POLICE RATINGS TURN UP,

BUT FULL, NOT RATING, COUNTED FOR PROMOTION, MR. YORK ADMITS.

Ex-Chief Devery Produces the Missing Records—Says Sergt. Nally, Who Wasn't Promoted, "Shook the Clothes Off Every One in His Precinct"—Abell and Sexton Testify.

The missing records of police sergeants who were applicants for promotion when the last batch of captains was made turned up yesterday at the hearing before the State Civil Service Commission, which is investigating the method in which the efficiency and capability ratings were reached. The records that had been reported to be lost were brought into court by Deputy Police Commissioner Devery, who was the Chief of Police when the promotions were made, and he turned them over to the Commissioners, who at once put them in evidence. All of the reports of the commanding officers that were made in October, 1899, were in the lot and the big ex-Chief took pains to say that he was opposed to the promotion of Sergt. Nally, whose low rating in the papers sent to the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the board was the cause of the present investigation.

Deputy Police Commissioner York, who was the President of the board when the promotions were made, was the first witness called. He told the Commissioners about the long struggle that went on between the Chief and the board over the power to make recommendations for advancement, and of the final victory of the board. He said that while this controversy was tying up the promotions the white report slips of the commanding officers on the applicants for promotion lay on his desk, but that he did not look at them. Then they disappeared, and he never knew what became of them.

Mr. York said that in almost all the cases the commanding officer would report that their sergeants were "excellent" in everything, and that such reports were of no value. Then he was asked if the personal knowledge of the men possessed by the members of the board did not count in making up their ratings for the Civil Service Commission.

"Certainly," said Mr. York.

"Counted rather than the men's records as they were sent in by the officers, did it not?" said Commissioner Kraft.

"Yes," said Mr. York.

"Three men might have the same record and yet one might be rated 'excellent,' one 'fair' and one 'poor'?"

"Of course," said Mr. York. "Now you'll say that the politics of a man ought not to count, but I say that, other things being equal, it ought to count."

"Explain the case of Nally," said Mr. Ordway.

"Nally was rejected by the Roosevelt board," said Mr. York. "The record of Nally will stand the test. We know."

Mr. York said that the record of Brown, who was rated as "fair," was correct. Some of the questions that Mr. Ordway asked made Mr. York angry.

"I want to tell you right now that you can't impute any dishonorable methods to me," he said. "There is nothing for me to hide. You cannot make anything by going on in that direction. I am not responsible for what the Police Headquarters Committee on Rumors may say."

Mr. York said that he would corroborate the testimony of Mr. Sexton, who said that he and York got five captains each and that Hess and Abell got one apiece.

"And we all wanted more, too," he said. "The man who doesn't give his choice to his party, other things being equal, has no right to be in it. Sexton is a Democrat and so am I; Abell is a Republican."

Mr. York said that he thought the civil service system unsatisfactory in its results.

"The head of the force ought to have full power to make the appointments and should bear the full responsibility," he said, "or else promotion should be for seniority alone."

When ex-commissioner Abell took the stand he declared that he would have selected all of the sixteen captains if he had had the power to do so, but not having it he had tried to get his colleagues to select men who would "be useful and capable as well as ornamental." He said that he knew the names of the men who were appointed, but he did not know their politics. He held that the recommendation of the Chief was necessary before the board could make any promotions, but he was overruled in this. When his contention was overthrown he recommended that the Civil Service Commission be asked to make the ratings and to take the whole responsibility for the promotions. He was asked how it happened that he and Hess got only one captain each, while Sexton and York got five each.

"It must have been considered an implied understanding," said Mr. Abell. "As a matter of fact we got three. It was not discussed as to whether they were Democrats or Republicans. We were a non-partisan board."

"You mean a bi-partisan board?" suggested Mr. Ordway.

"No, a non-partisan board," said Mr. Abell. "The Mayor might have named a man from each of four parties had he wanted to. There was some talk about my not being a Republican when I was appointed."

Mr. Abell named several men whose promotion he favored. He said that the politics of the men made no difference; that it was the duty of the board to select good men and that if they were Republicans it was all right, and that it was equally all right if they were Democrats.

Then he was asked from what records the certificates sent to the Civil Service Commission were made up.

"From the pink and yellow slips and from such reports as were received from time to time by us individually and collectively from many sources," was the answer. "What I knew was an unrecorded record as long as I was a member of the Police Board. We got our information from various sources."

Deputy Commissioner Devery was the first witness in the afternoon. He knew just what he wanted to say and he gave his testimony without many questions being put to him.

