CAPTAIN WILLIAMS TRANSFERRED

Retiring from the Twenty-Ninth Precinct to Become Superintendent of Street Cleaning.

What the Commissioners and the Captain Say About It.

Mr. Wheeler Pronounces It a Promotion Rather than a Degradation.

NOW FOR CLEAN STREETS OR OTHERWISE

At a secret session of the Police Board yesterday Captain Alexander S. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was removed from his command of the Twenty-ninth precinct and appointed Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau, in place of Captain Hedden. This announcement was at first received with incredulity by Captain Williams' political and official backers, but when confirmation came from the Commissioners themselves every conceivable explanation was forthcoming to make it appear that the change was altogether a desirable one, and very much to the advantage of Captain Williams. Messrs. Wheeler and French, the republican Commissioners, who have previously resisted every effort looking to the removal of Captain Williams from the command of the Twenty-ninth precinct to a subordinate command, significantly hinted that the Street Cleaning Bureau was in fact going to the dogs, and that as a last resort it became necessary to appoint Captain Williams commander of the mud scow brigade.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CASE.

This view of the case is, however, at variance with the sentiments expressed by Messrs. French and Wheeler, when ex-Commissioner Morrison, backed by Mr. MacLean, made a vigorous effort to have Captain Williams relieved from the command of the Twenty-ninth precinct and assigned to the position in the Street Cleaning Bureau to which he was detailed yesterday. Mr. Morrison then urged as his reasons for making the motion looking to the transfer that the condition of the Twenty-ninth precinct was a disgrace to the police force of the city. While the precinct possessed all the advantages of wealth, refinement and social standing it was still overrun by a class of people who should not be tolerated in a civilized community. It was, he maintained, the headquarters of gamblers and disreputable characters of all sorts, who carried on their evil pursuits openly and without interference from the police.

This public scandal was, he said, encouraged and protected by Captain Williams and his official subordinates, and reflected upon the members of the Board, who were charged with upholding the Captain and encouraging him in his protection of well known criminals, who place at defiance the ordinances of the department and the statutes of the State, framed and designed for the suppression of such a class of persons. The want of success in the suppression of this vicious element in the precinct was, he alleged, good and sufficient reason for a change. Whenever, he said, a disorderly house had to be raided or a gambling hell suppressed the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime generally assumed the responsibility of the arrests. In a few cases ex-Commissioner Smith, without the knowledge of Captain Williams, had made a descent with a corps of detectives on gambling saloons, arrested the proprietors and carried off the machinery which belonged to the trade. If for nothing else, Mr. Morrison urged, than the scandal which Captain Williams' official apathy in the suppression of crime had occasioned to the public, his transfer to another precinct was a necessity and a duty which should not be avoided. Commissioner MacLean gave utterance to similar opinions, and seconded Mr. Morrison's endeavors for the Captain's removal.

FLATTERING OPINIONS.

Messrs. French and Wheeler vigorously combated these arguments. They maintained that the removal of Captain Williams was sought on political grounds. They represented him as indispensable to the position which he held. He was decidedly the best man to command the Twenty-ninth precinct. It would be to the detriment of the service and the precinct if he were removed. They would not degrade Captain Williams on mere hearsay evidence or in deference to public clamor. When the proceedings in the case of the young man Smith, who had been clubbed at Madison square, had fallen through, and when Captain Williams was acquitted of the charge of clubbing the young man Smith both in the Court of General Sessions and in the Police Board, his official backers were jubilant. His sudden and unexpected downfall yesterday was therefore a genuine surprise, and was variously commented on among policemen and in political circles. One official at Police Headquarters remarked, while desiring his name to be suppressed, that the Commissioners had grown tired of carrying Captain Williams on their shoulders. He was continually keeping them and himself in hot water. "Nor is that all," said this official. "A secret investigation was recently started in the Twenty-ninth precinct, which, if continued, would perhaps lead to sensational and unpleasant developments. Captain Williams had a strong pull in the Board and he knew it would require an extraordinary effort to depose him. Perhaps you are not aware that Dr. Crosby has taken active measures for his removal. It is safe to say that to that fact is to be attributed, more than to anything else, the action of the Board yesterday. Dr. Crosby, backed up by the Society of the Prevention of Crime, had made up his mind that Williams must go. Mr. Whitney, Dr. Crosby's colleague, had also come to the same conclusion. Both these gentlemen had exhausted their energies with the Police Board to have the Captain removed, but, finding that the republican Commissioners were not to be influenced, they went to work in a more practical manner. A part of their programme was to hold a mass meeting to denounce Williams and the Police Commissioners who retained him in power. This indignation meeting was to take place next week, and a number of well known citizens were to address the assemblage. Dr. Crosby, it is alleged, was to arraign Williams and his political and official backers and to show cause for his removal. The action of the Board yesterday was for the purpose of spiking Dr. Crosby's oratorical guns. You can believe me that this explains the true inwardness of the Board's proceedings."

