THEY STILL STRIKE.

The Movement Drags Its Slow Length Along.

ONE UNION MORE.

The Stable Men March to the Front.

ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

Meetings of the German and Iron Eight-Hour Leagues, Furniture Makers, Steam Fitters, Carpenters, Consolidated Stonecutters and "Central Progressive Barbers."

Little can be said concerning the developments of the strike yesterday which has not been said before. No new organizations of any strength have of late taken place, save the stable men of the different railroads, and as the sum they demand in addition to their late pay is very small there is no doubt they will speedily arrange terms with their employers.

The Iron Eight-Hour League.

The same dragging sort of listlessness prevailed at the Germania Rooms, in the Bowery, yesterday, that has characterized the place for several days past. Some secret is hanging fire in brooding minds there, of which the possessors are chary, and which is magnified into various shapes by Bohemian reporters, determined to shake a sensation out of it, no matter how lifeless it may be.

The usual number of men were assembled and talk of payments was still in order, though no one could astertain the amount of the payments spoken of further than has already been given in the HERALD.

A Mr. CALVIN PEPPER, purporting to represent the "National Bureau of Migration" (which is the Board of Emigration at first spoken of), appeared and addressed the meeting. He stated that he had been misrepresented by the evening papers, and seriously so. He had, as the HERALD reported, full power to arrange, in behalf of the bureau he represented, for a convention of employers and employés, and also had been authorized to ask the Citizens' Association to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the Bureau of Emigration as a court of arbitration. The workmen have cheerfully assented to the plan, while, so far from disagreeing, the many manufacturers spoken to had expressed the warmest approval of the proposition, only expressing fears that the workingmen would not listen to it. These conversations, he was willing to admit, occurred previous to the meeting of employers in which it was resolved to resist, without compromise, the eight-hour movement. The resolutions adopted on that occasion had tended to discourage him in his plans; yet the favorable mention made in regard to them by the press and employés had emboldened him to continue. He had been assured in an indirect manner that the Citizens' Association would gladly support them and assist to carry the matter through. He had himself held no consultation with Mr. Peter Cooper, whose name had been used, but had no doubt that his associates had already conferred with him in relation to the situation.

In conclusion, he stated that the resolution adopted by the metal workers in relation to the Convention and appointing delegates to attend the same, placed them right on the record. As far as he could advise he would state that he did not believe they should surrender unconditionally in any event.

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Repper was greeted with applause, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the organization he represented.

A speaker addressed the meeting, bitterly attacking the action of Roach, of the Morgan Iron Works, claiming that his persistent opposition to the workingmen was the principal cause of their present forlorn condition.

The German Eight-Hour League.

The Teutonia Hall people assembled in much larger force yesterday than at any time during the past two weeks. The cause of the great influx was the return of the men from Baxter's factory and from Maurer's shop, in Bank street, near Bleecker. The room was at one time filled, and when the news came in that one of the men had been assaulted and afterwards arrested by a policeman. The excitement was for the moment greater than at any previous time during the strike.

The old feeling of a month ago was sought to be recalled in the minds of the men in the midst of excitement, but the wear and tear of mind and nerve they have suffered was too great, and they refused to be again inflated to any extent.

The Railroad Employes.

The stable men of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Avenue Railroad lines have been in a state of ferment since Tuesday. Gatherings have been made in the vicinity of the stables of all the different lines, and not only those actively engaged in the movement are demonstrative, but those who are still at work on other lines than those above mentioned.

The excitement was greatest during the day at and about the depot of the Sixth avenue line. For a time it was feared that a serious riot would occur, and arrangements were privately made for the appearance of the police at a moment's warning. All the reserve force which has been on duty since the strike began was marshalled at the station house, ready for instant action, and every effort was made on the part of the authorities to preserve the peace.

At the stables of all the other lines and at the upper terminus of each gatherings assembled, but no hostile effort was made at any time during the day. There is scarcely a doubt that the strike will become general among the stablemen, and as they only ask an advance of twenty-five cents per day (from $1 75 to $2) they will probably obtain all they demand without any serious trouble. At this time the men on the Third avenue line have not struck, and on the Eighth avenue new men have been engaged as fast as the strikers left.

The Police Clubbing Affair.

A mass meeting of the furniture makers of the Eight-Hour League was held last evening in the main hall of the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery, at which there were about three hundred persons present, all Germans. Mr. Robert Schlutter, the President, presided. The object of the gathering was to discuss the late clubbing affair in Forty-second street. A great number of persons spoke, and while some of them denounced the action of the committee which recently waited upon the Police Commissioners and Superintendent Kelso as foolish and untimely, all were strong in their denunciation of the conduct of the police on the occasion of the disturbance. Several of the speakers were particularly severe on Captain Gunner, whom they charged with having struck the first blow.

