BIG DEMOCRATS IN ALBANY

HEARING ON BILL TO REGULATE PARTY GOVERNMENT.

It Is Senator McCarren's Bill and He Gives the Lie to a Speaker Who Said He Never Was Elected Honestly to the State Committee—Grady Opposes.

ALBANY, May 25.—With his face flushed Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Kings county Democratic leader, to-day called Henry A. Rubino, one of his political opponents from Brooklyn, a liar. The Senator didn't finish the word, managing to get out the first syllable when he checked himself and contented himself with saying: "You're not telling the truth."

Mr. Rubino was addressing the Senate Judiciary Committee on the bill of Senator McCarren providing for regulating the government of political parties.

The hearing brought to Albany Fingy Conners, but he did not grace the Capitol with his presence; John F. Carew of the committee on credentials that unseated Senator McCarren and his delegates; Mr. Carew's law partner, Thomas F. Magner, who told the committee that he represented the Kings county Democratic organization and "public opinion"; Arthur A. McLean, State committeeman from Newburgh, who is chairman of the committee that is to go through the State and disrupt the anti-Conners-Murphy committeemen; Judge J. D. Linn of Rochester, George W. Batten of Niagara, Henry S. Patten of Oneida, Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, W. M. Farley of Broome, P. J. O'Reilly of Utica, M. N. Kane, chairman of the Orange County Board of Supervisors; Col. Jacob H. Ten Eyck of Albany, George F. Ketchum, chairman of Orange County Democratic committee; J. E. Ward, G. R. Brewster, Henry Chadeney and W. P. Gregg of Orange, George H. Carley, county chairman of Otsego county; D. V. Murphy of Buffalo, State Committeeman Cameron of Warren, G. V. Van Valkenburgh of Greene, John P. O'Brien, county chairman of Oswego; ex-Mayor William B. Kirk of Syracuse, James C. McDonald, county chairman of Schenectady; Dennis Monyhan and A. D. Morgan of Herkimer, Henry A. Robino, James F. Judge and George Williams of Brooklyn and W. T. Briggs of Hamilton-Fulton. They were there in opposition to the bill.

Isaac M. Kapper, chairman of the law committee of the Kings county Democratic committee; Melvil Z. Haven of Syracuse, Col. William Gorham Rice of Albany, Charles F. Ratigan of Auburn and Frank K. Mott of Chautauqua were among the supporters of the bill.

Senator Grady said that if the bill went through Senator McCarren would upset things.

"I'll upset things before I get through," said Senator McCarren.

"That's all right, and I'll help you to upset some things; but while you are upsetting others I'll try to hold them together," said Senator Grady.

Senator Raines during the hearing indicated that he was in sympathy with the bill and ably assisted Senator McCarren by arguing with the speakers. The main opposition was that the bill would bring the judiciary into politics to too great an extent, and Mr. Ten Eyck of Albany said that two-thirds of the Judges in the State were Republicans.

"You don't want Republican Judges settling Democratic quarrels," he said.

Mr. Magner dealt with the constitutional feature of the bil, arguing that a political organization had a right to decide just as much as the Senate and the Assembly who were entitled to be members of a convention or of a committee. He said that there was no public sentiment behind the bill.

Mr. Carew said that there was no more public demand for this bill than for any of the other legislation that the Governor had recommended. He said the Governor should not pay attention to the sensational reports of the Democratic convention.

"The opponents of Senator McCarren came before the committee on credentials," said Mr. Carew, "with tons of evidence of the most astounding character of what had been done at the primaries in Brooklyn. The death records of the Board of Health regarding men who had been recorded as voting were produced. Certificates from wives showing that their husbands were abroad were produced, and yet these men were claimed to have voted."

Mr. Judge said that Senator McCarren's leadership was disrupting the Democratic party in Brooklyn and bringing the borough into the Republican column.

Mr. Ten Eyck said that both he and Senator McCarren had gone to the credentials committee at the last convention to gain admittance to the convention as delegates.