"I remember receiving the blanks from the Civil Service commission and I sent them out to the precinct commanders in order to get their reports," he said. "This was in October of 1899. I received the blanks back and they were all piled up in my room. I looked at several of them, and then I think that they went upstairs to the President's room. They remained there some time, for the blanks were a controversy over whether I or the board had the power to recommend. I insisted that no promotions could be made unless I recommended them. After that had lasted some time it was settled in a way I don't remember. I said that the Board was to do the recommending. Then these papers came back to my office. They may have been sent back to the President, but I don't know about that. I put them in the vault and they have been there ever since. I've brought them here, and here they are."

The batch of papers was brought forward and placed in the hands of the Commission. Mr. Devery pulled one blank out of his pocket.

"I thought that I'd bring this one along myself," he said. "These blanks were for my use in making up my points as to who should be advanced. I intended to use the blanks and my personal knowledge and other things pertaining to police matters in making up my mind. I didn't look the blanks over. If I had I would have made Lieut. Stephenson make some reference on the rear on that gentleman Nally.

"You wouldn't have ordered him not to, would you?" asked Mr. Ordway.

"No," said the ex-Chief. "I have said what I heard, and I would have to have made this report. I don't think the blank was considered. The Commissioners didn't confer with me about it. I may have dropped in once when Nally's name was up. I don't think that the reports of the commanding officers on both sides of a captain might not know all about a man and his powers and his abilities. Then, in three fifths of every case a captain would favor his sergeant. He might want to get rid of Nally."

Take the Nally case for instance. Nally was in the seventh and he was a sergeant of the captain. The captain's report said he had Nally named as sergeant, and that he's away laying on his death bed and this man takes advantage of him. He can't be sent for now and asked, that he lay information that this man Nally was virtually shaking the clothes off every one in his precinct and asked me to have him transferred. I sent for Nally and I told him that if his captain got well I would put him out of his business. Fortunately for the gentleman the captain died."

Mr. Devery said that he could not remember about Sergt. Brown, save that he had the Seventh precinct, which was an "easy precinct" and that there was no sergeant in the Department who was too competent to manage it. The Chief said that when it was decided that he was to have nothing to do with the rating of the applicants for advancement he put the whole matter out of his mind, and did not pay any more attention to it. He said that for a great many months he did not go "upstairs." Then Commissioner Pound began to ask some questions about the Nally matter.

"What did you mean when you said that a man was 'shaking the clothes off the people?'" he asked.

"The man who said that is dead," said Devery.

"Well, what did you understand by it?"

"That he was not a fit man to be in charge," said the Chief.

"You don't mean that it is to be taken literally?"

"It's to be taken as a fact. And without reference to any one particular case it means taking him and stripping him and taking all his property and anything that you can get for something that you haven't done."

In answer to the questions of the Commissioners, Devery said that the reports of the captains were in his judgment of very little value and that in all cases he would use his own judgment.

Sergt. John Norris, who has a medal presented to him by Moses Schiff for bravery in capturing a thief, was called to bring out the fact that no note of this was made on the report of the Police Commissioners to the Civil Service Commissioners. After he had testified, Devery asked him who the man was that he had captured. Norris said that it was a burglar.

"He was a little man wasn't he?" asked the Deputy Commissioner. Norris is a six-footer.

"No he was a big man," was his answer.

"He was deaf and dumb, wasn't he?" said Devery.

"He was dumb," said Norris. "I don't know whether he was deaf or not. He had arranged with his pal to shoot me if he could get me into a side street."

"That's just a face-simile case," said the Deputy Commissioner. "He don't deserve nothing."

Sergt. Donovan had a medal given to him in 1887 for stopping a runaway in 1885. The honorable mention that he received at the time of the exploit was on the records, but the medal was not. It was explained that Commissioner Murray had 200 bronze medals made, and that they were distributed among the men who had received honorable mentions, but that no record of them was kept.

Secretary George McAneney of the Civil Service Reform Association gave the details of a conversation he had with Commissioner Sexton in the Democratic Club on the day after the promotions were made. In this conversation Mr. Sexton said that as the political organization that he represented in the board was the dominant factor in winning the election all of the Commissioners agreed that it was entitled to the lion's share of the new captains. In this same conversation Mr. Sexton also remarked that when the board came into power it found that 70 per cent. of the captains were Republicans.

Then the commission adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Just after it had done this Sergt. Nally came in and asked to go on the stand to deny that Mr. Devery had said about him. Nally said that there was no truth in the charges, and that he had never heard of them before except in the vaguest way. President Collier told him that if he would be on hand next week he would have an opportunity to clear himself on the record.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

A Varied Exhibition at the American Art Galleries Prior to Sale.

