CROKER IS INVESTIGATING

FOR A WAY TO SET TAMMANY RIGHT ON ANTI-TRUST LINES.

The General Talk Is That if There Are Goats Among the Sheep the Wilderness Yawns for Them—Chief Will Get Right to Work—Likely to Be National Committeeman.

Richard Croker spent yesterday gathering information in regard to the political situation inside Tammany Hall, in order to begin the work of straightening out what tangles exist in the organization. Mr. Croker would not tell whether he had formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mayor Van Wyck and the other men in the organization holding city office who have also held Ice Trust stock. He stood by his statement made on Saturday that if Mayor Van Wyck or any other official of the city was guilty he should be removed from office and punished. Mr. Croker said that he was investigating and that he wouldn't have anything to say until he had finished his investigation. This statement recalled the fact that in 1899 on his return from Europe Mr. Croker announced that he was going to investigate the action of the Municipal Assembly in holding up bond issues and promised that the Tammany organization would punish the men who were responsible for the snarl. Vice-Chairman John T. Oakley of the Council, was the slated candidate for Sheriff then and had received congratulations from his friends. Mr. Oakley did not get the nomination. It was given to William F. Grell. Mr. Oakley's friends have said that the change in the Tammany plans was not due to his connection with the bond snarl but was on account of the need of a German candidate on the Tammany ticket. Others believe that Mr. Croker withheld the nomination because Mr. Oakley was mixed up in the bond tangle. It was said yesterday that Mayor Van Wyck, if Mr. Croker became offended at his connection with the Ice Trust, might find himself in the fall of 1901 without the nomination for a Justiceship of the Supreme Court, which he is said to desire. The Mayor was on the City Court bench when he was nominated for his present office. He enjoyed the life of a Judge more than he has enjoyed being Mayor.

Mr. Croker is going to Tammany Hall this week to sit in the chair in which John Kelly used to sit, behind the desk that used to be John Kelly's. He does not know when he will go to the Hall. Possibly it will be to-day. It is more likely, however, to be to-morrow. John F. Carroll is expected to be at Tammany Hall to-day as usual, between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock. Mr. Carroll did not go to the Democratic Club yesterday. It is not his custom to visit the club on Sundays when he is living at his country home in Far Rockaway, but some of the members of the organization who don't like Mr. Carroll declared that his absence yesterday meant that there really existed the coolness between him and Mr. Croker which they hope exists. Mr. Carroll's friends said that, on the other hand, his absence from the club meant that he and Mr. Croker understood each other so thoroughly that there was no necessity of his altering his custom. Mr. Carroll's friends also said that he was perfectly willing that Mr. Croker should learn how Tammany had been managed during his absence from other lips than his. The men who said this declared that, in view of the attacks which have been made on Mr. Carroll, that gentleman was anxious that Mr. Croker should hear on what they were based and the reasons for them in full before any extended defense was made. Mr. Carroll's admirers, of whom there are a great many, declare that he is confident that Mr. Croker will not find anything in the record of the last six months on which to censure Mr. Carroll. Mr. Croker would not say anything about the matter yesterday.

All the Tammany statesmen agree that Mr. Croker is very much put out over the ice scandal. The men who are to run the campaign realize that the Tammany spellbinders will not be in a position to get very eloquent over the great anti-trust issue. Mr. Croker has said that he believes that trusts are the greatest danger that menaces the nation. Last fall he gave out an interview in which he said that President McKinley was owned by the trusts, and that unless folks watched out, the monsters would gobble up the entire nation. He attacked the gas companies in the winter of 1898-99, and said that there should be a municipal gas plant. The Tammany Executive Committee passed resolutions demanding legislative action which would permit the city to build gas works. The corporations now engaged in the manufacture of gas were denounced as trusts which squeezed the very life out of the people. When Mr. Croker first became interested in the Auto-Truck Company he was careful to explain that while the company expected to do all the trucking in the city, the truckmen who had horses needn't fear, for their business would be bought at fair prices. He said, too, that the drivers of trucks needn't fear, for they would be employed by his company. On Saturday Mr. Croker said he thought that anti-trust and anti-imperialism would be the great issues of the campaign this fall.

In view of these facts it was declared by all yesterday that Mr. Croker would have to make an example of some one "to convince people that Tammany is against trusts." Every one guessed who would be sacrificed. Mr. Caroll's name was mentioned by his enemies. Mayor Van Wyck's name was mentioned by the men who don't like him. The books of the American Ice Company show that Mr. Croker holds 1,500 shares of stock, but his name was not mentioned. But it was predicted that some one would be punished severely and publicly in order that Tammany might howl against trusts during the campaign this fall.