IN CONTEMPLATION A LONG TIME.

Commissioner MacLean was seen after the Board had adjourned. He said that the removal of Captain Williams had been in contemplation for a long time. The condition of the precinct required a change. Public opinion seemed to be opposed to Captain Williams, and there were also other considerations which justified the action of the Board in causing his transfer to the Street Cleaning Bureau. Mr. MacLean thought the Captain would be an efficient officer in his new sphere of usefulness.

Commissioners Wheeler and French were spoken to by a HERALD reporter as they were about leaving Police Headquarters. Addressing them, the reporter said he would like to be informed upon what grounds the Board had deposed Captain Williams from command of the Twenty-ninth precinct and degraded him to the command of the mud scow brigade.

"His transfer, sir," said Mr. Wheeler solemnly, "is more of a promotion than a degradation."

"He is just the man for the place," said Mr. French, seriously. "He would never have been sent there if he regarded the change as a hardship. On the contrary, he has been perfectly willing to be placed in charge of his new command. The place requires just such a man—one who will attend to his business faithfully and energetically."

"His removal, then, is not to be attributed to any recent legal proceedings, and is not to be regarded in the light of a reprimand for any official misdemeanors?" queried the reporter.

"Not at all; quite the contrary, I assure you," said Mr. Wheeler, cheerfully. "His removal has been under consideration for quite a while. He desired the change himself, and if he had not he would never have been removed. Please say that his transfer is no degradation, but, on the contrary, is in the line of promotion."

"It is just this," said Mr. French, encouragingly, "the Street Cleaning Bureau required the services of an intelligent, active official like Captain Williams. There has been no desire to punish or humiliate him. If he did not himself express his entire satisfaction at the change he would not be interfered with. He looks upon his removal as we do—more in the light of a compliment than otherwise. We regard him as a good and faithful officer. Just say that and nothing more."

"That's the way to put it," said Mr. Wheeler, approvingly. "Captain Williams is all right. He has himself desired the transfer, and without his approval it would not be made."

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION.

Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis said that Captain Williams had been transferred because there had been on the part of the public a general dissatisfaction and want of confidence as regards the administration of his police duties in the Twenty-ninth precinct. Whether this feeling was well founded or not, it was certain that the better portion of the community were not satisfied. "It is due to Captain Williams, however," continued the Commissioner, "to say that his precinct is a very difficult one to control. It contains a heterogeneous class of people, and not only marble palaces, theatres and gay saloons, but tenements, dives and hovels. I don't know of another precinct where there is so much of one kind and another and which requires so much police activity and surveillance. Captain Williams was made Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau because he was thought to have executive ability necessary for the position, and we propose to give him an opportunity to demonstrate that ability. His defence in the recent alleged clubbing case, I believe, was that he only pushed the complainant. Now a man with push is just what we want for the position. I do not wish to reflect in any way on the manner in which the Twenty-ninth precinct has been managed. If the Captain does his duty in his new place it will be appreciated by the public, and the Commissioners will also get credit for making the transfer."

"It is rumored, Commissioner, that Captain Williams expects to be given the power of removal, transfer and suspension as Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau?"