All of the galleries of the American Art Association are required to display the furniture and other objects of household use or adornment which have formed that stock of H. B. Herts & Sons of 242 Fifth avenue, who, on account of their intended removal have placed the entire stock with the Art association for disposal at absolute sale, beginning on Monday of next week. The goods are now on free exhibition at the galleries. The display includes furniture of many styles and of various periods, some of it antique and some modern, many clocks and mirrors, bric-a-brac of different countries, old silver and ivories, and numerous old tapestries.

Among the notable things in the exhibition is a Louis XVI. *suite de salon* of five pieces upholstered in old Aubusson tapestry illustrating Æsop's fables. There is another of three pieces covered with cream brocade and forming when the pieces are placed together a *chaise longue*. One of the interesting objects in metal work is an antique clock in brass gilt, a replica of the Augsburg clock of Jeremias Metsker, made in 1564, now in the Berlin Museum. Another replica is in the Metropolitan Museum. The ornamentation, most carefully worked out in chiselling, includes a representation of a hunting scene, besides much other elaboration.

There is too much in the galleries for detailed description. Among the things noticed are a Sheraton sideboard with serpentine front of more than usual attraction, a Renaissance sideboard in Flemish oak, a Colonial secretaire and bookcase of mahogany with brass inlay, once the property of Gen. U. S. Grant, a carved rock crystal made into a perfume bottle in the form of a piper, an old oak mantel with carved female figures, of the time of Louis XIII., two old Nuremburg tankards of carved ivory, silver mounted, a Louis XVI. *suite de salon* in Aubusson tapestry representing "Love's Pastimes," from the Paris Exposition; a Flemish tapestry of the seventeenth century representing "Atalanta's Race," and another picturing some conception of "Antony and Cleopatra," a tall Empire clock and a pair of standing candelabra in ormolu and bronze with dolphin heads, a lion's head and an eagle with spread wings in the scheme of ornamentation, a pair of old Imari tea jars which the catalogue has mistaken for Chinese productions, a massive Dutch jardiniere that is very odd in build and decoration, Colonial sideboards, cabinets with metal panels inset, some old silver pieces of never failing attraction and several colored engravings.

FAMILY TIE UNDER THE RED LIGHTS.

Even a Magistrate Puzzled What to Do in a Revolting Case From Eldridge Street.

A story of life in the Red Light district more revolting than most of those told in the Essex Market police court was heard there yesterday by Magistrate Mayo when Jacob Goldstein of 155 Forsyth street accused his son David, who is married and lives at 107 Forsyth street, of enticing his sister Sarah from home for immoral purposes and inducing her to live with a man at 227 Eldridge street.

At the father's request Detectives O'Neil and Curran of the Eldridge street station went to the Eldridge street house Thursday night and arrested the girl and Samuel Cohen of 1 Second street, who was in a room with her, and also Barney Snyder, with whom the father says she lives. They also took away David Goldstein's five-year-old daughter, who was in the room with Cohen and the girl.

In the police court yesterday the father declared that he did not want to prosecute, but only wanted his daughter to live at home.

"Why," said the girl, "my father says I am only 17, but I am 23 years old. I admit that I am leading an immoral life, but my father knows it. The reason he had me arrested is because I would not turn over my earnings to him."

"I do not know who to believe," said the Magistrate. "There is no evidence to hold anybody here and I will have to discharge you all. I think you are all a bad lot."

Agent Barclay of the Gerry society was instructed before surrendering the five-year-old girl to investigate if the parents were fit to have the custody of her.

TRIED TO MAKE A CALL AT 4 A. M.

Young Woman Begged Harry to Go Home, but He Wouldn't—Then Cops Got Him.

A well-dressed young man was found by a policeman about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the vestibule of a brownstone house in Hicks street near Joralemon, Brooklyn, ringing the bell and demanding admission, although two young women poked their heads out of the window and tried to persuade him to go home. One of them, according to the policeman, said: "It's too late for you to be out, Harry, so home like a good boy. You know we will be glad to see you any time to-morrow."

Harry, however, wouldn't go home and became so boisterous that the policeman had to arrest him. It took the help of two other policemen to land him in the station. The prisoner said he was Harry E. Blackman of 225 Livingston street.

Two young women, presumably those who had unsuccessfully tried to divert him home, had escaped by his side when he was arraigned in the morning in the Adams street court. At first he refused to plead guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct, explaining that he was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment and called at the Hicks street house "on very impartial business." Thereupon he and some of the women friends moved him and "just to please them," as he told the Court, he pleaded guilty. Magistrate Steers suspended sentence.