"Yes," said Senator McCarren, "and we both stayed out."

Although he said he did not think he received a fair deal at the hands of the credentials committee Mr. Ten Eyck thought the McCarren bill was a foolish one and shouldn't pass. He declared the convention had as much right to decide who should be entitled to seats as did the Senate and Assembly.

"But the Legislature wouldn't dare to throw men out for no cause," said Senator McCarren.

"Neither would a convention dare to do that," said Mr. Ten Eyck.

"That wouldn't make any difference with some men at the head of the Democratic party that I know," said Senator McCarren.

Mr. Ten Eyck asserted that the next Democratic State convention would undo what wrongs had been committed at the last convention.

Mr. Rubino charged that in several districts the McCarren delegates received 350 more votes than there were enrolled voters.

"How did you know they were McCarren delegates?" demanded Senator McCarren.

"Because we got so few of the delegates in such districts," answered Mr. Rubino. "You did not rebut it.

"You say this is a home rule measure," continued Mr. Rubino, "you who was never elected honestly to the State committee."

"You're a li——," said Senator McCarren, and, checking himself suddenly, he said that Mr. Rubino was not telling the truth.

Mr. Williams, who said that he was the chairman of the Anti-McCarren Society in Brooklyn, upbraided Senator McCarren and said that he was disrupting the Democratic party. He charged that the joker in the bill was the provision that would permit Mayor McClellan to name the McCarren inspectors for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Messrs. Bissell, O'Reilly and Kellogg deprecated the bringing of the Judges into politics, as they charged the McCarren bill would do.

Mr. Kapper, in explaining the necessity for the passage of the bill, related the doings at Buffalo and the New York city conventions. He called upon the Legislature to either nullify the primary law or else make it binding and effective on the party boss. He contended that a State committeeman should be secure in his position and not removable except on indictment or the commission of a crime. He said that the will of the people as expressed at the primaries was violated by such acts as occurred at the recent conventions.

Deputy Attorney-General Mott pleaded for the bill in the interest of fair play and said that it was desired by the decent Democrats of the State and the majority of the Democratic voters.

Senator McCarren defended his bill and disputed the assertion of Senator Grady that all that was necessary to carry a primary was to have the inspectors. He also claimed that every one of his delegates who were unseated at the recent convention had been legally elected and there was no fraud committed.

To Try Alderman Clifford Early in June.

William S. Clifford, the M. O. L. Alderman who was indicted for bribery in connection with the election of Recorder McAvoy by the Board of Aldermen, will be put on trial before Judge Malone of General Sessions in the first week in June.

CHARGE ILLEGAL VOTING HERE.

Independence League the Accuser in a Communication to State Senate.

ALBANY, May 25.—To-morrow the two Houses of the Legislature will get down to business and make an effort to dispose by this week of all matters recommended to the Legislature by Gov. Hughes. To-night Senator Fancher of Cattaraugus put in an appearance, and Mr. Wallace, the newly elected Senator from the Forty-seventh district, took his seat.

Lieut.-Gov. Chanler handed down a communication from the officers of the Independence League reciting that there was much corruption and illegal voting at elections, especially in New York city, and insisting that the Legislature should pass laws that would insure an honest ballot and a fair count. It was asserted that the recount trial disclosed that thousands of votes were fraudulently voted and counted in New York city and that the administration of Supt. Leary of the metropolitan elections district was nothing short of a farce. It was recited that one witness testified that a single person had voted 150 times on one election day and that repeating was common. It further was asserted that boys voted on the names of middle aged men and white men on the names of negroes, and vice versa.

Senator Grady was indignant that the communication should have been read, and insisted that never was so atrocious a libel uttered against the city of New York. He wanted the communication referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to that committee to subpœna the witness referred to, so that a test could be made of the sensational scandals which were being uttered from the same source. He pointed out that this witness could be punished for perjury if he gave such testimony before the Judiciary Committee without proof.

