number of City Magistrates; extending the life of the Board of Electrical Control; providing for the new Hall of Records; providing free water for hospitals and certain other institutions; compensating owners for animals killed by order of the Board of Health; amending the Water Supply law; relieving Beth Israel Hospital Association from taxes and water rents, and changing street maps in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards.

It was discovered ten days ago that the Mayor's approval of the City Magistrate bill had been lost, but the deficiency was supplied in time. It was not learned until yesterday that all the bills accepted by the Mayor and sent to the Governor by the same mail had also disappeared, excepting that the Subway Commissioners heard last week that their bill had miscarried.

Mayor Strong investigated yesterday and found registered letter receipts for all the bills in question, showing that they had been mailed at the New York Post Office on April 30. He also has the delivery receipts for the same bills signed in Albany on May 1. The signature to these receipts is "F. S. Black, by W. J. Lamborn." Lamborn is a young man who has been connected with the executive chamber as a messenger for many years.

Mayor's Secretary Hedges said yesterday that the date of transmission of every bill to the Mayor is plainly stamped on each, and the date of hearings is always fixed well within the limit of fifteen days. In the case of the bills in question the hearings were all held on the same day the bills were sent back to Albany.

The other bill which it was said was not sent back in time is an amendment to the Greater New York charter relating to the Board of Pharmacy. This bill was sent back with the Mayor's approval at noon on May 8, the fifteenth day. It was registered and had a special delivery stamp on it, so that it should have been delivered the same day.

Original bills, with the signatures of the Speaker and Lieutenant-Governor, are not sent to Mayors. Those are still in the Governor's hands. The question is whether they can become laws with the Governor's signatures provided the Mayor can furnish certificates that they were accepted by him within the time prescribed by statute. Mayor Strong thinks they can, and he wrote a letter to the Governor yesterday notifying him of the circumstances in the case. He is especially desirous that the Hall of Records bill shall be signed.

The despatch from Albany says, also, that these Brooklyn and Long Island City bills are dead for failure to be approved by the local authorities in due season:

Amending the law providing for the abatement of Newtown Creek nuisances.

Permitting slaughter houses now in operation in Brooklyn to continue under the provisions of the Greater New York charter.

Providing for the erection of gates and walls around certain portions of Prospect Park.

Providing for the sale of the Hanson Place Armory Brooklyn, to the board of Education.

Providing for the payment of Brooklyn employees whose title to office was questioned under the civil service rules.

Providing for the extension of leases in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn.

Incorporating Thompson avenue, Long Island City, in the Queens county road system.

Authorizing Long Island City to expend $500,000 for new schoolhouses.

Providing for a general improvement commission in Long Island City.

Enlarging the Long Island City police force.

Providing for the completion of the Grand avenue and Main street improvements in Long Island City, and the adjustment of the claim of Amelia La Bach against Long Island City.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn said last night that the bills affecting that city were approved by him, and to the best of his recollection were returned by him to Gov. Black within the time prescribed by the Constitution. Mayor Wurster will order a rigid investigation at once.

Of the seven bills affecting Long Island City one was approved by Mayor Gleason and the Common Council, one was vetoed by Mayor Gleason, and five were disapproved by the Common Council.

Among the bills signed were these:

Senator Lexow's, providing for the holding of annual town meetings in certain towns in Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan counties.

Assembly McLaughlin's, making the office of the Sullivan County Clerk salaried at $1,500.

Assemblyman Cantor's, amending the State Banking law regarding the liability of directors.

Assemblyman T. F. Myers's, prohibiting the assignment and subletting of public contracts.

Assemblyman Martin's, confirming the official acts of John Larkin, a notary public of New York city.

Assemblyman Lewis's, enabling towns and cities to use the Boma automatic ballot machines at all elections.

Assemblyman Armstrong's, empowering the Governor to appoint a commission of three persons to examine voting machines at the expense of the owners, to determine whether the Legislature should authorize the use of such machines.

Assemblyman Tupper's, amending the Revised Statutes relating to the right of remarriage.

GLEASON'S FOES "EXPLAIN."

Opposed to Bills Under Which the Mayor Would Have Money to Spend.