One of Mr. Croker's callers yesterday morning was John B. McDonald, the Rapid Transit subway contractor. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Tammany Finance Committee, of which Mr. Croker is the chairman. On March 25 a circular was issued in the Ninth Assembly district calling on the Democrats to vote at the primaries for the ticket bearing the name of Mr. Croker's private secretary, Thomas F. Smith, because the jobs on the tunnel work were to be divided up by Mr. McDonald among the Assembly districts, and Mr. Smith and his friends could get those allotted to the Ninth, while John C. Sheehan could not. Mr. McDonald was angered by this circular and said that politics would cut no ice in the digging of the tunnel. Yesterday he and Mr. Croker had a long talk about rapid transit. Mr. Croker said afterward that he was much pleased with the outlook.

Police Commissioner Sexton, President O'Brien of the Board of Education, Sergeant-at-Arms James Oliver of the Democratic National Committee, Congressman Sulzer, Congressman Levy and ex-Congressman J. W. Kerr of Pennsylvania were among the callers on Mr. Croker yesterday. So was Mayor Van Wyck, who was in excellent spirits and didn't act at all like a man who had been taken to task, as some of his enemies said he had. Mr. Croker said that he felt as well as he ever had felt and that he was glad to be back in New York again. He was willing to talk on almost any subject for publication except on politics.

"What do you think of Mr. Hill as a candidate for Vice-President?" he was asked.

"I don't know anything about that," said Mr. Croker. "I'll leave that for the convention to decide. I'm not making Vice-Presidents. That's for the convention to do."

"Mr. Murphy's name has been suggested," said a reporter.

"He's a good man," said Mr. Croker. "He's a very good man. But it's for all the Democrats to say."

"It has been said that you are to be a member of the National Committee," was said.

"I'm in the hands of my friends," said Mr. Croker. "The boys seem to want me."

"Are you going to be a member of the Committee on Resolutions?" was asked.

"I don't know where they'll put me," replied Mr. Croker. "That's for the delegates to say."

Mr. Croker has changed his plans about going to the convention. Instead of going in a special car attached to one of the sections of the Tammany special over the Central on Sunday, he will go with ex-Senator Murphy and three or four others on the Pennsylvania, leaving this city on Saturday.

Last evening Mr. Croker drove with Police Commissioner Sexton and Andrew Freedman to Claremont, returning to the club at 9 o'clock.

Gardiner to Run for Senator in the Twenty-seventh District.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 24.—E. Watson Gardiner will be nominated by petition as the Independent candidate for Senator in the Twenty-seventh district, as the necessary 1,000 signatures of voters has been obtained. More than twelve hundred signatures have been obtained in Amsterdam. Petitions are still being circulated through the district, which includes Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton and Schoharie counties. Some of the leading Democrats intimate that they will indorse Gardiner. The Democrats have not yet called their convention. The *Morning Sentinel*, a Democratic organ, urges the indorsement of Gardiner.

Matters of Interest Concerning Horses are more fully and ably treated in THE SUN'S news columns than in any other medium. Advertising thus becomes more valuable in THE SUN for obvious reasons. Remember this.—*Ade.*

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Indications That He Will Have Hanna's Support for U. S. Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Just before starting for his home in Cleveland, Senator Hanna made a call upon State Senator Magee of Pittsburg, and remained in conference with him for more than an hour. Senator Hanna asked Magee how many Republicans went into the caucus for United States Senator at Harrisburg last January; how the vote stood, and the names of the Senators and members of the House who went into that caucus and then refused to vote for the candidate of the caucus.

National Chairman Hanna asked Magee if he believed there would be a repetition of that action next January when the Legislature convenes for the election of a Senator, and the Ohio Senator clearly manifested his surprise when Magee flippantly informed him he thought there would be.

Senator Hanna, after hearing all the facts in the case, told Magee that the spontaneous and so decidedly marked demonstration for Senator Quay on the part of delegates and people to the National Convention from every State in the Union, and the unity of the Pennsylvania delegation in supporting Senator Quay was a revelation to him, and that he desired to say to Senator Magee, so that he could communicate it to those who after taking part in a Republican caucus refused to be bound by its action, that the Administration desired party regularity; that the National Committee would put its seal of condemnation upon all such proceedings as that which characterized the caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature last winter.

Senator Hanna especially warned Senator Magee against entering into "Fusion" schemes for the election of "Insurgent" members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as he feared it might not only lose a Republican Senator, but might result in the defeat of probably four or five Republican Congressmen in the State.

"From this time forth during the next four years regularity of party usage will prevail with the Republicans of Pennsylvania, as Senator Hanna's parting injunction to Magee was: "There must be no sulking in Pennsylvania during this campaign."