To Move Lincoln's Body.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—The trustees of the Lincoln Monument expect within a few days to remove the body of Lincoln from the temporary vault to the new monument. There will be no formal ceremonies. Only State officers and representatives of the press have been invited to be present. It is probable that the casket will be opened.

POLICE CAPTAINS WARNED.

AN OPEN POOLROOM MEANS BOUNCE OR MOVE, MURPHY TELLS THEM.

Order to Keep the Rooms Closed Goes, and It's "Up to Them" to Enforce It—The Colonel Hears of the Pool Clearing House—Protests He's in Earnest About Law Enforcement.

Police Commissioner Murphy, stirred by the reports that the poolrooms intend to open up for business, had all of the inspectors and captains in Manhattan and The Bronx before him yesterday morning and told them that if he found a poolroom open in any precinct he would put on trial the captain and inspector concerned, break them both if possible, and if he didn't have enough evidence for that, would transfer them to the furthest end of the city.

The captains didn't look very pleased after the interview. They began to arrive at headquarters early in the morning in response to an order which Col. Murphy issued on Thursday night, and resplendent in full uniforms brightened up the hallways of the old building in Mulberry street. Some of the captains who have been shifted a few times wore a worried look and none appeared at ease. At 11 o'clock they all crowded into Col. Murphy's office. Their interview with the Commissioner lasted for about ten minutes. When they came out one captain said:

"The main guy says the town must close up and puts it up to us. If he finds a poolroom open he says he'll break us. This is gettin' to be a tough graft."

"I received information," said the Commissioner to the reporters, "that the word had been passed around for the poolrooms and gambling houses to open their doors. The newspapers said so too; so did other people. I sent a man whom I rely on to find out if that was so. He couldn't find out.

"He did learn though, that there was a clearing house for poolrooms on Park Row. One poolroom man has five lofts. He meet his men there every morning, receives reports and decides which loft will open that day. Then the tip is passed around to the customers.

"I looked over the reports of the captains this morning, but there wasn't anything in them to show that the poolrooms were open. I told them to-day that if I found a poolroom I would put the captain in that precinct on trial, and do my best to break him. The inspectors were told the same thing. The inspectors will be held equally responsible with the captains. The inspector of the district in which the poolroom is located will have to go on trial, too, and the same effort will be made to break him as the captain. If I can't get sufficient evidence to break them, I will give the next best thing—I'll transfer both to the furthest end of the city.

"The captains and inspectors were told plainly that the law must be enforced, and any captain or inspector who doesn't enforce it will be held accountable. I let them know that I have means of knowing if the law is not enforced. I also sent word to the heads of the other boroughs to give the same instructions to their men."

Col. Murphy was asked if there was any truth in the rumors that the district leaders had importuned him in behalf of the gamblers to let up in his fight on them.

"Not a word of truth in it," he replied, warmly, "they would know better than ask me anything like that.

"Have you anything to say on the Committee of Fifteen report?" he was asked.

"I have no right to criticise the statement of these citizens. Anyway there was nothing in the report, so there is nothing to criticise."

Col. Murphy said that Capt. Flood's rule of the Tenderloin so far was satisfactory. "If he doesn't do right he will be treated the same as the rest. He can't give an excuse that he didn't know, for he's had the experience. But Capt. Flood's got a level head, and he knows his business."

WILL PROSECUTE FOUR CAPTAINS.

District Attorney Decides to Take Their Cases Into a Police Court.

Having got the Patrick case out of the way and the General Sessions calendars clear of big cases for the time being, the District Attorney's office will begin police court proceedings next week against four police captains, Albertson, Westervelt, Donohue and Thomas.

The accused men will be called before Magistrate Cornell by summons and charged with wilful neglect to close illegal resorts, which is a misdemeanor.

If held in police court the cases will naturally proceed to Special Sessions for trial, unless the defendants move for a transfer to General Sessions. In case of conviction of a misdemeanor the District Attorney's office has not yet learned whether any of the laws governing the Police Department would require the "breaking" of the captains. Sentence may be fine or imprisonment or both. Imprisonment might solve the question as to whether a convicted captain should be "broken" or not, if that matter is optional with Commissioner Murphy, the District Attorney's office thinks. It is believed there that the retention in office of a captain who was a jailbird would rouse great public clamor.

At the time of the raids in their precincts Westervelt was in command at the Church street station, Donohue at the West Forty-seventh street station, Albertson at the Mercer street station and Thomas at the Tenderloin station.

FIREMEN WANT TO BE COPS.