"That power will not be given to him. At least I shall not favor it, and it has not been given to him. I am also certain that he has had no assurances to that effect from a majority of the Board. The power of removal and transfer is now vested by the Board in Commissioner MacLean, chairman of the Street Cleaning Committee. He would be justified in permitting Captain Williams to suspend for cause and then report that fact to the Commissioner. Otherwise Captain Williams would be an autocrat in that position. I think it would be unwise to give any such power, which is at present vested in four persons and intrusted to the chairman, as I have stated, to a captain of police. The power of removal and suspension of about one thousand employés should not be delegated to a captain, as with such authority he could make his department a political machine and could easily remove those who were not subservient to him in politics. Captain Williams' authority will be the same as that of all other superintendents of street cleaning who have held office—no more and no less. I shall hold myself in readiness to hear any complaint that may be made in regard to him in his new position or in regard to any delinquencies of any employés under him, and will assist in the presentation of all reported and proven charges of inefficiency. But I don't apprehend that the Captain desires any such power as you speak of or that he would make an improper use of his power."

"Berghold, who becomes Captain of the Twenty-ninth precinct, has a clean record, is considered a conscientious man and is thought to be possessed of sufficient firmness and resolution to discharge the duties devolving upon him in that precinct. He has never served in that precinct and is therefore free from all alliances. There was no reason for the transfer of Captain Hedden except that some one must take Berghold's place and he was considered a good man to fill it. If Berghold doesn't do as well as we hope he will I shall move for his removal."

"Why have not the Commissioners transferred Captain Williams before?"

"Well, said Commissioner Voorhis, spalling, "I suppose it is because there have not been votes enough. I am glad the deadlock is broken and that it is now possible for us to do something. When we used to stand two and two we couldn't even agree on the removal of a carman."

A CHAT WITH THE CAPTAIN.

Captain Williams was found at the Twenty-ninth precinct station house last evening, leisurely smoking a cigar. He greeted the HERALD reporter courteously, and when questioned about the transfer said at first that he had heard nothing about it. On being assured that the newspaper man was posted on the matter and that he was not a "chairman of a Committee on Crime," as the Captain jocosely remarked, he consented to talk. Being asked whether he would prefer to remain in the precinct, he said with a smile:—

"Well, you know we always have some one we love." Then he continued, seriously—"When those various complaints were made against me my friends urged me to ask to be transferred, but I refused to do so until I had clearly defeated every one. The Twenty-ninth precinct is a very hard precinct. There is always somebody in it to find fault. People are under the impression that the police can go into a disreputable house and yank everybody out and hustle them off to jail, when, as a matter of fact, it is not illegal to keep a disreputable house unless it is disorderly."

"Have you diminished the number of such houses during your captaincy?"

"Yes, by thirty-seven. I have also 'broken' the gambling houses No. 17 West Twenty-eighth street and Nos. 1,237, 1,250 and 1,145 Broadway. But what's the use of raiding gambling houses? The man that ran 1,250 Broadway was convicted, but after serving only four days of his sentence he got out. The police magistrates won't hold prisoners on the evidence of the police. If I give a patrolman $5 to get evidence against a gambling house, the magistrate will say to the officer, when he brings up his prisoner, 'You shouldn't have tempted these people to violate the law.' It's the same way with policy shops. The judge will say that if the officer hadn't gone to the shop to play the prisoner wouldn't have violated the law. It is, therefore, possible for the police to simply annoy these people."

"Have you had any experience in the street cleaning line?"

"I have not, but I am convinced that it is a practical job. You can't sit at your desk and do it. The Superintendent of Street Cleaning, however, ought to have the power of transfer, suspension and removal. When employés do not clean the streets the superintendent should be empowered to punish them. If I send a carman to remove garbage and ashes from a certain locality and he neglects his duty I ought to have the authority to punish him. If he knew he would be punished for his remissness he would probably do as he was bidden. There are some employés in the Street Cleaning Department who draw full pay, but who cannot do a day's work. It would be better to spend the money these cripples receive in building a hospital for them instead of paying them $1 50 to $1 75 a day for an hour's work. The authority here mentioned is now vested in the Police Commissioners, but it should be given to the person doing the practical work of street cleaning. To clean the streets of New York is a big job, but I think it can be done. I'm willing to work hard, and the most the HERALD can henceforth accuse me of will be not cleaning the streets."

THE STREETS CAN BE KEPT CLEAN.

"Have you any plans in regard to this herculean task?"