Senator Raines declared that those alleged crimes could be punished under the present law through Grand Jury investigations, and that that was where the communication should have been sent.

Finally at Senator Raines's suggestion the communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee without instructions. That will be the end of it.

In the Assembly Mr. Cuvillier managed to get his resolution taken up calling on the Governor to send his message to the Legislature on the anti-racetrack betting bills to the House at once. He moved its adoption, but it was tabled, Mr. Cuvillier being the only one to vote against tabling the resolution.

Mr. Cuvillier also introduced a bill appointing the Mayors of the cities and the presidents of the villages and boards of supervisors members of a commission to inquire into the condition of the unemployed together with members of the Legislature.

Wallace Gets Certificate of Election.

ALBANY, May 25.—Certain of the State officers having out of town engagements, an earlier session of the State Board of Canvassers than that first arranged was held in the Secretary of State's office this afternoon, and the certificate of election was voted to Senator-elect William C. Wallace of Niagara Falls, who takes the place made vacant by the death of the late Senator Franchot. The official majority for Wallace was 251, which was three more than was given him by the count sent out on election night. Secretary of State Whalen, Attorney-General Jackson, State Engineer and Surveyor Skene and State Treasurer Hauser were the members of the board who signed the returns.

MAE WOOD GETS BAIL.

Friends in Nebraska Said to Have Hired the Bond for Her.

Mae Catherine Wood got out of the Tombs yesterday on a $5,000 bond given by the American Surety Company and approved by Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court. Who secured the surety company was not to be learned, but it is said that some friends of hers in Nebraska got busy as soon as they realized that she had been sent to jail and either sent on the necessary security or got correspondents here to act for them.

She declined to discuss her plans, nor would her counsel of record, Joseph Day Lee, say anything. It is understood, however, that Mr. Lee considered the legal formalities of getting her out on bail to be his last work for her as counsel. He does not expect to appear to defend her should she be indicted on the charge of perjury in having sworn falsely that she was married to United States Senator Platt in November, 1901.

SENATOR COBB MAY STAND FIRM.

Receives Letters and Petitions Asking Him to Vote Against Racetrack Bills.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 25.—Since the calling of the special session of the Legislature petitions in opposition to the racetrack gambling bills have been circulated throughout Jefferson county and have been quite generally signed. The latter part of last week, when Senator Cobb was home, these petitions were forwarded to Albany and were received by him on his return this morning, with hundreds of personal letters requesting him to change his vote and vote in opposition to the bills. Some of his friends, who at first requested him to vote against the bills, refused to sign the petition, believing that he should not change his vote. It is expected that he will stand firm, although he admits that the vote will be adverse to the bills.

CHILDREN OFF THE STREET.

Gerry Society, After Paper and Gum Peddlers, Makes Some Arrests.

The Children's society started a crusade last night against very young boys selling papers and peddling gum and other merchandise on the streets late at night. At half past 11 seventeen arrests had been made on Broadway between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.

Most of the young peddlers had no licenses, which enabled the agents to use the license ordinance against them. The rest of the peddlers and the newsboys were taken in under the technical and far reaching "improper guardianship" provision.

Life Saving Station for Pelham Bay.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Reville for a life saving station to be built by the city in Pelham Bay north of Orchard Beach lane for the use of the Long Island Sound volunteer life saving crew stationed at this point, where the bathing grounds of Orchard Beach are also located.

Another Mad Murderer to Matteawan.

Frederick W. Mattheson, who has been in the Tombs since April 13, 1907, on the charge of having murdered his niece, Mrs. Amanda Hoffman of 798 East 135th street, was acquitted yesterday in the Supreme Court on the ground of insanity. Justice Goff sent him to Matteawan.

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CHAUVENET BURGUNDIES

VETO OF INSURANCE BILL

IT WOULD INCREASE THE PAY OF LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

The Governor Says It Would Permit Unwarrantable Outlays and Facilitate a Return to the Conditions of Past Years—No Compensating Restriction.