After a vast deal of talk all around had been indulged in, a resolution was finally passed providing for the appointment of a committee of three from each industrial branch of the league, which committee shall combine for the purpose of determining what further action should be taken in relation to the affair.

The Steam Fitters.

The steam fitters held a meeting at Putnam Hall last night. Mr. Samuel Roberts occupied the chair. There was a large attendance, yet little business of importance was done. The general feeling, however, seemed to be that the employers would accede to the demand of the men, who would have everything their own way.

The Carpenters.

This branch of the trades held a secret meeting at Demilt Hall last night. Mr. Michael Moss presided. This organization have just sufficient sense to perceive that the carpenters cannot hope to win by fighting the "bosses." "Wood butchers" are naturally ignorant and they do not know how to properly "run the machine" of reform.

Consolidated Stone Cutters' Union.

The granite, marble and brown stone cutters are about to consolidate their different associations into one amalgamated Union for the purpose of using their political influence in the fall electioneering campaign in a manner specially beneficial to their trade and organization. They purpose to cast their votes only on the side of that party who have dealt fairly with them in taking into consideration the reasonableness of their requests during the recent strike. A meeting to put their intentions into effect will be held by them tomorrow. They calculate on 70,000 votes when the union is amalgamated, and express themselves hopeful of carrying out their designs to advantage.

Central Barbers' Progressive Society.

The members of the above society met at the Teutonia Assembly Hall, on Third avenue, last evening. Upwards of five hundred Teutons, Frenchmen and Celts, indiscriminately, were present. They looked a respectable body when the meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Simon Corbet. Augustus Heupel acting as secretary. After the minutes of the last meeting were read, the President announced its special object. The boss barbers, he said, had their trial on last Tuesday; now it was the journeymen's turn, and what they purposed doing they would bring to an effectual issue. This platform was that their time of work be lessened by one hour per day. The demand was neither exorbitant nor extraordinary, and he saw no reason why they should not be satisfied on the matter."

The Secretary, Mr. Heupal, then made a lengthy speech, full of Teutonic fire, threatening immediate action. On the 9th of June the boss barbers made regulations for them, requiring their services each day from six o'clock A. M. to nine o'clock P. M. This they would not accept under any conditions. The proposition he had to make was, that they work from seven o'clock A. M. to eight o'clock P. M. on week days; on Saturdays until ten o'clock P. M., and on Sundays until twelve o'clock noon. The first class barbers of the city are reasonable enough to acquiesce to this trivial demand, but the little, covetous bosses, who had only a few men in their employ, were dissatisfied with the arrangement. They would specify fifteen hours on week days, sixteen on Saturdays, and from six o'clock A. M. to one o'clock P. M. on Sundays. Committees were appointed in each district to lay before the employers their demands and intentions. In some of the shops strict adherence to the wishes and regulations of the society was given; in others, and especially where committees were not detailed, there was no observance of the society's wishes.

Resolutions were then drawn up, read and unanimously adopted, after which the President said the earnest endeavor of the society would be to put them in practice. If any boss barber refused to grant these reasonable concessions the men employed under him were commanded and bound as members of the society to strike on Saturday next. They were not to be kept in continual torture for men who seemed regardless of their interests or welfare.

The meeting throughout was orderly. After its close the smoke of pure Havanas mingled with the breathing of the exhilarated Teutons, and zwei lagers were the order of the evening. If the one solitary hour can be obtained the event will certainly be celebrated by many similar tonsorial festivities and rich and rare incidents.

THE PATERSON STRIKE.

A number of Paterson mechanics, thrown out of work by the boiler makers' strike, have left town and obtained employment in other cities.

The Paterson boiler makers have been invited by representatives of New York manufacturers, and offered $3 a day—the price they are striking for—but they indignantly refused to accept any such offer as long as there was a man of their trade out of work in New York in consequence of the strike.

A meeting of the boiler makers was held yesterday in Woolly's Hall, Railroad avenue. They resolved more emphatically than ever to hold out and never resume work until their demand was granted. Further than this, they received word from the employés of the other departments of the locomotive shops, who had no hand in the original strike, that having been locked out by the bosses as they had they were anxious to co-operate with the boiler makers in not resuming work until their wages were increased twenty per cent. Committees of conference were appointed and a mass meeting of all the men out of employment will probably be the result. Thus the movement, which originally was thought to be settled in a few days, has assumed proportions that resolves it to the simple question as to which side is able to stick it out the longest—a contest in which capital has the manifest advantage of labor. But the strikers now evidently mean business, and the prospects are that it will be a long time ere work is resumed in the Paterson locomotive shops. Meanwhile the city suffers the loss of $7,000 a day, wages paid to the hands, while an innumerable number of auxiliary establishments, dependent upon the locomotive works for subsistence, will have to shut down and close their works if the strike continues much longer.