Col. Murphy Seeking Advice on Request for Brass Buttons and an Engineer's Flea.

The firemen of Brooklyn employed by the Police Department petitioned Commissioner Murphy yesterday to make them members of the uniformed force. A committee of elevated engineers asked him to make some arrangement whereby an engineer wouldn't be held a prisoner in the police station every time a person was run over and killed on the elevated. Col. Murphy asked Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion on both points.

MARRIED AT A FAIR.

Frank Cordts and Miss Basse Win a Bedroom Suite and $250.

Frank Cordts, 23 years old, of 308 Garden street, Hoboken, and Miss Meta Annie Basse, 18 years old, of the same address, were married at the fair of Jersey City Lodge No. 211, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at Elks' Hall, York and Henderson streets, Jersey City, Thursday night. They thus won a complete bedroom suite presented by Henry Cordts, the bridegroom's father, and Mayor Arthur L. Steele, and $250 presented by Mr. Cordts. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Gottlieb Andreae.

Johnston Steamship Line to Go to Galveston.

BOSTON, April 12.—It is reported in steamship circles that the Johnston Line is to withdraw from this port and, with the arrival of its next steamship here, suspend its service between London and Boston. The fact that the steamship Heathmore, the last arrival on the line, left without cargo for Galveston to load, occasioned some surprise. The vessel brought in a large cargo, but went away empty.

Remember a fifty cent bottle of Scott's Emulsion given in proper quantities will last a baby fifty days; a child six or seven, thirty days; and a child of ten or twelve, twenty days.

It's a very economical medicine.

If the child is sickly, without appetite, it will nourish and bridge it over until it can take its usual food.

For delicate children without any real disease, it can be used with splendid results.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

WHERE CONSTITUTION WILL RACE.

Will Not Meet Independence and Columbia Off Sandy Hook or on the Sound.

There have been many rumors that the Constitution, Columbia and Independence would meet in races off Sandy Hook or on the Sound. Another report said that a commodore of a large yacht club on the Sound had offered a cup for a race between these three yachts and that Messrs. W. B. Duncan, Jr., E. D. Morgan and Thomas W. Lawson had been notified and asked if they would enter their yachts.

If Mr. Duncan would bring the Constitution to these waters almost all the clubs here would be willing to put up cups for races, but he has declared that the Constitution will be kept at Newport during the summer because that would be near to the Herreshoffs' works in case of an accident, and because he was going to live at Newport on account of being able to get into deep water so easily. The only races that the Constitution will take part in in these waters will be those of the New York Yacht Club on June 29 and 25. After that the yacht will be kept busy off Newport, where the New York Yacht Club has arranged a series of races and the Newport Yacht Racing Association will have some contests in which all three yachts can enter. The Commodore who offered this cup, it was said, would make his announcement after the three yachtsmen had been heard from. Mr. Duncan yesterday said that he had heard nothing of such an offer.

Mr. Duncan said that he did not know when the Constitution would be launched, but thought Herreshoff would announce the date soon. "Perhaps, though," Mr. Duncan further said, "she can be put overboard without notice."

The work of fitting out the Columbia is progressing rapidly at City Island. She is anchored off Hawkins's yard and is being rigged as speedily as possible. It will not take long to have her in racing trim and then the yacht, in charge of Capt. Barr, will proceed to Bristol and for the rest of the season will be in the hands of ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan.

It is said that the Constitution is so far advanced that she should be ready for a trial about ten days after she is launched, and from that time until the races against the Shamrock begin, she will be tried with the Columbia as often as possible.

A Boston yachtsman, now in this city, in speaking of the Independence, said that Designer Crowninshield was not so confident that his yacht would beat the Constitution as other Boston men were. He is hopeful of success, however, but he fully appreciates just what he is up against. If he loses he will have gained lots of experience and will be ready for another trial some other time.

An order has been placed with the Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company for a set of hollow spars for the club topsail of the Constitution. They are to be made of spruce.

A New Cabin Launch for Frank Bement.

A contract for the construction of a cabin launch has been placed with the Gas Engine and Power Company by Frank Bement of Toms River, N. J., for use on Barnegat Bay and adjacent waters. The launch is to be 40 feet long, 10 foot beam, and 32 inches draught. There will be a fine roomy cabin fore and aft, with deck room on either side of these houses. Between the two the deck will be flush, and at the after end of the forward house a steering wheel will be fitted. There will also be a small galley. Following the after cabin a roomy cockpit is to be arranged. The machinery will consist of a twenty-five horse-power explosive type of engine, which will be placed amidships. A funnel will be placed over the engine room, so as to give the launch the appearance of a small steamer. This stack will act as a ventilator. The launch will be called Franeda, and will be ready for delivery about June 1.