HARRISBURG, June 23.—Matthew Stanley Quay's friends and supporters are entirely satisfied with the results of the Republican National Convention. The ovation given Col. Quay at Wednesday's session, when for several minutes the great audience cheered and cheered the sturdy leader of his party in this State, is likely to trouble the anti-Quay men during the rest of the campaign. Men everywhere regard the demonstration in favor of Col. Quay as a remarkable personal triumph, especially in view of the fact that he is not now holding any office. With National Chairman Hanna and other strong men manœuvring against the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, it required something more than bluff to win out. Col. Quay realized that popular sentiment was behind the Roosevelt movement and he directed this sentiment in a practical way to the accomplishment of his own purposes.

Anti-Quay leaders in this State have admitted since the convention adjourned that Quay got more out of it than any other person who took part in it. They privately agree that he recovered all the ground he had lost through the rejection of Gov. Stone's certificate at Washington and the most astute of the anti-Quay leaders fear that his remarkable success in the convention will have the effect of destroying all their carefully prepared plans for the defeat of candidates for the Legislature favorable to him. He is vastly stronger as a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate since the convention and his friends do not doubt for a minute that he will win at the next session of the Legislature.

TWO TAILS TO BRYAN'S KITE.

Does the Colonel Still Believe That Two Running Mates Are Better Than One?

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.—W. J. Bryan has received hundreds of letters inquiring whether or not he wants two tails to his kite or will insist on one, but Bryan remains mute on this subject. In Nebraska the belief is general that Bryan desires two tails, similar to 1896. An authority on that subject says:

"In his book reviewing the last Presidential campaign, written shortly after its close, Bryan, referring to the unprecedented anomaly of a Presidential ticket with two candidates for the Vice-Presidency, says:

"'Looking back over the campaign, I am now convinced that under the conditions then existing two Vice-Presidential candidates were better than one, and that, notwithstanding the embarrassment at the time, the silver cause made a better showing than it would have done if Mr. Sewall had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Watson or Mr. Watson in favor of Mr. Sewall.'

"This qualified indorsement of the two-tailed system prompts the question, Does Mr. Bryan want two running mates again in the campaign of 1900? Reading his statement critically, it refers only to the conditions as they existed four years ago, and would be applicable to-day only in case the present conditions are substantially similar. In what respect, then, are the conditions in 1900 different from those in 1896 so far as the fusion candidate for the Presidency is concerned?

"Mr. Bryan is already the duly nominated candidate of the Populist party, and the Populists, in spite of his protest, have gone on and linked to him a candidate for the Vice-Presidency who does not subscribe to the Democratic creed. The forces to whom Mr. Bryan must look for support, however, are to all intents and purposes the same as four years ago. They consist of a conglomeration of antagonistic elements, organized loosely under three different party names, each of them insistent upon voting for men only who conform entirely to their version of the popular demand on all the public issues.

"So far Mr. Bryan seems to be the only man at home on all fusion tickets, while to force a Democrat for Vice-President on the Populists or a Populist on the Democrats seems to threaten as great dissension now as it did four years ago. Would not the withdrawal of Mr. Towne in favor of the choice of the Kansas City Convention excite as much objection among the Populists as would the suppression of Tom Watson in 1896? And would not the indorsement of Mr. Towne by the Kansas City Convention alienate as many Democrats as would have been driven away by the substitution of Watson for Sewall in the last campaign?

"Taking into consideration all these circumstances, then, is it not fair to assume that the same reasoning that led Mr. Bryan to the conclusion that two Vice-Presidential candidates were better than one in 1896 holds good with reference to the nominations for 1900, and that Mr. Bryan's personal view of the situation favors another contest with himself at the head of a two-tailed ticket?"

DADY BOOMING WOODRUFF.

He Thinks Roosevelt Should Resign the Governorship.

Chairman Walter B. Atterbury of the Kings County Republican Committee, Naval Officer Robert Sharkey, Commissioner of Records George E. Waldo and several other politicians had a conference with Chairman Michael J. Dady of the County Executive Committee in the latter's house, at 218 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Col. Dady said afterward that it had been determined to have a meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday or Wednesday night, when formal action would be taken toward starting the campaign in Brooklyn.

Col. Dady said last evening that the sentiment of the Republicans of Kings county was for Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff for Governor, though the organization had no candidate. He believed that Roosevelt should resign as Governor so that he could devote all his time to the campaign. "I know Woodruff would make a good Governor," said Col. Dady in conclusion.

A reception will be tendered to Mr. Woodruff at the Union League Club to-morrow night. He and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will make addresses.

EASTERN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Republicans Think of Renting the Old Academy of Design.

Joseph H. Manley, the Maine member of the Republican National Committee, and Frederick S. Gibbs, the committeeman from this State, are looking around the city for a suitable building in which to establish the Eastern headquarters of the committee. One of the places which they have examined is the old Academy of Design, at the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The building is vacant now. It is possible that the entire structure may be rented by the committee.