NEW YORK CITY.

To-day Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body of Frederick Looser, a German, twenty-eight years of age, who died from the effects of injuries. Deceased was in the alleyway of premises corner of Nineteenth street and Broadway when a crowbar fell from the top of the building and struck him on the head. Looser died in Bellevue Hospital.

Emma Harris, of 217 West Thirty-sixth street, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, upon complaint of Laura Adams, of 105 West Thirty-sixth street, who charges she stole a wallet from her, containing a small sum of money and pawn tickets representing property valued at $40. The prisoner was remanded to the station house for further evidence.

There was brought to the Morgue from the foot of Gansevoort street, North River, last evening, the body of an unknown man, aged about forty-five, five feet seven inches high, dark brown hair, bald on top of head, dark whiskers, no mustache, dressed in black corded coat, gray vest, dark cloth pants, with white and gray stripes, two white shirts, brown cotton socks, heavy boots, white straw hat. Body placed on Morgue and photograph taken.

Adolp Rosenthal, a Prussian, thirty years of age, was arrested yesterday by a detective officer, charged with procuring a small quantity of clothing on false pretences. Rosenthal represented to a number of New York firms that he had been commissioned by a house in Vicksburg to buy goods for them. Upon these representations he was trusted by a number of firms. Captain Irving is now desirous of receiving all the complaints that merchants in the city may have against this man.

On Wednesday evening Maurice Casey, a laborer, while going home from his work had his right leg caught in the wheel of a stone truck he was driving and terribly fractured. He was taken to the reception hospital, Ninety-ninth street, where death ensued yesterday morning. The accident occurred corner of the Boulevard and 101st street. Deceased, who lived at Eighty-third street and Tenth avenue, was a single man, thirty-six years of age and born in Ireland. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

Abraham Lilly, a colored man, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning by Officer Duff, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who charges that on Wednesday night he knocked down a colored man, named William H. Halsey, and broke his leg. The prisoner stated he was helping Halsey home, he being intoxicated, when he stumbled, and, falling on the pavement, broke his leg. The prisoner was committed to await the result of the injuries, as Halsey is at present confined in Bellevue Hospital.

William K. Dickson, a young man about twenty-three years of age, well dressed and very good-looking, was charged yesterday before Judge Shandley, by Elihu S. Tucker, paying teller of the Butchers and Drovers' National Bank, with forging his father's name to a check for $485 70, drawn in favor of Isaac G. Truman & Co. The check was presented by the young man himself, and the teller not recognizing the signature, sent for the father, Mr. Isaac Dickson, a wholesale grocery dealer in Greenwich street. Mr. Dixon declared it a forgery and the son was arrested. He was held for examination.

CAPTURE OF SMUGGLED SILKS.

A large quantity of silks, velvet, valuable umbrellas, &c., was found concealed on the German steamer Cimbria, yesterday afternoon, by Officer Day, of the Custom House. No owner appeared for the smuggled goods, and they were removed to the Custom House. It is supposed that they belonged to one of the minor officers of the vessel.

DREADFUL DOINGS OF THE DOMESTIC DEMON IN NEWARK.

There is no law in New Jersey to prevent people from careless handling of kerosene oil, and as a consequence accidents of a dreadful character multiply rapidly. Yesterday morning Fanny Salmon, a domestic in Peter Gray's house, 88 Pacific street, Newark, poured some oil on a fire in course of kindling. The consequence was an explosion, and the unfortunate Fanny was immediately in a blaze. Out she rushed into the street, a flying mass of flame, and, wild with agony and fright, flung herself over a fence into a yard. A policeman and citizen ran to her aid, tore her garments off, procured medical assistance, &c.; but there is scarcely a hope of her surviving.

William Berry, an elderly man, living in Madison street, while attempting to stop a runaway horse, was himself knocked down, run over and injured so that his recovery is doubtful. One leg was broken twice.

NEWARK'S NEW ARMORY.

At a cost of nearly $100,000 Newark has acquired possession of a new and handsome armory, with buildings for other city purposes, and yesterday, in honor of the event, a parade of the First brigade New Jersey State Militia took place. It was an imposing affair, and proved that the Jersey citizen soldiery are well worthy the attention shown them. The troops were reviewed by Mayor Ricord and the Common Council from a stand erected in Military Park. A large assemblage of citizens was also present to admire and applaud the evolutions. The weather was all that could be desired. The military of Newark are loud in their praise of the HERALD for being the first paper to advocate the establishing of an armory, and for its steady support of the measure from inception to success.

COLONEL ROBERTS' CADETSHIP.

Spirited Contest for a Trip to the Annapolis Naval School—A 'Longshoreman's Honest Son Carries Off the Prize—Rags and Brains Against Good Clothes and Indolence.