The anti-Gleason Aldermen of Long Island City, who are responsible for the failure of the bills which the Legislature passed in its closing days authorizing various needed appropriations for that city, held a public meeting last night at the Queens Athletic Club's hall. The meeting was for the purpose, so the call said, of explaining to the public why the Aldermen refused to approve the bills.

Alderman Dowley presided, and the only other Alderman present was Flanagan. The explanation offered of the action of the anti-Gleasonites was that the bills would have put too much power in the hands of Mayor Gleason. He was to appoint the committees that would have spent the money, and the Aldermen wouldn't have had a show at handling it.

All the speakers agreed in denouncing Gleason. Among them were City Treasurer Knapp, the Rev. Charles Park, John P. Madden, and a young lawyer named Matthew J. Smith, who said that Gleason got his bills through the Legislature partly by distributing at Albany a block of $60,000 worth of Woodside Water Company bonds.

COMMERCE UNVEILED AGAIN.

Wall Street Men Think They Notice That the Lady Has Lost Flesh.

The two heroic figures over the doorway of the Bank of Commerce building at Nassau and Cedar streets were unveiled for the second time yesterday. They were put in place, fully carved, about two weeks ago, and attracted a great deal of attention. The figure on the left of the doorway is intended to typify Commerce. The lady is very slightly clothed. That on the other side is the image of the classical Mercury with the winged cap.

The figure of Commerce at the time of its first unveiling was subjected to criticism unfavorable to its anatomical correctness. Both figures were almost immediately veiled. It was said at the time that the veiling was for the purpose of flattening some of the contours of the female figure.

At the office of the architect, J. B. Baker of 156 Fifth avenue, it was said that the figures were covered up to prevent them from being chipped while the rest of the doorway was being finished. Various Wall street persons, however, hold up their hands and say that there has been the sound of chipping marble behind the screen ever since it was put up, and that they see a difference now. But to the casual observer Commerce seems to be still sufficiently robust.

Few pedestrians passed the doorway yesterday without stopping for several moments to admire the sculptures. At one time the crowd was so great that the police had to clear the street. Some unchivalrous persons gained great amusement by watching the women who passed. They were all eager at first to see what the men were looking at, then curiosity changed with ridiculous suddenness to a desire to get away, and quite invariably changed back to curiosity as they walked on, glancing back.

Murderer of Four Persons Found Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—William Pouch, the Waukesha murderer, who killed a farmer, his wife, hired man, and servant girl a week ago, was found dead in a mill pond near Muskego Lake, in Waukesha county, this afternoon. He had a bullet hole in his head and a stone tied around his neck. It is thought he tied the stone himself and then entered the lake and shot himself. The body was found by a farmer.

Skipper of the Trojan Prince Died at Sea.

The Prince line steamship Trojan Prince, from Brazilian ports, arrived yesterday in charge of Chief Officer Eagleton, her skipper, Capt. John Heskith, having died on Sunday of kidney disease. He had been ill several months. His body was buried at sea yesterday morning. He was 54 years old, and was a native of Lancashire, England.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

CLUBS UNDER THE RAINES LAW.

Not Necessary to Be Incorporated to Obtain Liquor Tax Certificates.

ITHACA, May 17.—In nearly every large village and city in the State are numbers of social clubs which have heretofore served alcoholic liquors to members, but which, while being bona fide clubs, organized before March, 1896, are not incorporated. Ithaca has four of these, and since the new amendments to the Raines law have gone into effect the section relative to clubs has caused much embarrassment to the clubs desiring to take out a license. Commissioner Lyman has been asked for an opinion on the subject, and has placed a liberal construction on the law. He says that he is advised that such clubs must be considered as persons engaging in the traffic in liquors, pursuant to subdivision 5 of section 2 of the Liquor Tax law, and constitute the associations therein referred to. This section reads as follows:

"The distribution of liquor by, between, or on behalf of members of a corporation, association, or copartnership, to a member thereof or to others, in quantities less than five wine gallons."

Commissioner Lyman says further that he is of the opinion that a club is such an association as is contemplated in subdivision 2 of section 17. This section reads as follows:

"The name and residence of every person interested or to become interested in the traffic in liquors for which the statement is made, unless such applicant be a corporation or association, in which case the person making the application in behalf of the corporation or association shall set forth instead the name of the corporation or association, the State under the laws of which it is organized, and the notice of his authority to act for such corporation or association."