Yachts to Be Sold for Benefit of South African War Widows' Fund.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 12. Lorne Currie, the yachtsman, who is building three boats from which one will be selected as challenger for the Seawanhaka cup, announces that the other two will be sold for the benefit of the South African War Widows' Fund.

ROWING.

Amendment to Change Name of Harlem Regatta Association Defeated.

A determined effort was made last night by the younger and more progressive oarsmen to change the name of the Harlem Regatta Association to the New York City Rowing Association. The matter came up for discussion at a special meeting at the Hotel Marlborough and although the vote showed a majority in favor of the change it was not enough to comply with the provision that requires an alteration in the constitution to be made by a two-thirds vote.

Fred Velmar, who represented the New York A. C., was the most persistent advocate of the present name. He was backed up by J. H. Abeel of the Nassaus. Speeches by George Hafer of the Lone Stars and James Pilkington of the Harlems convinced all except the old timers that the proposed change would benefit the organization, but the sentiment in favor of the old name was so strong that a rollcall showed only six votes in favor of the amendment and five against.

The other amendment brought up was to increase the membership of the Regatta Committee from five, with two officers, to one delegate from each club and the four officers. The amendment was carried unanimously.

Great Britain's Chess Team in the Match With America.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 12.—The committee of the British Chess Club to-night approved the following team to represent Great Britain in the forthcoming cable match with America: Blackburne, Mason, Lee, Mills, Ward, Jackson, Jacobs, Bellingham, Atkins and Mitchell, in the order named. The reserves will be Lawrence, Jones and Passmore. Blackburne is still doubtful whether he will play. If he does not, Lawrence will go into the team, Mason playing board 1, Lee, board 2, and so on.

Rifle Shooting.

The final competition for the Zabriske trophy was held at the ranges of the Seventy-first Regiment on Thursday night. Company D, which had a good lead from the two previous competitions, won with a score of 1,269. Company C made the highest score of the night and finished second, with 1268. Company K was third, with 1,266. The winning team was made up as follows: Lieut. E. J. Flack, Sergt. L. J. Gonrigues, Sergt. J. McDermott, Sergt. F. R. Potter and Privates F. Collier, D. H. Reed, J. M. Auch, M. Lenz, R. H. Leon and H. Rabing.

Pool.

Percy Gardner and Louis Casper met in the continuation of the pool championship tournament last night at the Knickerbocker A. C. It was fought out frame by frame, and with Casper within four balls of victory Gardner pulled up and finally won by safety play of the most remarkable kind. The score was: Gardner, 125; Casper, 123. Sixteen frames were played and neither man was successful in clearing the table.

Billiards.

In the continuation of the billiard tournament at the Metropolitan Academy last night Edwin O. Presby defeated Percy Rockwell. The score was 500 to 151. From start to finish Presby led, although he was not in his usual form. His average was 3 5-6, and his best runs, 94, 18 and 14. Rockwell's average was 2 2-63, and his high runs, 56, 11 and 10. The contest to-night will engage S. H. De Young and Louis A. Servatius, the Knickerbocker A. C. expert.

Baby Dies of Swallowing a Nail.

John Heintz, 18 months old, son of John C. Heintz, of Whitestone Landing, L. I., swallowed a wire nail last Tuesday. Dr. Ruger Folger was summoned and he held the child up by the heels and slapped its back vigorously. The nail, arrested in the child's throat and was removed, but the baby died on Thursday.

Two Coal Mines Shut Down.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 12.—The Delaware and Hudson Coal Company this afternoon shut down indefinitely the Boston and No. 2 mines at Pittston. One thousand men are thrown out of work. The officials give no reason.

NEARLY READY TO LAUNCH.

CONSTITUTION COULD GO OVERBOARD NEXT WEEK IF TIDE PERMITTED.

But Saturday, May 4, May Be the Day for Her First Plunge—Burnishing Tobin Bronze Plates—Radical Departure in Construction—Frames Run From Bow to Stern.

BRISTOL, April 12.—The most absorbing topic here and hereabouts is the probable launching date of the Cup defender Constitution, now nearing completion in the south shop at Herreshoff's. From one who saw the boat yesterday, THE SUN correspondent has learned the following facts concerning the methods and progress of construction, which have not hitherto been made public. It can be said at the outset that the yacht is so nearly completed that she could be launched next week if the tide would serve, but as there will not be another extra high tide until May 3, when the moon is full, it is quite certain that the boat will not go overboard this month. As May 3 comes on Friday, a day of the week when a launching is not to be thought of, it is figured that Saturday, May 4, will be the day selected for the maiden dip.