"ADMIRAL" JOHN O'KEEFE'S LUCK.

The Board of Education building, in Elm street, yesterday had some attractions for the aspirants to honors such as Farragut and Nelson won in shrouds and smoke. There were twenty-six of them, all boys, some of them plainly dressed, some attired in fine raiment and bearing all the marks of gentle rearing, and one shambling fellow, whose collarless shirt, sleeve-like shoes, coarse, dirty clothes and unkempt hair seemed to indicate that he had no right to be there; that his proper sphere of life would be

ACTING THE PART OF A WHARF RAT

or market bummer. He spoke to nobody and nobody spoke to him, yet there was in that face the look of reliance and resignation.

The boys were waiting for the examination of applicants for the cadetship in the Annapolis Naval Academy, in the gift of Colonel W. R. Roberts, of the Fifth Congressional district. At ten the boys filed into the room. Colonel Roberts came smiling and jolly as usual; Marshal Tooker came soon after, with Judge Shandley, Michael J. Kelly, Dr. Harrington, W. F. McNamara and James Hayes, all of whom, with the exception of Shandley, are members of the committee to make the award. Several of the Christian Brothers were present, to encourage their boys, one of whom they hoped would carry off the honors from the public school. Mr. Duffie, of Grammar School No. 29, of the First ward, was also present, to back and bet if necessary on his favorite,

THE RAGGED BOY

above referred to. Tooker took a high seat in the educational synagogue, and the lesser committemen clustered about him. They looked grave. Then there were Superintendent Kiddle and his assistant, Mr. Harrison, who conducted the mental examination, and Drs. Skiff and R. J. O'Sullivan, who felt the little fellows to see that they were sound in wind and limb. All but eight were ruled out of the race, either on account of being under the age of fourteen or for some physical disqualification. The following are

THE ENTRIES,

those marked with an asterisk being ruled out:—

*William B. Phair, 464 Canal street, of School No. 44, aged fourteen years and three months.
*Max Hammerslag, 148 Chatham street, School No. 24, thirteen years and six months.
John Foley, 53 Mulberry street, School No. 24, fourteen years and one month.
*John Beattie, 353 Madison street, School No. 2, sixteen years and six months.
*James H. Lloyd, 81 Monroe street, School No. 2, fourteen years and seven months.
*William H. Lees, No. 4½ Marion street, School No. 44, fourteen years and four months.
*Richard J. Hayes, 358 Cherry street, School No. 31, twelve years and five months.
*Frank O'Reilly, 190 Monroe street, School No. 31, thirteen years and four months.
John O'Keefe, 107 Washington street, School No. 29, fifteen years and six months.
Thomas Barry, 125 Greenwich street, School No. 29, fifteen years and eight months.
John Duane, 34 City Hall place, School No. 23, fifteen years and eleven months.
*Joseph O'Gorman, 35 Madison street, St. James' School, thirteen years and ten months.
*Francis Doherty, 133 Mott street, St. Teresa Academy, twelve years and ten months.
Henry Huggard, 98 Roosevelt street, St. James' School, fourteen years and one month.
*John Ryan, 28 Cherry street, St. James' School, thirteen years and nine months.
*Joseph Moss, 31 Pell street, St. Teresa School, thirteen years and six months.
*John McGee, No. 5 Franklin street, St. Teresa School, thirteen years and five months.
Andrew Clancy, 31 Essex street, St. Teresa School, fourteen years and nine months.
*Edward Carroll, 87 Monroe street, St. Teresa School, fourteen years and three months.
*George Kennedy, 221 Mott street, St. Patrick School, fifteen years.
August Fechteler, 161 Varick street, Second Street Academy, fourteen years and ten months.
*George Bergan, 253 Mulberry street, St. Patrick's School, fifteen years and three months.
Joseph Oliver, 197 Mulberry street, Grammar School 21, fifteen years and one month.
Cornelius Doody, 73 Second street, Grammar School No. 21, sixteen years.
*James White, 78 Mott, Transfiguration School, thirteen years and four months.
*James Sheehan, No. 7 Chrystie, Transfiguration School, thirteen years and seven months.

This reduced the number of entries to nine, viz., Masters Huggard, Fechteler, Oliver, Barry, Foley, Doody, Duane, Clancy and O'Keefe. Their names being called they filed within the railing, and took their seats. Last to enter was O'Keefe, the "ragged buffer," as he was dubbed by a spectator without the building, and his appearance attracted much notice, but little or no comment.