The Commissioner says that the provision providing that the applicant set forth the name of the association and State under the laws of which it is organized, &c., being phraseology of a descriptive character, does not preclude an unincorporated association from making such application, and the intent and meaning of the provision seems to contemplate that an application may be made by a corporation or association and by the latter, regardless of the fact of incorporation. If the association be unincorporated, and consequently incapable of the description required of an incorporated body, it should simply describe itself as "unincorporated."

In conclusion, Mr. Lyman says he is of the opinion that it is not necessary for the clubs in question to be incorporated for the purpose of obtaining liquor tax certificates authorizing them to traffic in liquor.

The Commissioner has not passed upon the question as to whether these particular clubs come under the subdivision which allows the sale of liquor between 1 and 5 A. M. on secular days or Sundays and other prohibited times.

SPECIAL SESSIONS' RAINES LAW.

A Decision of Contemporaneous Human Interest to Be Made To-Day.

The three Judges in the Court of Special Sessions, Judge Hayes presiding, will hand down to-day a decision in several cases of violation of the Raines law. This decision will be of importance to liquor dealers.

"We have thought long and earnestly over the matter," said Judge Hayes yesterday to a SUN reporter, "and we have consulted with the District Attorney. We think that our decision will be important not only to liquor dealers and to the police of this city, but will also be of great concern to people all over the State. We do not believe that in cases of a very slight infringement of the law a punishment as great as that inflicted for a flagrant violation is just, and we tend to lenity in such cases."

Over 150 alleged Raines law violators have pleaded not guilty in Special Sessions and are awaiting trial. They are also awaiting Justice Andrews's decision in the Supreme Court over that section of the law which gives the exclusive jurisdiction in the Raines law cases to the Court of Special Sessions. If Justice Andrews's decision determines that all prisoners have a right to a jury trial, probably all the cases will be transferred to General Sessions.

Judge Hayes said later, in a talk over the Raines law cases, that the maxim, "Ignorance of the law excuses no one," could not hold. Every saloon keeper, he said, ought to be made thoroughly acquainted with the law in an official manner before being arrested.

GERMANIA QUARTET CLUB CASE.

Its President Before Justice Smith of the Supreme Court on a Habeas Corpus.

Michael Heumann, President of the Germania Quartet Club, which meets at Terrace Garden, who was held for trial by Magistrate Cornell for violation of the Excise law for selling liquors on Sunday to a person not a member, was before Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. A policeman got a glass of beer there, and the waiter said he had mingled with the members and their guests, and he did not know that the policeman was not a guest. The club was incorporated ten years ago, and, it was contended, could not be visited by the police without a certificate from Commissioner Lyman. The policeman had no such certificate.

Counsel for Heumann said that a policeman was guilty of a misdemeanor in entering a club in such a case, and he urged that if the club had served a person not a guest it was the duty of the authorities to proceed to take away the charter of the club by a legal proceeding instead of acting on the illegal visitation of a policeman for violation of the excise law.

Briefs may be handed up by counsel on or before next Monday. Heumann's lawyers will probably reserve their chief argument for the possible civil case referred to.

RAINES HOTEL LODGER BORED.

Detective Used a Gimlet to Test a Partition's Thickness.

Detective Herlihy of the East Sixty-seventh street station went out Sunday night to look for excise violations. He provided himself with a gimlet having a long blade and a sharp point, so as to test the partitions in Raines law hotels, to see if they had the necessary three-inch thickness.

In the Raines law hotel of Herman Schuman at 1339 Third avenue he found that most of the rooms did not contain the required 80 square feet. He applied a gimlet to a partition to test its thickness. After going a short distance it suddenly slipped in to the handle, and there was a cry in the next room: "O-e-u-ch! Gott in himmel. I'm stabbed mit a knife. Heil-up! Polezei!"

The gimlet had pricked a lodger who was asleep in a bed on the other side of the partition. The detective quieted the lodger and arrested the proprietor for not having rooms large enough. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Schuman was held for trial.

The Weather.

The weather was fair yesterday over all the country except for rain at a few widely scattered places. An area of high pressure was central over the Ohio Valley. In the Northwest, over Montana and the Dakotas, there was an area of low pressure, which was developing some force and drawing much warmer weather into that section.