COWBOYS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Kansas Republican State Committee to Organize Them into Roosevelt Clubs.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24.—The Republican State Committee announced to-day that all the bands of cowboys on the western Kansas plains will be organized into Roosevelt Republican clubs. This element of voters, it is said, will be solid for the Republican ticket because of Roosevelt's nomination.

A big cowboy round-up is planned for southwestern Kansas when the famous Gillet Cowboy Band will furnish the music, travelling by special train from Dickinson county.

ROOSEVELT FOR GREENE.

A SUNDAY MESSAGE RECEIVED BY SENATOR PLATT.

Mr. Platt Was Thinking of Luther Little or Howard Carroll for President of the County Committee—Decision Reserved Pending the Conference of Local Leaders on Tuesday.

Senator Platt is gaining in bodily strength every day. Yesterday he left his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and visited his friends in the corridors downstairs. In the afternoon he had a long drive. At 5 o'clock he was in the parlor of his apartment when he received a card reading:

> AMOS M. KNAPP,
> Representing Gov. Roosevelt.

Mr. Knapp is the confidential messenger of the Governor. He had just come from Oyster Bay. He came up and handed a letter to Senator Platt from Gov. Roosevelt. The Senator ripped it open, read its contents, bowed to Mr. Knapp and said:

"Will you kindly convey my compliments and thanks to the Governor?"

The Governor's letter to Senator Platt referred to Gen. Francis Vinton Greene. Moreover, the Governor's letter suggested to Senator Platt the advisability of not changing the programme to make Gen. Greene President of the New York County Committee. Gov. Roosevelt wrote of Gen. Greene in the highest terms. Senator Platt seemed to be pleased with Gov. Roosevelt's letter. While at no time, either during the Philadelphia Convention or since, has Senator Platt had anything unkind to say of Gen. Greene, he nevertheless, in personal conversation, has said that Gen. Greene possibly was a little forward in giving advice and suggestions at Philadelphia. Senator Platt recognizes, he said, the great qualities of Gen. Greene, but he insisted yesterday that Gen. Greene had no authority and that it was lacking in good political taste for him to attempt to advise Gov. Roosevelt on a matter which promised to be one of the greatest points in the Governor's career, and that, too, without consultation with Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Chairman Odell and the others who are supposed to be in charge of the Republican party of the State of New York. Senator Platt said yesterday that Gen. Greene was a new and worthy man in politics but that it was unpleasant to remember that Gen. Greene on his first appearance on the political stage should have attempted to thwart the demand of the party for the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt for Vice-President.

"He'll learn better after a while," said Senator Platt. "He's a good fellow, he's a straightforward and upright man, and it seems that his experience in Philadelphia will be of some profit to himself in the future."

As a matter of fact, after Senator Platt received the letter from Gov. Roosevelt late yesterday afternoon the Tioga chieftain was more pleasantly inclined toward Gen. Greene. Still, Senator Platt has called together the influential members of the Republican party to meet him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday night to discuss the availability of Gen. Greene. Senator Platt said that while he desired to respect the Governor's wishes, he nevertheless, had two others under consideration for Mr. Quigg's successor as President of the New York County Committee. Nevertheless, the situation would be gone over carefully and no hasty action would be taken. The two names that he had under consideration were those of Luther B. Little and Gen. Howard Carroll. Senator Platt said he did not believe that Gen. Carroll's business interests would permit him to take the place. He spoke highly of Mr. Little and said that he and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee would discuss to-day the advisability of making Mr. Little the President of the County Committee. Mr. Little was formerly one of the political writers of the *New York Times*. He has attended most of the Republican National Conventions since 1880. After the death of John C. Reid, he was made chief of the literary bureau of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Platt said of him yesterday:

"Mr. Little is absolutely loyal. He is gentlemanly in all his ways. He is rather retiring, but he is always forceful. He is not a man to push himself to the front. He makes a good speech, and he is a clever political writer. He is the personal friend and confidant of Chairman Odell, and I am glad to number him as one of my friends. He would make an excellent President of the New York County Committee. He is careful, thoughtful, always courteous, and, beyond all else, always discreet. Moreover, he is worthy of any promotion that the Republican party of the State of New York can give to him. No one can say what will be the result of the conference of the Republican leaders of New York county on Tuesday night. Nevertheless, nothing too good can be said of Mr. Little."

Gen. Greene was not in town yesterday.

The Hon. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. He is to visit Gov. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay this morning. Gov. Roosevelt is to leave for Oklahoma City on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr Payne is going to urge a more extended trip than the Governor had contemplated. Mr. Payne comes fresh from Philadelphia, where he has had a long talk with Senator Hanna. This campaign is to be a fight, and a determined one, and Gov. Roosevelt is going to be one of its most picturesque figures. It is understood that President McKinley will remain at his home in Canton during the greater part of the campaign just as he did in the campaign in 1896.