"I have not; but I think that a man of ordinary intelligence can solve the problem. The streets can be kept clean by means of the appropriation ($750,000 per annum, I believe), and thoroughly clean, too; but they will never be cleaned by cripples. I become superintendent at a very good time—when the streets are dirty—and any improvement in their condition will show; but if a man doesn't have the power of transfer and removal his time is wasted. I have no fault to find with the streets in this precinct, because the citizens themselves see that they are swept, and the department simply removes the dirt."

"Will you make an effort to have the power of removal, transfer and suspension delegated to you?"

"If my appointment was made by a unanimous vote of the Board it is possible that they will give me that authority."

"Then the transfer, after all, is not unwelcome to you?"

"If I had not been transferred," said the Captain, evading the question, "I suppose I should have stayed here until I got through with the business. My only fear now is that I shall not be successful in trying to clean the streets. There is a good deal of work to be done in that department, and one must do it himself."

"What help will you have?"

"I suppose there will be a foreman and assistants and the watchmen of the precincts, many of them political hacks who would take a drink with a carman and talk politics with a laborer."

"What will you do, Captain, if you are unsuccessful in cleaning the streets?"

"Then," said the Captain with a smile, "I shall make a visit to my property in Japan."

Captain Hedden told the reporter that the duty of superintendent of street cleaning was a general supervision of the department, but he was subject to the Commissioners and could only do as they directed.

RECORDS OF THE THREE CAPTAINS.

Captain Williams has been thirteen years on the police force. During that time he has been accused frequently of aggravated assaults on citizens. In one case he was fined two days' pay; in three cases he was reprimanded; recently he was fined ten days' pay for using threatening and profane language, the complainant being Martin O. Hallenbeck, Complaint Clerk at Police Headquarters. A number of other charges have been dismissed by the Board. While he was in charge of the Prince street station he was charged with allowing a panel house to exist in the precinct. The woman who kept the house stated that he had protected her in her calling. His more recent exploits are too fresh in the public mind to require special mention.

William F. Berghold was made a captain of police in September, 1878. He first served with the old Chambers street police in 1864, was transferred a year later to the Eleventh precinct, was made roundsman in 1869, was then transferred to the Fourteenth precinct, was made sergeant in 1870 and served next in the Seventeenth precinct. During the Tompkins square riot, on January 13, 1874, Berghold was one of the twenty-four uniformed policemen inside the fence, while 100 officers were outside. He saw a man named Patrick Waldron knocked down, and on interfering Christian Meyers struck him on the head with a hammer, and the wound laid him up a month. Meyers was tried, but the jury failed to agree. A second trial resulted in a verdict for assault, and the prisoner got six months in consideration of having been in prison three months awaiting trial. After serving four months Meyers was pardoned out. Captain Berghold is a republican.

Captain Henry Hedden, of the Street Cleaning Department, was transferred to the Ninth precinct; Captain Jeremiah Petty, of the Thirty-first, to the Seventh precinct, and Captain John McElwain from the Seventh to the Thirty-first precinct.

MASONIC RITES.

The interesting ceremony of conferring the Order of the Temple was the means of drawing an unusually large number of members to the conclave of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, at the Masonic Temple last night. The four gentlemen chosen for this distinction, the most exalted in the gift of the Order in America, were Sir Knights of the Red Cross Dorville, Pringle, Half and Johnson. A deputation from Morton Commandery, No. 4, escorting Right Eminent Sir Charles Roome, Grand Warder of the Grand Encampment, United States; Sir Knight Isaac Lawrence, of Newport, R. I., and Sir Knight Noble, of Detroit, Mich., visited the Temple and witnessed the proceedings, which were conducted under the direction of Sir George W. Skellen, Commander of Palestine Commandery. The gentlemen upon whom the new honors were bestowed were the recipients of many warm felicitations at the conclusion of the conclave. At a meeting of Franklin Lodge, held also last evening, L. K. Goldsmith was elected Grand Master.

MACEVOY'S SEVERED BRAIN.

THE PATERSON BOY'S DEATH AFTER LINGERING FIVE DAYS—A REMARKABLE MEDICAL PUZZLE.