The examination lasted from about eleven A. M. until nearly three P. M.; but before it was half through everybody was interested and

AMAZED AT THE COLLARLESS O'KEEFE,

who stood by the desk with open mouth, distended nostril, sparkling gray eyes, and head thrown forward to catch the questions put by Mr. Harrison. While at rest in that attitude he reminded the beholder of a sprightly dog catching flies. This is perhaps an ungeneous comparison, but it is nevertheless a homely one. Without hesitating he answered nearly every question quickly, his eye still set upon the propounder; then his mouth would close an instant, only to open for the next question. There was smiling all around the room, and the whisper passed,

"THAT BOY WINS; SEE IF HE DON'T."

And he did. He evidently saw that the eyes of the nation—*i. e.*, that fraction represented by Tooker, Hayes, McNamara, Dr. Harington and Kelly—were upon him, and, to use his language after, he "put in his best licks." The committee, retiring, remained out an hour, and returning announced

THE RESULT AS FOLLOWS.

	Geography	Arithmetic	Reading	Spelling	Writing	Grammar	Order of Merit
Huggard	80	100	85	85	80	53	4
Fechteler	60	100	90	55	90	62	6
Oliver	67	45	82	50	75	10	8
Doody	71	66	87	80	90	83	5
Duane	13	93	75	45	75	0	9
O'Keefe	100	95	80	95	80	60	1
Barry	90	100	85	80	75	61	2
Clancy	60	95	80	75	85	92	3
Foley	70	72	87	70	90	65	7

Joseph Tooker arose with great dignity, and, after shaking his beard, proclaimed that John O'Keefe had won the goal, and the committee would so report to Colonel Roberts. It was a sore disappointment to the other boys, who were well dressed and had beautiful white skins, to see the honors borne off by

THAT FRIZZLY-HEADED FELLOW,

who modestly took the hands of his teacher, Mr. Duffie, and others who rushed forward to congratulate him. The young admiral in embryo did not want to see the effect of his triumph upon the defeated, but suddenly disappeared before the HERALD reporter could seize his hat and cane to follow.

From neighbors of the young cadet the reporter learned that young O'Keefe has been attending school pretty regularly since he was eight years old, assisting to support his parents and three sisters by selling papers in the morning and evening, and running errands about Washington Market and the piers. He has some reputation as a "wharf rat," and many stories are told of Johnny O'Keefe

DIVING FROM THE YARDARMS OF VESSELS

into the river, swimming under a vessel's bottom and making nude excursions to upper air in the rigging of merchantmen. In personal appearance he is one who can elbow his way in the world. He has a bright, sparkling gray eye; black hair that does not look as if it had ever made the acquaintance of a comb; muscular limbs, a moderate-sized head and an aqualine nose. His gait is a shambling, ungainly one, and when in the street selling papers he has all the appearance of

A SAUCY, OVERGROWN NEWSBOY,

who feels that, no matter how the world wags, he is sure to "be gay and happy still."

In front of the office of an evening newspaper the reporter found the newsboy-admiral wholesaling to other boys, and taking him in he escorted him to the HERALD office with a view of conversing with him.

"Look here, Admiral," said the reporter, "what did you run away for so quickly after the examination?"

"Because I didn't want to stay and have

THEM FELLERS, WITH WHITE PAPER COLLARS,

stare at me. I jist let out for home, you see."

"How long have you been at school?"

"Since I was eight years old. I spends the mornin' sellin' papers, go to school, then swim, dive and duck under pier 12 North River. Say, young feller, what 're askin' these questions fur?"

"Oh, I'm going to put you in the HERALD."

"The —— you are! Well, I don't care if I answer.

DRIVE ON YOUR WAGON."

"Do the police not arrest you for swimming down there?"

"No, they can't catch us. We just gets in under the wharf, pulls off our clothes and breaks out. When the peeler comes we beat back on the homestretch and lay to under the pier till he leaves. He can't fetch us there."

"How often do you swim?"

"I cleans meself in the salt water three times a day; don't use soap, fur, ye see

SALT WATER'N SOAP DON'T 'GREE.

Can I swim at 'Napolis?"

"Certainly; that's part of the institution."

"Then I'm all hookey, old boy."

"Do you make much money selling papers?"

"I makes a livin', but that's all. I don't let my mother know it, 'cause she'd knock the liver out of me."

"Why?"

"'Cause she thinks I'm too big to peddle papers. I needn't work. My father, Timothy O'Keefe, earns $16 per week, and my sister, younger'n me, earns three in uncle Dennis O'Keefe's tobacco factory. I can get $4 per week there if I'd a mind to work after school hours. He's pretty well off and owns two houses in Brooklyn."

"What do the boys in your class in the First ward think of your luck?"

"There are some 'quills' in my class, but they wouldn't say nothin'. They knows me. If they did give me any of their lip

I'D PUT A HEAD ON 'EM."

"What do you mean by a 'quill.'"

"They are them nobby fellers, ye know, what dresses up good and looks down upon a poor boy."