BRYAN'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

He Will Make Speeches in the Larger Cities and Do the Rest on His Front Porch.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.— Mr. Bryan's family, minus Mr. Bryan, arrived home to-day from their Wisconsin fishing trip. Mr. Bryan stayed over in Chicago another day to consult with some Eastern Democrats, who wired that they desired to meet him. The general outlines of Mr. Bryan's campaign have been agreed upon. He will receive the Committee of Notification at his home here and will remain here during the greater part of the campaign. He will receive all delegations of Democrats who desire to call upon him, and he will make no campaign tour of the country from the rear platform of a train or otherwise. He will, however, from time to time during the campaign visit the larger cities of the country and deliver speeches, which will be used as campaign documents. He has been deluged with requests for speeches, but if he has his way about it he will speak only in New York, Philadelphia, and the larger cities of the Middle and middle Western States.

This decision was arrived at by Mr. Bryan weeks ago and was not due to any suggestions by Chairman Jones, although it accords with his opinion as well as with the advice of personal friends who feared the effect upon his health of a repetition of his labors of four years ago. It is expected that he will deliver an address in Chicago on Labor Day, which will be significant because of the conditions that have existed for months in labor circles there. In other respects Mr. Bryan's campaign will resemble that made famous by President McKinley four years ago. His front porch has been enlarged to twice its ordinary area.

Mr. Bryan expects, however, to pay his attention to the doubtful States during the closing month of the campaign if the occasion demands it. To his personal friends here he makes no secret of his belief that his election this year is a certainty. As they put it, he made his personal canvass four years ago because the people did not know him and it was necessary for him to personally appear to refute some of the stories told about him. Since then he believes they have become better acquainted with him and his beliefs, and that no campaign alarms can arrange the conservative element against him solidly.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Plan to Humiliate Chairman Jones at the State Democratic Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a State ticket and select delegates-at-large to the Kansas City Convention will meet in this city on Tuesday. The State officers will be nominated without a contest as the candidates were selected by primary elections. Attorney-General Jeff Davis carried every county in the State for Governor. It is conceded that Senators James K. Jones and James H. Berry, ex-Gov. J. P. Clarke and Attorney-General Jeff Davis will be selected delegates-at-large.

The contest of the convention will be over National Committeeman. Congressman T. C. McRae, the present member of the committee from this State, will be a candidate again. He is being backed by Senators Jones and Berry and the balance of the Arkansas delegation in Congress. Ex-Gov. James P. Clarke is also a candidate, and is a favorite among the delegates and politicians already on the ground. Senator Jones is taking great interest in the contest. He construes Clarke's candidacy as a personal matter. If successful it would prove a source of great embarrassment to him in national politics.

Clarke opposed Senator Jones for reelection to the Senate four years ago, and is already an avowed candidate to succeed him two years hence. The present contest for National Committeeman is really a test as to which is the stronger man with the people. Every indication points to Clarke's election. A strong sentiment prevails among the delegates already here to instruct for David B. Hill of New York for Vice-President.

SUNDAY REFORM AT CONEY ISLAND.

It Comes Suddenly and Causes a Rumor That Mr. Croker Had a Hand in It.

Police Captain Samuel Hardy, under inspiration from Manhattan, it is said, decided yesterday that Coney Island needed reforming. He ordered his men to enforce the Sunday law to the letter, and they did so to an extent that created consternation among the concert hall proprietors, dive keepers, fakirs and gamblers. The alleged shows, known as the "Wild Man," the "Headless Man and Woman," the "Wild Girl," the "Human Snake Eater" and the "Two-Headed Lady," were closed; also the so-called "beauty shows" which have flourished along the Bowery and the walks leading to it.

The fish pond and cane game men were suppressed, and every game of chance, no matter how small or simple, was stopped. Even the shooting galleries and "knock-the-babies-down" places, which have been looked upon as innocent, were overwhelmed by the reform wave. In the concert halls the performances were tamer than usual, and in the Raines law hotels the regulation sandwiches were on exhibition. In the afternoon the Chief of Police with the Police Commissioners of Cincinnati visited the island under the guidance of Police Inspector Campbell of Brooklyn.

The changed condition of affairs at Coney Island was spoken of at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn last evening, and some of the police officials were inclined to attribute it to the return of Richard Croker from Europe. Deputy Chief of Police P. H. McLaughlin when asked about the change smiled and said: "Since I have been in command of the department in Brooklyn I have endeavored to do police duty, and I will continue to do so."

President York of the Police Board was one of those who had a talk with Richard Croker at the Democratic Club on Saturday night. Yesterday morning there was a report that he had met Commissioner Sexton at the Criminal Court building and that the two had talked privately together. This rumor became interesting when the news reached the city several hours later that Coney Island was undergoing a general cleaning up and that concert halls and dancing pavilions were being raided or closed.