John MacEvoy, the Paterson lad, whose brain was sawed nearly in half on Monday of last week, died at the St. Joseph's Hospital, in that city, on Sunday, at about two A. M., having survived his injury five days and ten hours. The extraordinary nature of the injury and the fact of so long a survival of it attracted no little attention from the medical fraternity, and from four of the physicians of Paterson who were familiar with the case the HERALD reporter yesterday learned its history as far as it is known. MacEvoy was a boy about fifteen years old, rather tall for his age, active, but slender, and looking a child overgrown. He had obtained employment on Monday at a place where he had worked a year before, and was sent into a mill with another boy to gather sawdust. He was doing this under a circular saw which had been stopped for the workman to tighten the belt. Having done so the other started the saw suddenly, not knowing that the boys were under the table. The saw revolves, it is said, at a speed of 2,500 revolutions a minute. It is twelve inches in diameter and some nine inches of this are under the table. The boys hearing the saw in motion started to get out. All in the shop heard a noise as if the saw had struck a stone, and the workman saw one boy jump from under the table. Then he saw a hat fly out, and looking under the table saw MacEvoy lying with his head cut open.

He was at once picked up and carried to Dr. Garnett's office. Dr. Warner and Dr. Garnett chanced to be there together, and at once examined the wound. They found that the saw had made a clean cut from the crown or centre of the hair at the top of the head to the right side of the nose. The right upper eyelid was completely severed, but the eyeball was untouched. The cut was three-sixteenths of an inch wide, and the edges of the skull seemed smooth to Dr. Garnett's finger. The boy was able to walk, and told how the accident had happened. He appealed to Dr. Garnett to save his life, saying that he did not want to die. The two physicians, however, agreed that he had not a chance to live. They dressed his wound as well as possible, stitching the scalp and the flesh of the face loosely together, and sent him to the hospital to die as comfortably as might be.

"In fact, scientifically speaking," said Dr. Garnett, "he ought to have died under the table. It did not occur to me that he had a chance to live, and I hardly thought he would reach the hospital alive."

During the dressing of the wound the boy straightened up several times, and the physicians were obliged to tell him repeatedly to lie still. After the dressing he was able to walk, and took in his hand a glass of whiskey the physicians gave him, which he drank without assistance.

"From that time," said Dr. Garnett, "the case was in the hands of Dr. Marsh, who is the physician in charge of the hospital for December. I saw the boy several times, however, as I was greatly interested. I was surprised on Tuesday to hear that he was alive, and I went to visit him. During the week he seemed to get a little better, but on Saturday night he was seized with convulsions, which proved fatal. There were a number of interesting features that I noticed. His left side was paralyzed, or partly so, but there was an involuntary muscular action. For instance, if his left foot or leg was pinched or tickled he would move it away, but if you asked him to move it he could not. His right brain would not work, but there seemed to be evidence that the left brain tried to assume the functions of both, for on Saturday he opened his right eye. He was rational throughout the week until he had the convulsions."

Dr. Garnett told several short conversations, which showed that the boy was conscious and rational, and declared it a wonderful case. It was a great pity, he said, that the boy's father had positively refused to allow the head to be examined, and the exact extent of the injury could not therefore be ascertained. The boy had suffered the most intense pain, he said, but had borne it in the most heroic fashion.

Dr. Marsh, who had had charge of the case, said he thought the most remarkable thing in the case was the nature of the wound. It was made in probably the only way in which such a wound could be made without producing immediate death. It was of a similar nature to an incised wound, but even a sabre cut of the same extent would infallibly cause death at once. He had probed the wound to the depth of an inch and a half, and knew that the cut was at least of that depth and believed it was much deeper. In fact it must have been, unless the head was moved at the moment of the cut, so that it was "rimmed around," and this he did not believe. He said that the left side of the body was rigidly contracted, but he did not think it was paralyzed. He also thought that the boy's mental faculties were almost dead, though he admitted that he would answer questions three or four times repeated. The immediate cause of death, he said, were the convulsions. These were caused directly by the wound, any injury to the brain tending to produce them.

Dr. Quinn, the chief surgeon of the hospital, who has practised surgery for thirty years, differed somewhat from Dr. Marsh, saying that in his judgment the boy was paralyzed on his left side. He did not seem to be as much impressed with the strangeness of the case as younger doctors, saying that many wonderful cases had come under his notice in his long practice. One cause of it was that so much machinery was used in the city. Two cases, however, which he cited, were not of injuries from machinery.