ALBANY, May 25.—Gov. Hughes to-night made public his reasons for vetoing the Assembly Insurance Committee bill, which would mean an increase in the compensation paid life insurance agents under the Hughes insurance code passed two years ago. In his memorandum the Governor says:

The principal purpose of this bill is to authorize insurance companies to increase their outlays for procuring new business. It is proposed that the amount available under the law for this purpose shall not be charged with the amounts expended for medical examinations and for inspection of proposed risks. This cannot be justified, as it would permit unwarrantable outlays and facilitate a return to the injurious conditions of past years.

The inadvisability of this change without some compensating restriction is recognized in the bill itself. For it proposes to limit first year commissions to 50 per cent. of the premium. This restriction, however, is illusory and not real. For the bill does not prevent the expenditure in other ways of the moneys which it makes available. It is not simply the rate of commissions in which the policyholders are interested, but the amount which is actually paid out under any form of compensation in the effort to obtain new business. The bill must, therefore, be regarded as authorizing, in addition to what is now allowed by law, the expenditure of an amount equal to the medical fees. And this I believe to be unwise.

The present law prohibits bonuses, prizes and additional compensation "based upon the volume of any new or renewed business or the aggregate of policies written or paid for." It is proposed to amend this by inserting an exception so that the clause will prohibit such bonuses and all increased compensation "based upon the volume of any new business or the aggregate of policies written or paid for, except increased or additional commissions or compensation on renewed business within the limitations set forth" in the section. The abuses which had arisen through the promise of bonuses and rewards of various sorts for obtaining a given amount of business made it advisable to impose the present restrictions. No sufficient reason appears for a change in this policy, and in any event the amendment could not be approved in the ambiguous form now proposed.

Nothing was more clearly revealed in the legislative investigation of insurance conditions than the losses which had been inflicted upon the policyholders by wastefulnes and extravagance in the rivalry to secure new business. Imposing totals of the amount of business written and of premium income were paraded before the public as evidence of successful management, regardless of the fact that while reasonable accessions are desirable the pressure for new business at exorbitant cost is a positive injury to the policyholders and makes serious inroads upon the gains and accumulations to which they are entitled. The true standards by which insurance management must be tested were obscured. Those who desired to conduct business upon an economical basis and with proper regard to the interests of the policyholders were driven by the stress of competition to outlays which they did not approve. It was apparent that while an increased public interest might enforce economies for a time there would be almost inevitably a recurrence of these conditions if the business were not placed under suitable restrictions.

Consequently restrictions were imposed with regard to the new business which might be written and the amount which could be expended in obtaining it. These limitations are in the interest of the companies themselves and of the large number of our people who depend upon prudence and conservative management for the protection of their homes. They should not be changed hastily or without adequate opportunity, with a proper range of experience for determining wherein any change may be advisable without paving the way for a repetition of abuses. The present bill cannot be regarded as a mere corrective amendment for the purpose of improving the law in a manner consistent with its purpose. It must be tested by what it will permit and not by what would actually be done under it by conservative managers. The bill itself gives an illustration of its possible effect by the concluding amendment exempting from the provisions of the section companies organized on the assessment plan which are now doing business as level premium companies with full reserve. This amendment, I understand, was introduced to save at least one company from the crippling effect of the competition to which it would be subject if the larger companies were afforded the opportunity of increasing their outlays as proposed.

Much has been said with regard to the reduced amount of business written by the New York companies during the last year, in which the present restrictions were operative. It is unnecessary to attempt a statement of all the causes which produced this result. It is desirable, of course, that new business to a normal extent, based upon normal cost, should be obtained. There is no sufficient reason to doubt that it will be. But there are other matters which also must be taken into consideration. It is useful to note the gains which have resulted from economies and reduced pressure. Without attempting within the limits of this memorandum a complete comparative statement a few significant facts may be mentioned.