Mr. York said last night that he had not had a conference with Commissioner Sexton or with any other member of the Police Board yesterday. He also said that he had not been at the Criminal Court building. Of the report that he intends to resign from the Police Board because of differences with his colleagues and Chief Devery over police affairs and especially Coney Island police affairs he would say nothing.

"Not even about the cleaning up of Coney Island resorts?" was asked.

"I will not talk about police business tonight."

IRISH SOCIETIES OBJECT

To the Deportation of Fitzharris and Mullett—Sympathy With Boers.

The United Irish Societies at their meeting in O'Connor Hall, Forty-eighth street and Third avenue, last night passed resolutions of sympathy to be presented to the delegates from the Transvaal when they sail for home this week. These societies also passed resolutions in reference to the deportation of Mullett and Fitzharris, implicated in the Phœnix Park murders. After recounting the facts of the deportation of the two Irishmen the resolutions reviewed the history of the United States and England with regard to the reception of prisoners charged with political murders, instancing the acclaim with which England received Orsini among others. Finally the resolution said:

"We see in this act of the present Administration an abject and slavish surrender of one of the vital principles running through our entire history, and which has made our country stand out as a refuge and asylum for the politically oppressed."

The resolutions said that it was evident that the present Administration was totally governed by England and English influences, although England had ever been the bitter and relentless foe of this nation. "A crisis of the affairs of the nation is upon us," the resolution said, "and the Administration is drawing this country as an ally of England into the ruin which is about to overwhelm England."

SON SLASHES FATHER'S THROAT.

Had Sided With His Mother in a Family Quarrel—Seems Proud of His Deed.

William Doyle, 25 years old, went to the home of Patrick Moran at 525 East Sixteenth street, late last night, and said he wanted to see his father, Larry Doyle, who boarded with the Morans. Young Doyle lived with his mother, who separated from his father several months ago at 243 Madison street. The father and son talked in the sitting room of the Moran home for a short time in the presence of the Morans. Then William Doyle turned to Moran and said: "I want to talk to my father privately for a few minutes. Would you and your wife mind going out?"

The Morans went into their bedroom. At 11:30 o'clock Mrs. Moran had occasion to go to the kitchen. As she passed through the sitting room she saw William Doyle in the act of drawing a razor across his father's throat.

Mrs. Moran set up a great outcry and a Bridge policeman, who was at his home two blocks away, came up and arrested young Doyle and sent for an ambulance for his father. It was said at Bellevue Hospital, where Larry Doyle was taken, that he had little chance for recovery.

Young Doyle was taken to the West Twenty-second street station and locked up. He had nothing to say, but gave the police the idea that he had done something to be proud of.

KILLED BY A MADMAN.

Breaks Into a House and Swings an Axe With Fatal Effect—His Suicide.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 24.—James Fitzsimmons, aged 68, was murdered this morning, his wife and daughter probably injured fatally and Joseph E. Drake, a neighbor, beaten and cut by Charles Mefford, a young plasterer, who then committed suicide. Mefford became suddenly insane on Saturday night and left home in a naked condition. Search was maintained all night, but nothing was heard of the man until 5 o'clock this morning, when he broke into the Home for Aged Women and assaulted E. R. Andrews, the janitor. Andrews managed to pacify the man momentarily, notified police by telephone and aroused Dr. Drake. Mefford stayed in Andrews's room long enough to put on a suit of clothes, and as her an from the building he seized an axe. Crossing the street he jumped through a bedroom window of the Fitzsimmons home. He attacked the family with terrible result. Dr. Drake pursued the man, but his revolver failed to act and he was struck down under the axe. Mefford ran from the building pursued by the police, and after running a mile shot himself twice, dying in the street.

Mefford never had any trouble with the Fitzsimmons family.

TRAMP STEAMER IN A BAD WAY.

Arrived With an 18 Degrees List—Listed 30 Degrees the Other Way in Port.

NORFOLK, Va., June 24.—The British tramp steamship Sandfield, which lies in this port to-night, came near turning turtle at sea and going to the bottom with all aboard. She sailed from Pensacola for Greenock with a cargo of timber. Struck by a storm off Hatteras, she took a list to starboard and lost part of her deck load. She made this port with a list of 18 degrees. A survey was called, and while this was being held by Capts. Charles J. Hargreaves and William Lauder, the ship keeled over to port with a list of 30 degrees. Fortunately she was alongside the dock, and as she listed toward the pier her masts struck the latter and kept her from lying down in thirty feet of water. She is in danger, and the crew had to come ashore. The surveyors found that the water in the engine room tank had leaked into the bilges and caused the ship to lose her balance. They recommended that one tank be filled after the deck load is taken off. They believe the ship will then right herself.

The accident is the queerest that ever happened hereabouts.

RAN DOWN A FISHING SCHOONER.