"Well, Admiral, when you get down there to Annapolis you will find that the boys will haze you; make you do their work; act as a drudge. Don't submit to it, but be respectful to your superiors; and in your intercourse with your messmates carry just as high a head as any of them. Do you support

GREELEY OR GRANT?"

"Greeley every time, me boy. I've done with Grant."

"Why?"

"'Cause he's got too many beats 'round him. I s'pose down there, though, all are for Grant? I'll tell 'em I'm for Greeley."

"You have a fine chance, Admiral, to make a man of yourself. The gentleman who commands the HERALD expedition up the Nile graduated there, and when he entered it his prospects were, perhaps, no brighter than yours are now. By the way, how would you like to go into Africa, like Mr. Stanley?"

"It's perhaps very well for land lubbers, but I want to stay near the water. A feller

CAN'T SWIM VERY WELL IN AFRICAN SANDS.

I don't know how old Livingstone cleans hisself, unless Stanley took in some puncheons of water for his use."

"Admiral, you spoke of putting heads on your classmates. Are you a fighter?"

"I kin box pretty well. I have had in my time some fights, and none of 'em got the better of me."

The impression left upon the mind of the reporter is, that the new candidate for admission from the Fifth Congressional district,

"ROUGH DIAMOND" THOUGH HE BE,

will prove himself to be a worthy representative of the district, and one that the genial representative of the district in time will be proud of. A boy who has been a waif upon the streets and can carry off such honors as O'Keefe did yesterday, can do even more toward making himself a respectable member of society. The only drawback he has to encounter is poverty, but Principal Duffie, of Grammar School 29, will start a subscription to fit him out for his new life at Annapolis.

AN EMBEZZLING LAWYER.

A Dishonest New York Attorney Followed for Thirteen Months and Finally Arrested in Tennessee for Embezzling $6,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 27, 1872.

In January, 1871, William Stewart McClellan was a promising and comparatively well to do young lawyer of Westchester, N. Y., and attorney in that town for the New York and New Haven Railroad. It was customary for him to pay the State and county tax on the road for that county, and he was accordingly furnished with $6,123 by the company for that purpose in the month mentioned. Instead of applying the money as expected McClellan used it for his own private needs. He was soon after arrested on the charge of embezzlement and placed under $10,000 bonds. After giving the bond McClellan fled the country, and then it was found that the bond was of no value, the parties on it not being able to qualify. As the Sheriff would be held good for the amount of the bond if he was not recaptured that official instituted a zealous search for McClellan. The matter was turned over to his deputy, H. B. Ford, who,

IN PURSUIT OF M'CLELLAN,

has travelled over ten thousand miles and consumed thirteen months of time. From Westchester to Albany, then to Cleveland and the smaller towns of Ohio down to Cincinnati, back to Philadelphia and New York, through the Canadas down to Milwaukee, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, St. Louis, Little Rock, and finally to this city did the unthing officer of the law follow his man. About one month ago Mr. Ford arrived in this city to find that the bird had flown to Arkansas. Going back home, he returned again yesterday morning, and last evening his long search was crowned with the most complete success. He ascertained during the day that a Northern man, giving his name as William D. Stewart, was working for an agent of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines in Main street. As McClellan knew Mr. Ford the services of Detective Curley McCune were called in to shadow the William D. Stewart and ascertain if he was not William Stewart McClellan. He proved to be the man wanted, and when he stepped in the store Curley tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Mr. McClellan, you are my prisoner." McClellan took things coolly, merely saying,

"I WAS EXPECTING IT,"

and after asking permission to put away some tools, expressed his willingness to go with the officer. When he saw Mr. Ford he broke down completely and said "I am gone." Mr. Ford took him directly to the Overton, where he was stopping, and where they remained until half-past three o'clock this morning, when they left for Westchester. During his stay in this city, and while writing to his relations at his former home, McClellan would request the postal clerk to blur the name of Memphis so that it could not be read. This he said he wanted done because he did not want his folks to know where he was. By having the post address blurred, as stated, it was almost impossible to ascertain anything concerning his whereabouts from his letters, as in them he said nothing of where he was stopping.

A CHILD STOLEN.

A Child Six Weeks Old Stolen From Its Mother and Put in the Foundling Asylum.

Mary Barbour, a pretty, modest young woman, was married about eighteen months ago to a young man named Taylor, and, leaving her home in the Eighth ward, commenced housekeeping with her husband at No. 309 West Twenty-fifth street, one door below the corner of Eighth avenue. Mrs. Taylor, previous to marrying her husband, had not led a very happy life, on account of her father bringing to their home a stepmother, when she was scarcely two years old.