In this city the day was fair; highest official temperature, 69°; lowest, 52°; average humidity, 58 per cent; wind northwest, average velocity 12 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.22, 3 P. M. 30.16.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
9 A. M.	65°	56°	6 P. M.	68°	67°
12 M.	74°	68°	9 P. M.	61°	60°
3 P. M.	78°	69°	12 Mid.	76°	57°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TUESDAY.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair; easterly winds, becoming variable.

For eastern New York, fair; southerly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, slightly warmer; easterly winds, becoming southerly.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, partly cloudy weather; possibly showers near the lakes; warmer southwesterly winds.

BROKER CHAPMAN IN JAIL.

HE BEGAN HIS TERM OF IMPRISONMENT AT 5:10 YESTERDAY.

Has Two of the Best Cells Furnished at His Own Expense, but He Will Be Treated the Same as an Ordinary Prisoner—No Application Will Be Made for Executive Clemency.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Elverton R. Chapman, the New York stock broker who declined to divulge to a Senate investigating committee the names of certain United States Senators alleged to have speculated in American Sugar stock, and as a punishment was sentenced to thirty days in the District jail and to pay a fine of $100, is now behind prison bars. His term of sentence began this afternoon at 5:10 o'clock, and he will be released at the same hour June 11, providing he violates none of the rules of the jail. Aside from having two of the best cells in the jail, Nos. 66 and 68, and having them furnished out nicely at his own expense, and being permitted to have his food prepared under the direction of Manager Bennett of the Arlington Hotel, Mr. Chapman will be treated just the same as though he were an ordinary prisoner. His two cells are in the south wing of the jail. One nicely upholstered chair, two plain chairs with leather bottoms, one washing stand, one table, a chiffonier with a large mirror, and a carpet compose the furnishings. Mr. Chapman will have plenty of fresh air, and will be permitted to see visitors daily between the hours of 10 and 2, at which time the freedom of the court, in common with the other prisoners, will be allowed him. After 2 and before 10, however, he can see no one, not even his lawyers or near relatives.

Mr. Chapman was accompanied to the jail from Marshal Wilson's office at the Court House by Broker John W. McCartney, former Judge Dittenhoefer, and Judge Wilson. A crowd of people had assembled at the Court House anxiously waiting a glimpse of the prisoner, who led the way into the District Marshal's office, followed by a crowd of newspaper men and his attorney.

"I have nothing to say now for publication," Mr. Chapman said, "but during my confinement I may write something which will put this matter in a proper light."

"No application for pardon has been filed nor will Executive clemency be asked," said Judge Dittenhoefer, who was standing near by.

"Would you be willing to apologize to the Senate Committee if you could be pardoned?" some one in the crowd asked Mr. Chapman.

"Apologize?" spoke up the broker, for the first time showing a little irritation. "What have I to apologize for? I did what I thought to be my duty. I did as my lawyers advised, and that's all there is about it. I have been sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine for an alleged offense, and here I go."

At the entrance to the jail was a photographer with his camera anxious for a snapshot. One of Mr. Chapman's friends advised him to turn his back on the camera, but he did not. He stood on the jail steps and permitted himself to be "snapped."

Warden Leonard greeted Mr. Chapman as he entered, and the party were directed into the Warden's private office, where they remained several minutes. Mr. Chapman's name, age, occupation, color, &c., were entered on the blotter. The Warden led the way to Mr. Chapman's cell, followed by the lawyers and a coterie of newspaper men. Only the lawyers, however, were admitted. The party remained with Mr. Chapman ten or fifteen minutes and then left him. The iron grating was swung outward, Warden Leonard turned the key, and Mr. Chapman's brief term of imprisonment began.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar reported from the Judiciary Committee in favor of taking no action on the Chapman resolution, as Chapman had made no application for pardon. Without debate the report was adopted.

Havemeyer's Trial Postponed for a Week.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The trial of Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, the recalcitrant sugar witnesses, which was set for to-day before Justice Bradley of Criminal Court No. 2, was postponed until Tuesday of next week at the request of counsel for the defence. Justice Bradley, in granting the continuance asked for, set the case peremptorily for a week from to-morrow. Neither Mr. Havemeyer nor Mr. Searles was in court to-day.

GAVE BONDHOLDERS' NAMES.

The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company Litigation Will Go On.