Steamship Hamilton Sinks the W. W. Kerr Off Atlantic City—Crew Saved.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 24.—The crew of the fishing schooner W. W. Kerr, Capt. Redmond of New York, was landed this morning at Old Point Comfort by the Old Dominion Steamship Hamilton on the way from New York to Newport News. In a dense fog at 11 o'clock last night about eighteen miles southeast of Atlantic City the Hamilton collided with the fishing schooner, which sank almost immediately. The steamer's crew put out in boats and succeeded in rescuing Capt. Redmond and his seven men, notwithstanding the fog. The schooner's crew lost all of their effects.

Capt. Redmond and his men are now at the Chamberlin, but will leave to-morrow morning for New York.

CUPID WITHAM WITH 'EM.

PROMOTER OF BANKS AND COTTON MILLS AND MARRIAGES.

Annual Excursion of His Cashiers and Other Proper Young Men—Some Have Their Brides Along and if the Others Get Home Single Mr. Witham Will Be Disappointed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 24.—It was supposed that this life had in reserve no more surprises for Asbury Park in the way of conventions, conferences and excursions. For years back people here have been familiar with pretty much all the organized "ologists," "isms," "leagues" and "legions" that the universal American passion for getting into regalias and resolving about things has developed. All the standard crank aggregations and a surprising variety of isolated and sporadic crankeries had taken mass-meeting form here time and again. And then there was always Founder Bradley to supply an episode in case of any casual hiatus. So it was reasonably supposed that Asbury Parkers were beyond surprise, at least in the matter of excursions and excursionists.

But Georgia had not been fully heard from it seems. The Witham banks excursionists have not only surprised but intensely interested even the most case-hardened resident on all the line of Founder Bradley's beaches. It is not that it is a banker's excursion and convention. Such things are as commonplace in Asbury as closed-reefed bathing costumes. The surprising thing about the Witham banking excursion is that it has so many charming accessories. Incidentally, for instance, it is a mass bridal tour combine. Incidentally, also, it is equipped with a bewilderingly beautiful assortment of possible brides-to-be, and a solid phalanx of fine-looking young bankers of assured future, and all reaching the very acme of connubial eligibility. Besides this there is Chief Banker W. S. Witham himself, who is at the head of the entire combination and is openly and avowedly a believer in early matrimony, and the quicker the better. In order that the excursion should not be delayed or hampered or embarrassed in any way by the sudden matrimonial accidents which would seem to be inevitable from such a combination, the excursion has its own travelling clergyman, who is ready to perform the marriage service at a moment's notice. If the emergency arises he can tie the knot either on the excursion's special train going at forty miles an hour, or while you wait at a ten-minutes-for-refreshment station. *Semper paratus* is his motto just as "Tote Fair" is the motto of the Witham banks.

The excursionists are staying at the Laurel and Victoria hotels while they are here, and there are 104 of them. The cashiers of the thirty-two banks in Georgia of which William H. Witham is President and the superintendents of the nine Georgia cotton mills of which he is the builder are all present. Five of the cashiers and their brides are on their wedding tour. When the bachelor bankers are not talking about "discounts," "time deposits" and "overdrafts" they are discussing other marriages that are yet to come. Over the entire excursion there is the combined rustle of Cupid's wings and matured and unmatured "paper." In the intervals between the discussions of the banking laws and Clearing House regulations the band plays the wedding march.

So Asbury Park is roused from its indifference in the matter of excursions and is interested at the very outset of the season of 1900 as it has not been interested before. It only regrets that the bankers and the brides and, above all, the "sponsors" are not going to stay all summer instead of leaving on Tuesday morning for New York, as they now propose to do.

There are eight of these "sponsors"—Georgia girls, all of them but one, and when you see her you do not wonder that Mr. Witham sent all the way to Indiana to get her. Mr. Witham himself picked out the sponsors. He has every right to be proud of the way he did the job and he admits that he is. It is not quite clear what all the duties of the eight sponsors are, but one of them is to hand checks to deserving young bankers—checks properly made out, you can bet your last dollar on that, and all duly payable to the bankers who get them. Mr. Witham signs them himself and Mr. Witham's name on a check is good for nobody knows how many hundred thousand dollars. He gives the checks—or rather he has one of those bewildering sponsors give them to young bankers who have made specially fine records in their banks. That is the way he has of encouraging his young men. He has his own way, too, of encouraging his sponsors. He called one of them to him yesterday afternoon.

"Now, Miss Blank," said Mr. Witham, "I want you to catch one of these young cashiers before we get back home."

"I am trying my best to do it, Mr. Witham," said the sponsor with gentle humility.

"Well, you don't succeed very well," Mr. Witham. "Do it and I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you a bank, that's what I'll do. Oh, pshaw! I'll do better than that. You catch a cashier and I'll give you a bank and throw in a cotton mill for good measure."