In the case of the New York Life Insurance Company the gains from loadings in 1906 amounted to $5,770,805. In 1907 they amounted to $7,394,545. In the case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company the gains from loadings in 1906 amounted to $2,927,767. In 1907 they were $4,175,711. In the case of the Equitable Life Assurance Society the gains from loadings in 1906 amounted to $8,179,010. In 1907 they were $3,222,279. The comparison would be still more striking if it were made with the years preceding 1906.

The gains from economical management have already been reflected in largely increased amounts set apart for payment in dividends and the policyholders will reap large benefits from the reduction of expenses. Proper conservatism will vindicate itself and the New York companies, as their improved condition becomes known, will not suffer but rather gain from comparison with those which operate more extravagantly.

While I am desirous that insurance agents should receive reasonable compensation and such rewards as regard for the interest of policyholders will justify, and that our New York companies shall have the recognition and enjoy the confidence which they deserve, I cannot approve the bill before me as I believe that its provisions are ill advised and that its enactment would impair the safeguards which should protect this important business.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

POND EDDY HOTEL DYNAMITED.

The Front Door Blown In and the Front of the Building Wrecked.

PORT JERVIS, May 25.—The hotel of William Rixton, located at Pond Eddy, N. Y., was badly wrecked by dynamite at about 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. The hotel is situated near the New York end of the bridge crossing the Delaware River. A short time after Mr. Rixton closed his hotel a terrific explosion was heard and the building rocked. The occupants rushed out and found the windows in the front and sides broken, the front door blown in and the front of the building wrecked. A charge of dynamite had been placed under the sill of the front door and had been exploded. No reason can be given for the deed unless some person did it in revenge for some fancied wrong.

AUDITORIUM CONCERTS
10:30 A. M.—ORGAN AND ANGELUS RECITAL.
2 P. M.—Miss VIRGINIA WILSON, *Soprano.*
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They are made in one-piece Princess style, including *many with lace yokes and dainty elbow sleeves of net edged with lace.* Others are elaborately appliqued with English repp or plain taffeta silk; also over-waist styles with piping of contrasting silk and smart cravat, or rows of buttons. The skirts are plaited or gored, very ample in width, and joined to waist with fitted girdle.

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To give customers from out of town equal chance, the dresses will be PLACED ON SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY. None will be sold or reserved before that time.

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MANY VETOES BY GOV. HUGHES

THE LOCOMOTIVE FULL CREW BILL KILLED.

Bills Extending Franchise of Colvin Railroad Company, Increasing Salaries of Municipal and County Officers and Many State Claim Bills Also Vetoed.

ALBANY, May 25.—Despite the efforts of railroad employees to get the locomotive full crew bill through the Legislature Gov. Hughes vetoed it as unnecessary legislation and to-day made public these reasons for so doing:

This bill provides as to the number which shall constitute a crew for operating light engines. This matter falls within the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, and wherever any abuse exists in the manning of trains or engines it may be brought to their attention.

The New York Central and Delaware and Hudson railroads lose a probable competitor from the fact that the Governor vetoed the Colvin Railroad extension franchise, the bill extending for ten years the time within which the New York Canadian Pacific Railway shall be constructed. This road had existed on paper since 1866 and it was inaugurated for the purpose of building a steam road from New York city through New York State to Canada. Of this bill the Governor says:

The company has had forty years to build its road, and due regard for the policy of the State as defined by the general law requires that this bill be disapproved.

Senator Grattan's bill extending the time within which the Albany and Schoharie Railroad shall be constructed was also vetoed. The Governor says:

This road was organized in 1895. It did not expend on construction 10 per cent. of its capital during the first five years of its existence, as required by law. It has obtained extensions from time to time. When the last one was granted in 1906 the Board of Railroad Commissioners, in approving it, recommended that no further extension should be given. And no sufficient ground now appears for a further extension. While the Legislature has power to extend the life of the corporation it should not be exercised except in rare instances, where it is clearly in the public interest. As the up-State Public Service Commission says: "Bills of this character simply nullify a useful general law of the State which should be enforced."