Most of the thick staging surrounding the boat has been taken down and yesterday the work of burnishing the Tobin bronze plating of the hull was begun. This work is being done by a new method devised by Capt. Nat Herreshoff, the designer. Two lines of temporary shafting have been set up close to the side of the boat, one low down near the keel and the other at the height of the rail of the yacht. On each of these shafts is a small pulley two feet wide on the face. Connecting these pulleys is a belt twenty-three inches wide, to the outer face of which is fastened emery cloth. The pulleys are revolved rapidly by steam power, and several workmen are employed in holding the belt against the side of the boat by means of broom handles passed through the belt, which is sufficiently slack to admit of the emery cloth on its surface being brought into contact with the curved surfaces from below the bilge to the sheer strake. By this novel method a strip of the bronze twenty-three inches wide from the top to the keel of the boat is polished in a very few moments so that it shines like a wedding ring.

Keeping ahead of the polishers is a gang of men with long files which have a handle like a jackplane. These men are trimming up the countersunk heads of the rivets which fasten the plates to the frames, and after the polishing belt has gone over the rivets it is difficult to see where they are, so fine is the workmanship.

The steering gear is being put in and all the plating is on except one length on the sheer strake on the starboard side.

The rudder is being built hanging in its place well down under the stern overhang. It is shaped like that of Columbia. The rudder will be hollow and will be built of a light framework of steel straps, plated with Tobin bronze. This framework is nearly completed. Riveters are still busy on the top strake of plates and on steel work in the interior of the boat, the inside of the hull being brilliantly lighted with electricity. The cabin floor is laid, but no other carpenter work has been done in the cabin. The cabin partitions are being built outside the yacht and will be taken apart and placed in position in the cabins as soon as the riveters leave the interior.

The utmost surprise is manifested at the radical departure from the usual methods of construction. Instead of the time-honored ribs or frames of steel, extending from keel to rail, all the frames extend from bow to stern and are riveted to heavy disks of steel cut to the shape of a cross section of the boat. These disks are placed eight feet apart inside the boat, and the greater portion of the middle of each is cut away, with the twofold purpose of saving weight and leaving the interior open from stem to stern. Perhaps no clearer explanation of this novel method of yachting construction can be given in words than to say that the hull of the boat is built on the same plan as the steel mast, which has steel bulbed angles extending through its entire length, with circular disks of steel as braces located a few feet apart. That it is an experiment cannot be denied, but Capt. Nat's experiments have a habit of being about right thing, because there is no guesswork about them, but plenty of the scientific calculation for which he is noted, and it is probable that the building of the Constitution will mark a new era in yachting construction.

End of the New York University Gymnastic Season.

The gymnastic season at New York University was brought to a close yesterday afternoon when the annual dual gymnastic contest between the freshmen and sophomores was held in the gymnasium at University Heights. The meet resulted in an easy victory for the freshmen. W. C. Belcher and E. Peck did the best work and scored the most points for the freshmen. Belcher won every one of the five events in which he competed. Summary:

Parallel Bars—Won by W. C. Belcher, '04; C. De Zafra, second, '04; J. Clements, '03, third.

Club Swinging—Won by G. P. Brandeis, '03; J. M. Bedwin, '03, second; A. E. Stevenson, '04, third.

Fence Vault—Won by C. H. Lane, '04, 5 feet 9 inches; A. L. Wilcox, '03, second; E. V. Anderson, '03, third.

High Jump—Won by A. L. Wilcox, '03; C. H. Lane, '04, second; J. Heizog, '03, and R. E. Sibenmann, '04, tied for third.

Horizontal Bar—Won by W. C. Belcher, '04; C. H. Lane, '04, second; J. N. Clements, '03, third.

Side Horse—Won by W. C. Belcher, '04; E. F. Peck, '04, second; W. Gill, '03, third.

Flying Rings—E. F. Peck, '04, and W. C. Belcher, '04, tied for first place; J. M. Bedwin, '03, third.

Tumbling—Won by W. C. Belcher, '04; C. H. Lane, '04, second; M. S. Weil, '03, third.

Final Score—1904, 30; 1903, 23.

Sergt. Petty Wins Benette Medal for Revolver Shooting.