"Yes," he continued after the sponsor had departed with a glint of fixed resolve in her eye, "yes, I believe in encouraging marriages. It's a good thing for young men. One object of these excursions is to broaden and develop our young men. We only began it last year. We went to Hot Springs, Ga. This year we are up here. Next year we are going to San Francisco.

"We don't have conventions on these excursions. Convention means a gathering of persons of different interests for purposes of discussion. A conference is a gathering of people who have the same interests—a gathering to determine a line of policy, to discuss questions that have arisen or may arise in the conduct of our business. We had our conference here Saturday. Our young bankers think up knotty questions to solve for each other. It is part of our system that our bank employees learn all points of the banking business. In the big city banks they put a fellow at one desk—say, foreign exchange—and keep him there for years and years and he never learns anything else. Now, there is not a man in any one of our banks who can't take any desk in it. That's why our cashiers can all go away and know that things are going on just as well as if they were at home.

"We don't permit—we require—that every employee in our banks take two weeks' vacation every year. Furthermore, we require that our cashiers either attend the Georgia State Bankers Convention or else go with us on this excursion and take part in the conference. We pay his expenses to the State Bankers' Convention, and if he chooses to go on the excursion the amount he would get to go to the State convention is allowed him and he pays the difference himself. In addition to this we require our employees to study banking, literature and be examined in it from time to time. The State Examiner and our own private examiner make the rounds of all our banks and checks them up. Then I visit them myself quarterly.

"I was born at La Grange, Ga., and went to New York in 1868. I began with the firm of B. H. Hill & Co., Eleventh street and Broadway at a salary of $4 a week. I remained with them twenty years without a break. Then twelve years ago I went to Jackson, Ga., and started a bank with $25,000 capital, for I had saved up $100,000 during my twenty years in New York. No, not on a salary of $4 a week. I did better than that after a while. Then I started other banks and so kept on at the rate of rather better than two a year until there are now thirty-two of them scattered all over the State. They pay dividends of all the way from 8 to 40 per cent.

"They and the nine cotton mills I have started all represent Northern capital. We have never yet had a note that we did not meet before maturity and it is easy to get capital. I got over $200,000 in New York within a few days. Every employee of ours has got to be a stockholder in his bank. We require that. If he is handling $1,000 of my money or somebody else's there is 50 cents or a dollar or more of his own in it, too. We want everybody interested.

"We always take a number of invited guests on our excursions. Yes, and we have our clergyman with us, too. Not a mere Reverend, oh, no. Nothing short of a D. D. will do us. We have him with us now, the Rev. Dr. Heidt, D. D. We have religious services on our special train. It is something like a big family party, and we manage to have a good time and make the trip profitable in an educational way as well. When we go to New York on Tuesday our cashiers will meet personally all their New York correspondents. Then on Wednesday they will go to the Clearing House and see how things are done there.

"I have preached the branch-bank system when others have scouted it, but now I observe that many of the big banks are going into it, extending their branches in all directions. But ours is not a branch-bank system. In that system the sickness of the mother bank or of any one of them is the sickness of all. Our banks are every one of them independent. Each stands on its own bottom. I happen to be President of all of them, that is all. Our motto is:

> Tote fair,
> With Both Friend and Foe
> Oft Your Own Little Rights Forego.
> It Pays.

This motto appears on the cover of the programme and itinerary of the excursion, which is a cheerful and jocular as well as a handsome little document. It accounts for every day and nearly every hour of the excursionists' time from the start at Atlanta on Monday, June 18, to the finish in this city on Thursday, June 28, and it closes with this direction and benediction:

"Go where you please, do as you please, but please to do right. Selah."

CLUMP-CLAW AND FOUR-EYES.

Some Phases of Life as Seen in One of the Tanks at the Aquarium.

In one of the tanks of the gallery tier on the salt water side at the Aquarium show is a "four-eyed" fish; this fish being so-called on account of two spots on its body, one on either side near the tail, which look like eyes and which, with its two real eyes, give it the appearance of being four-eyed. Four-eyes is about four inches long, and shaped like a water melon seed, it swims on edge and moves with lightning-like rapidity. It is, withal, a very pretty little fish. Most of the four-eyed fishes seen here come from Bermuda, but this particular one came from Gravesend Bay.

In the same tank with four-eyes there is a little clump-claw crab, less than an inch in length. How it got there nobody knows, but it is not unusual for strange creatures to find their way into the tanks in one way and another. This little clump-claw, then perhaps as big as the sharpened tip of a pencil lead, was probable thrown into the tank at some time with the food for four-eyes. Now it makes its home under the edge of an overhanging rock that is bedded in the gravel on the bottom of the tank. The gravel in the tank is of a dark brown color, due to its being covered with a minute form of mar