Gov. Hughes vetoed a number of bills increasing the salaries of municipal and county officials and gives these reasons:

These bills make changes in salaries which should be fixed under appropriate provisions by the local authorities. Changes in the maximum salaries allowed amount in practice to salary increase and leave it necessary to have further legislation in case further increases are desired. The local authorities should have full control of the matter.

The bill designed to put the Governor in a hole was promptly vetoed. It was introduced by Senator Gilchrist and was aimed at Hearst's Independence League. This bill provides that the name of a person nominated for any office except a judicial office shall not be printed on the official general ballot for any election more than once under the title of such office. These are the Governor's reasons for his veto:

This measure is wholly indefensible. Undoubtedly one of the criticisms of the present form of ballot is that candidates' names frequently appear in several columns, but the remedy is to change the form of ballot and to abolish the party column. In other words, we should have a simplified ballot in which the names of the candidates for the respective offices should appear but once, grouped under the names of the offices.

But as long as we retain the present form of ballot, with its party columns, it would be a grave injustice to prohibit a candidate's name from appearing in more than one column.

When Senator Raines heard of the veto he said: "It would be much easier for the Republicans to carry the city of New York if this proposed law were on the statute book than otherwise."

It developed that the legislative Republican leaders figured that were such a law in operation the Citizens' Union could do nothing but indorse the Republican ticket, while Tammany and Hearst each would have a ticket, making it almost certain that the Republicans would win.

In vetoing Assessemblyman J. A. Foley's bill permitting the Court to appoint an umpire in fire insurance loss appraisals the Governor says:

It purports to relate to all contracts without regard to whether they are made within or without the State. Apparently it makes no distinction between contracts heretofore made and those which may be hereafter made. In its present form it will give rise to misunderstandings and unnecessary litigation. Moreover, we have the standard form of fire policy, and if it is desired to amend this the amendment should be made in an appropriate manner. The policy should contain the entire contract between the parties.

In vetoing numerous State claim bills and escheat bills and tax sale cancellation bills and refund bills in the interest of particular individuals the Governor says:

If the general law is not adequate it should be amended, provided that considerations of general policy admit of such amendment.

No Extra Charge for It.

Advertisements for THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN may be left at any American District Messenger office in the city.

CONVERSATIONAL CLARENCE.

Never Discharged in All His Life Before and Didn't Like It.

Scene—United States Commissioner Shields's court room.

Time—Yesterday.

Persons—Commissioner Shields, United States Marshal Henkel, Clarence Brown (colored), the defendant; James Gaither (colored), the complainant; twenty colored waiters from the steamship Apache, just in from Charleston, S. C.

Defendant (stating his case)—No, sah, yo' Honah, Ah didn't hit that nigga with no watta pitcher—no sah; Ah jist had de pitcher in ma hand—Ah was agoin' to hit him, yo' Honah, but in ma trepidition and the extreme excitement of ma nerves—Ah sure am a most nervous pusson, yo' Honah—but as Ah was a-sayin'——

The Commissioner—Go ahead and tell what you've got to say in the fewest possible words.

Defendant—Yes, sah, yo' Honah, as Ah was a-sayin', Ah was agoin' to hit that nigga there with the pitcher—bear in mind, yo' Honah, Ah am a most nervous pusson, most nervous indeed, sah, and Ah would have hit that colored pusson there with the pitcher, sah, but as Ah said before, sah, in ma tremulation——

The Commissioner—Well, did you hit hit him with the pitcher or didn't you hit him with the pitcher?

Defendant—That is jist the point Ah am comin' to, yo' Honah, Ah was a-goin' to hit him with the pitcher, sah, but as Ah have already stated, sah——

The Commissioner (his head supported wearily on his elbow)—Well?