COLUMBUS, O., May 17.—The Central Trust Company of New York has filed an affidavit, giving the names of the bondholders in the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, which has been in the hands of a receiver since last Christmas. The trust company refused to disclose the names of the bondholders, and Judge Badger postponed further proceedings in the case until this had been done, refusing to hear a motion to discharge the receiver and foreclose the mortgage of the bondholders. The motion will now be heard next week. About a half million dollars' worth of bonds are held by New York residents. The affidavit says John Jacob Astor holds $11,000 of stock; the Astor estate, $307,000, and John H. Davis & Co. of 10 Wall street, $111,000.

An effort is being made to reorganize the company, but 40 per cent. of the bondholders refuse to consent to a reduction in interest from 6 to 5 per cent. The stockholders say that they have raised enough money by assessment to pay the floating debt and to give a reorganized company capital upon which to work. The company failed for about $1,500,000, but has much valuable property. The present indications are that the property will be sold.

BROWN HAD PAINT AND NERVE.

A Paterson Barber Streaks the Trees and Poles on a Broadway Block.

PATERSON, N. J., May 17.—A few days ago Joseph Robinson, a "New York tonsorial artist," as his cards read, came here and rented a place on Broadway in a residence part of the city. To-day he displayed the customary striped poles at his door; then he took two cans of paint, one of red and the other black, and, beginning with the telegraph pole on one corner, he transformed every telegraph pole and tree in the block into a barber pole, without any interference except at the residence of Dr. Terriberry. The doctor refused to lend his aid to Brown's advertising scheme.

Commercial Travellers Give a Smoker.

An informal smoker and reception to the railroad and steamship representatives was given last night by the Commercial Travellers' Club at the club rooms, 113 West Thirty-eighth street. Representatives of nearly all of the principal transportation lines of this city were present, and a number of them made brief speeches. The city authorities were represented by Job Hedges, secretary to Mayor Strong. Late in the evening Henry E. Dixie, Pete Dailey, and others entertained the guests, and a supper was served. About 200 guests were present.

Entertained by Gen. J. H. Wilson.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 17.—Gen. James H. Wilson this evening entertained Col. Sumner and other officers of the United States troops, who reached here this afternoon on their march to Washington. They will leave in the morning, having come here to-day from Philadelphia.

Who opened that bottle of HIRES Rootbeer?

The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound the old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.

HIRES Rootbeer

is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Success in life depends largely on Dress. This is not mere advertising talk, but a fact. We study to dress men well, at low cost, keeping "well made" as a watchword to lead us on to success.

$8.50

Have you seen our 3 and 4 button Sack choviot business suits? Latest kinds in make and cloths.

Don't forget, we are selling the entire stock of the Evening Post Shoe Store at one-half off former prices. Sale at our Broadway store only.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men.
THREE STORES { 279 Broadway, Near Chambers; 47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich; 211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
Shoes, Hats and Furnishings

FOUR POLICE CAPTAINS MOVED.

Sheehan Sent Among Kingsbridge Goats—Shake Up Due to "Police Reasons."

"Police reasons," the stereotyped pronunciamento which has been invariably handed out at Police Headquarters under the new régime in similar cases, was announced by Chief Conlin as the cause for the transfer of four Police Captains yesterday. The men transferred were: Capt. Maximilian F. Schmittberger, from the West Thirty-seventh street station to the West Forty-seventh street station; Capt. Michael Sheehan, from the West Forty-seventh street station to Kingsbridge station; Capt. John J. Donohue, from Kingsbridge station to the West 152d street station, and Captain William F. Kirschner, from the West 152d street station to the West Thirty-seventh street station.

It is thought in Mulberry street that every one of the Captains, except Sheehan, was moved to a better berth. In Sheehan's case, it is supposed that his having had the friendship of former Commissioner Roosevelt and being placed on trial at the instance of Police Commissioner Parker for allowing alleged policy shops to flourish in his precinct may have had something to do with his transfer. Treadway and Steddle, the negroes who were witnesses against Sheehan, were charged with perjury afterward and the first was convicted and sent to State prison. The evidence against Sheehan was so weak that the defence rested their case after all the evidence had been presented, relying on its frailty for a dismissal of the charges. No decision has been rendered as yet. Kingsbridge is known as the "goat district," and is the place