Experts said last night that the Metropolitan Shooting Club's revolver tournament for the gold medal offered by Gastinne Renette of Paris, which after thirty-nine days of continuous shooting was completed at midnight on April 11 at Conlin's gallery, 513 Sixth avenue, will go on record as the closest match ever shot in this country, if not in the world. Police Sergeant W. E. Petty was the winner with a score of 179 at fifteen yards and 180 at twenty yards, making a grand total of 359 out of a possible 360. J. W. Christianson was second with 358, J. A. Dietz, Jr., was third with 356 and A. L. A. Himmelwright, fourth, 345. Dr. J. A. Hicks, fifth, 329, and J. C. Summers, sixth, 252.

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GOLF.

Proal Defeats Wilder for the Interscholastic Championship.

Much to the surprise of the golfers who competed in the interscholastic golf tournament during the past few days at the Oakland Golf Club links, the final round for the championship was handily won by Proal, by 3 up and 2 to play. The cards were:

Pierre A. Proal, Blake—
Out.....5 4 5 4 6 3 5 5—44
In.....4 4 5 3 7 5 4 *—33—77

Enos Wilder, Jr., St. Paul's—
Out.....5 3 4 3 7 7 4 6 4—43
In.....5 3 6 4 7 7 5 *—37—80

*Five holes not played.

The handicap was not played until afternoon. It was won by A. E. Jones, Cutler, who received the advantage of a handicap of twenty-five. His card was:

Out...5 3 7 4 5 7 5 5 7—51
In...6 4 6 4 5 7 5 3 7—55—106—25—81

The best gross score prize in the handicap was won by M. McBirney, St. Paul, who did the course. His card was:

Out.....4 4 5 5 5 6 4 5 3—42
In.....5 3 5 3 7 7 3 5 6—45—94

The team match was between Cutler and St. Paul School of Concord, N. H. Blake was short a man and therefore unable to compete. St. Paul won by 421 to 410. The summary of the day's play follows:

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net
A. E. Jones, Cutler	106	25	81
M. C. Hasell, Cutler	109	25	84
M. L. Cornell, Cutler	111	25	86
H. L. Downey, Cutler	111	25	86
M. McBirney, St. Paul	94	6	88
Newton Roe, Cutler	114	25	89
H. K. Hudson, Cutler	114	25	89
F. O. Reinhart, St. Paul	95	6	89
J. Sloan, Jr., Cutler	98	8	90
E. M. Daly, Cutler	98	8	90
J. B. Neathing, Hamilton	97	4	93
P. Fairchild, Cutler	104	10	94
R. C. Carroll, Cutler	106	6	100
L. Daly, Cutler	108	8	100
E. Wilder, Jr., St. Paul	106	2	104
R. Fowler Wilson, Lyon	127	12	115

MATCH TEAM.

ST. PAUL.		CUTLER.	
Reinhart	95	E. M. Daly	98
Willer	106	M. Daly	108
McBirney	94	Carroll	111
Medcalf	115	Fairchild	104
Total	410	Total	421

PRINCETON, April 12.—Capt. Chester Griswold of the Princeton University golf team to-night announced the make-up of the team, as follows: G. Cooke, A. Poole, Percy Pyne, 2d, D. E. Bonner, L. B. Garretson, H. C. Smith and J. W. Baker. The first match of the season will be played with the Baltusrol team to-morrow at Short Hills, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 12.—In a three-ball match this morning, thirty-six holes, Reed, the Atlantic City Country Club professional, beat G. Nichols by 2 up. This afternoon he again won from him by 3 up and 2 to play. G. Nichols beat Reed later by 1 up. An exceedingly big "gallery" watched the play.

Vardon Defeats Braid by 2 Up and 1 to Play.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 12.—Harry Vardon and J. Braid played a thirty-six hole match on the golf links at Eltham to-day. At the end of the first round Vardon was 2 up. The match ended in a victory for Vardon by 3 up and 1 to play.

BASEBALL.

The Brooklyns Shut Out the Norfolk Team—Other Games.

NORFOLK, April 12.—The Norfolks were shut out by the Brooklyns to-day in a well-played game. Kitson and Kennedy proved enigmas to the local sluggers, while the Brooklyns bunched their hits off Dannehower and Wolf. Joe Kelley again led his team with the stick, securing two singles and a home run. The score:

BROOKLYN	R	H	P.O.	A.	E.	NORFOLK	R	H	P.O.	A.	E.
Davis, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Mullen, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0	J. Smith, as	0	0	1	5	1
McCreery, cf	1	1	0	1	0	T. Gilligan, 1b	2	1	4	1	1
Kelly, 1b	3	3	2	3	1	Hoffman, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Daly, 2b	2	3	1	3	1	Gilligan, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, as	1	2	2	2	0	Marcy, 2b	0	1	0	5	1
Gaines, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	Nelson, c	0	0	2	0	0
McGuire, c	0	0	2	0	0