Six weeks ago Mary and her husband were the recipients of a healthful, bright-looking child—a girl—who was named after its mother, on which they bestowed their affections most lavishly. Tuesday morning last Mrs. Taylor left the little one on the bed asleep for a short time while she went to the grocery store on an errand. Returning in about fifteen minutes she was horror-struck at finding her child gone, and made inquiries of every person in the house as to the manner of its mysterious disappearance. No one had seen or heard anything of the child, nor seen any person enter or leave the house. She immediately started down town to her husband's place of business, and excitedly informed him what had taken place. The two visited their home, but were unable to gain any satisfactory information as to the whereabouts of their lost one. They visited nearly every station house on the west side of town and Police Headquarters with the same result. They searched diligently all day Tuesday and Wednesday, and being unable to find the least clue gave up in despair, and looked upon their child as lost to them. Yesterday morning Mr. Taylor, with a sad heart, returned to his work. About ten minutes after he had gone Mrs. Taylor states that a ragged, barefooted urchin rang the door bell, and asked for Mrs. Taylor, at the same time forcing a letter into the hands of the servant directed to Mrs. Taylor. He then ran off the stoop and disappeared. Mrs. Taylor nervously opened the letter, and found it to be in the handwriting of a female, informing her the child was in the Foundling Asylum, in Waverley place, where it had been placed for the purpose of annoying her, and if she had any affection for it she would go and take it out.

The mother immediately visited the Sixteenth precinct station house, and securing the services of Detective Perkins, he accompanied her to the asylum, where, the matron informed them, the child had been deposited, and was at present under their charge, but she could not allow them to see it. They immediately visited Justice Cox at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Mrs. Taylor made an affidavit to the above effect. The officer took the affidavit and accompanied Mrs. Taylor to the asylum, where it is hoped her child will be delivered up to her. Mr. Taylor last night knew nothing of the facts which came into his wife's possession during the day, and will, no doubt, be agreeably surprised upon returning to his home at finding his lost one.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A lad named Jacob Horn, aged fourteen, was struck and instantly killed by the locomotive of a New Haven train at Morrisania, Westchester county, yesterday morning. It appears that the deceased, who was walking on the track, had stepped aside to avoid a down train, and then immediately resumed his walk, when he was run over by an up train belonging to the company indicated. Coroner Meeks held an inquest on the remains, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death being rendered.

STREET CLEANING.

Important Communication from Judge Hogan to the Board of Police—The New System and Its Practical Working—All Private Street Cleaning Abolished.

In consequence of the number of complaints sent to the Board of Police by amateur street inspectors of the practice of sweeping the streets into gutters, and then turning on the hydrants and sweeping the refuse of the streets into the culverts, the Commissioners of Police have determined to do away with all private contracts from Monday next, and sweep the entire surface of the city with their own men. This practice has gained to such an extent among the holders of private contracts that numbers of citizens have been misled into the belief that it was the regular street sweepers who were filling up the gutters, but it was only in private streets that this was done, and the offence has gained to such an extent that the Police Commissioners have decided to cause the abolition of all private contracts. As a secondary measure to assist in the accomplishment of this work the Board has organized a force of skirmishing sweepers, composed of two bodies of men, each containing thirty-five sweepers, who will be held in readiness to start at any given moment for any particular spot that may be complained of and at once remove

THE OFFENSIVE DIRT.

Another use to which these flying brigades of the broom and hoe are liable to be put will be the assistance of the ordinary sweepers in cases of extra emergency, where the sudden accumulations of filth are found to be greater than can be properly removed within the given time by the ordinary force. They will be held in waiting in the office of the Street Cleaning Superintendent, and as soon as one of the inspectors telegraphs to his Bureau for assistance, or a complaint goes in from a citizen of some obnoxious dirt in his vicinity, they will be instantly despatched to the desired district. The Board are particularly anxious in this respect that all citizens shall communicate to them directly of any abuse of street cleaning, and inform them of any irregularity in the work. To insure an entire unity in the labors of the department President Smith yesterday personally instructed all the police captains that they would be held responsible for the condition of their districts, and where they failed to carry out the ideas of the Board removal or dismissal from the department would be the result. In accordance with these orders the Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau has been commissioned to at once report to the Board any negligence on the part of the captains that may come under his knowledge either by personal supervision or report. The inspectors of districts have been given to understand that their positions depend entirely upon the manner in which the work they are engaged to overlook shall be properly performed. To make the working of the department more complete and avoid all the necessity of complaint of remissness on the part of the street cleaners, an arrangement was yesterday entered into with the Commissioner of Public Works to immediately set in good order any districts that may be so out of condition that scavengering would be impossible. Mr. Van Nort has arranged with the Board of Police to send men to put the street pavings in thorough order whenever they point out to him that such work is absolutely necessary in a given locality. By this means the Board of Police expect to be able to overcome the greatest difficulties at present in the way of

A THOROUGH CLEANING OF ALL THE STREETS.