Defendant—Well, sah, Ah dropped the pitcher.

The Commissioner (startled by the encouraging directness of this statement and looking up hopefully)—But you hit him, didn't you?

Defendant—Not with the pitcher, yo' Honah; for as Ah was a-sayin', Ah dropped the pitcher and then Ah had nothin' but ma good right arm, sah, to hit this nigga with, yo' Honah—this arm o' mine, yo' Honah, sure am strong and I can hit some, sah, but Ah jist had, yo' Honah, s'bere indis-pos-i-tion——

The Commissioner—Never mind that.

Defendant—Malayry, sah, and it am a most dispiritin' in-dis-pos-i-tion and Ah was in a great laxitude, yo' Honah, and——

The Commissioner—You struck him then with your fist?

Defendant—Well, yo' Honah, Ah hit him——

The Commissioner—Ah!

Defendant—Yes, yo' Honah, as Ah was a-goin' to mention, Ah hit this nigga first on one jaw, and when he didn't turn the other as the Good Book says he should Ah jist turned it for him, yo' Honah, and Ah jist made another lump, sah, where there was no lump before, and the lumps were balanced, sah, one on each side of that nigga's count-e-nance, sah, and it was well—yo' see, yo' Honah, we was a-havin' a quiet game of poker and this heah nigga he comes up behind ma chair—Ah had a fine hand, sah, foah aces, yo' Honah—but as Ah was about to de-mon-strate, yo' Honah, dis here nigga here, dis colored pusson now before yo' Honah, he comes up behind ma chair and he most im-per-ti-nently looks over ma shoulder—Ah never 'lows niggas, sah, to look over ma shoulder when Ah am a-playin' poker, sah—no, sah, it was not craps we was a-playin', it was poker and Ah am sure not a-goin' to 'low any nigga trash to look over ma shoulder—yes, sah, it was on the good Apache, yo' Honah, jist twelve hours out from Charleston, when we got in this most misfortunate game of poker, yo' Honah, and——

The Commissioner (wearily)—Discharged.

Defendant—Never was discharged in all ma life, yo' Honah, never, sah, and——

The Commissioner—You are discharged.

Defendant—Well, yo' Honah, it is the first time in ma life that——

The Commissioner (to Marshal Henkel)—Take him away, quick!

Defendant—But, yo' Honah, as Ah was about to——

The Commissioner—Clear the room!

Defendant—Ah desire to protest at dis here most summary—— (The door.)

SUBWAY YARDMASTER KILLED.

Train Caught Him at 142d Street and Fractured His Skull.

Charles Fox, yardmaster in the Broadway subway yards at 137th street was run down by a southbound express at 142d street late yesterday afternoon and bumped along the iron pillars until the motorman could bring the train to a stop. An ambulance took him to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival of a fractured skull.

The motorman of the train, Andrew Corcoran of 3285 Broadway, was locked up in the West 125th street station and bailed out later.

GOT WATERFRONT DAN A JOB,

But Oldest Longshoreman Killed Himself Before the News Came.

Henry Heinrich, known as Waterfront Dan, who was said to be the oldest longshoreman in Greenwich Village, hanged himself with a clothesline to a hinge of his door yesterday. He was 72 years old and lived at 735 Washington street.

Recently he had been without work and had become despondent. Two young longshoreman yesterday got him a job on a White Star pier. When they went to inform him about it they found him dead.

Julius Katz Kills Himself With Poison.

Julius Katz, a cloth examiner living at 73 East Eighty-fifth street, died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from the effects of a poison which he had taken a few hours earlier at his home. He was 47 years old and was connected with the Excelsior Cloth Company at Broadway and Ninth street. He had been sick for some months and was said by the physicians to be suffering from a cancerous growth in the stomach. Recently his fourteen-year-old daughter, Bertha, was seriously sick with meningitis. Worry over his child and his own condition made Katz despondent.

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