On Monday all the private contracts are to cease, and from that date the entire city cleaning will be under the direction of the Board and they will be responsible for its condition. The removal of street encumbrances in now under the control of the Board through the ceding of that power to them by Commissioner Van Nort, and, having the matter thus entirely in their own hands, there is no reason why any ground for complaint should remain. During the last few days a number of arrests have been made for violations of the health ordinances.

Judge Hogan yesterday addressed to the Board the following communication on the subject:—

POLICE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT, HALLS OF JUSTICE,
NEW YORK, June 27, 1872.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent of the Police of the city of New York:—

DEAR SIR—Many persons, principally females and young children, are brought before me, charged with the violation of the ordinances of the Board of Health in throwing ashes and filth and other refuse matter in small quantities in the streets. The persons thus arrested are mostly occupants of tenement houses, generally ignorant of the laws, and committing these offences because it has been customary, not having been heretofore prevented from so doing, and also from the fact that no provision is made by the landlords either in the yard or in front of the premises in which they live for the reception of such matter. The officers in all the cases which have been brought before me, after making the arrest of the persons offending, have allowed the offensive matter to remain where it has been thrown, and thus the most important desideratum, that of cleanliness, has not been accomplished. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that an order be issued by you to the captains of the different precincts that the officers should direct the persons offending in this particular to remove the offensive matter at once, and in their presence, when persons showing a disposition to comply with the request of the officers would meet with leniency by the Court in the disposition of the complaints. I think this would have a salutary effect, and relieve the police from a great deal of trouble and loss of time.

Trusting the suggestion will meet with the approval of the Board of Police, I remain, &c., yours respectfully,
ED. HOGAN, Police Justice.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Military Parade.

The Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, General Jourdan commanding, paraded through several of the principal streets of Brooklyn yesterday, and presented a soldierly appearance. They marched to Fort Green, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and several members of the Common Council.

The Mortality.

There were 270 deaths in Brooklyn last week. Of the deceased 37 were men, 35 women; boys, 102; girls, 96; 130 were infants under 1 year, 17 were persons between the ages of 60 and 80 and 4 were upward of 80 years of age; 225 of the departed were born in the United States, 21 in Ireland, 17 in Germany, 3 in England, 2 in Scotland, 1 in Canada and 1 in Sweden. Smallpox carried off 17; cholera infantum, 70; cholera morbus, 3; diarrhœa, 8; cholera sporadic, 1; dysentery, 1; consumption, 24; disease of brain, 34; convulsions, 20; bronchitis, 4; pneumonia, 7; marasmus, 8; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6; typhoid fever, 2; typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; scarlatina, 3. The highest death rate was attained in the Sixteenth ward, where 44 deaths occurred.

A Clergyman Missing.

Rev. Dr. Neiligan, Vicar General of the diocese of the West Indies, a resident of Nassau, N. P., visited Brooklyn a couple of weeks ago, for the benefit of his health, and was stopping at the residence of Rev. Father Gleason, pastor of St. Ann's church. On Thursday of last week he visited Boulevard Grove, where a picnic was being held by the parishioners of that church, and has not since been seen or heard of. Every effort has been made to discover the whereabouts of the reverend gentleman, whose prolonged absence has created the greatest anxiety for his safety. He was subject to erysipelas in the head, and may have wandered away to other parts while suffering from temporary aberration of the mind. Dr. Neiligan is sixty years of age, stout built, gray hair, and wore a gray mixed suit and black silk hat.

Preparations for the Fourth.

The Common Council Committee on the Fourth of July have completed their arrangements for the celebration of Independence Day. They have agreed to expend the sum of $2,725 upon the observance of that gala anniversary. Of this amount $2,100 will be expended upon fireworks. There are to be three exhibitions of pyrotechnics—two in the Western and one in the Eastern District. Three hundred dollars will be paid for music and the balance for firing a national salute on Fort Green and for decorating the public buildings. The National Guard organizations have not been able to screw their patriotism up to that point which would advise them to parade. The exposure and fatigue of previous years advises them of the wisdom of keeping shady in scorching weather, such as generally accompanies the glorious Fourth.

THE STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27, 1872.

The State Dental Association to-day elected the following officers:—President, Dr. C. A. Marvin, of Brooklyn; Vice President, Dr. W. C. Barrett, of Warsaw, N. Y.; Secretary, Dr. Charles Barnes, of Syracuse; Treasurer, Dr. A. C. Hawes, of New York; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. A. Freeman, of Buffalo. Censors—Second district, Dr. C. D. Cook, of Brooklyn; Fifth district, Dr. Palmer, of Syracuse. Permanent members—Drs. W. H. Atkinson, S. E. Perry, Leon F. Harvey, J. C. Monroe, P. C. Austin and S. M. Snooks. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

AVERY—HATCH.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Thursday, June 20, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Hall, GEORGE A. AVERY to AL