"There was a boy, named Murphy," said he, "who fell out of the window of No. 145 Mill street when he was five years old, and struck his forehead against a curbstone. When they picked him up more than a teaspoonful of brain matter had oozed out of his head, but he got well and lived to be twenty-two years old. Then there is Joe Murray. You may see him almost any day walking around the streets here. He is lame and drags one foot a little. One day in 1864 I was going along near Ellison street and some people came running after me. I went into a basement and found Joe Murray had been shot in the right eye two minutes before with a bullet of 38.100 calibre. I probed the wound and found the bullet flattened against the back of his skull. It's there yet, but Joe got well, and his mental faculties are unimpaired. I've been intending to make a post-mortem examination of his head, but I begin to think the old man will outlive me."

Dr. Quinn, however, said that though MacEvoy's recovery had been within the scope of possibility he had not expected it.

THE DAIRY FAIR.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BUTTER AND CHEESE AWARDS—ADDRESS BY FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

Since the price of admission to the International Dairy Fair was reduced to twenty-five cents the attendance has greatly increased, and last night especially the large space of the American Institute building was filled with a bustling throng viewing pyramids of salt, obelisks of cheese and temples of butter. The occasion was made doubly interesting by the announcement of the awards for butter and cheese, those for dairy cattle not being concluded. The preliminary address was made by Mr. Francis D. Moulton, who took occasion to denounce the railroad monopolies which control the traffic to New York. The awards, he said, would show that the West made the best butter, and if it can make cheap food it will find a cheap market. The result will be that New York, as a commercial metropolis, will find itself in the condition of Salem. We may stand second in transportation as we now stand second in products. Mr. M. Folsom, the chairman of the Executive Committee, then read the list of awards. For the best creamery butter made in June and September, 1879, the first prize went to H. D. Sherman, of Monticello, Iowa, and for October and November to John Stewart, of Amamosa, Iowa. The first prize for the best dairy butter made in June, 1879, was awarded to Joel J. Hoyt, of Jamestown, N. Y.; in September to T. A. Hilson, Bovina, N. Y.; in October to Howard Murphy, Belfast, Me., and in November to Frank E. Douglass & Son, Shoreham, Vt. E. S. Cropsey, of Stockholm depot, took the first prize for creamery, and James Strong, of Durham, for the best dairy butter made in the State of New York; T. E. Munn and Robert McAdam, of Belvidere, for the best creamery, and P. M. Burchard, of Grant Park, for the best dairy butter made in Illinois; N. W. Worley, of Baraboo, for the best creamery, and R. D. Merrimon, of Fort Atkinson, for the best dairy butter in Wisconsin; John Stewart, of Amamosa, for the best creamery, and S. D. Edmunds, of Greeley, for the best dairy butter in Iowa. The other five prizes for States were for dairy butter only, and went to W. A. Conover, Newark, for New Jersey; W. M. Tivy, St. Louis, for Missouri, and Mrs. H. S. Wadsworth for Iowa.

For the Canadas A. A. Ayer & Co., of Montreal, took the first prize for creamery butter and Fuller & Shutelt for dairy butter. The first prize for butter of any kind went to N. W. Worley, of Baraboo, Wis.; the second to Munn & McAdam, of Belvedere, Ill., and the third to John Stewart, of Amamosa, Iowa. Howard Murphy, of Belfast, Me., showed the best specimen of print butter, and Mrs. Thomas Mason, of Waterford, Vt., the handsomest ornamental specimen. The first prize for the best cheese made in the State of New York went to R. H. Baker, of Mexico; Pennsylvania to E. E. Eighey; Michigan to A. D. Paver, of Farmington; Indiana to H. M. Durkee, of Metz; Wisconsin, to E. P. Ingalls & Co., of Milford, and the Canadas to A. Hodgson & Son, of Montreal. A. Hodgson & Son took the first prize for the best cheese made anywhere; R. F. McCutcheon, of Whitewater, Wis., the second, and R. H. Baker, of Mexico, N. Y., the third. The best display of cheese was by Rothsberger & Gerber, of New York city. The cattle awards will probably be made to-day.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR AN EYE.

On June 4 last Eliza McCauley, aged fifteen years, employed as a domestic in the household of a Mr. Moore, of No. 105 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, was engaged in hanging up clothes in the yard. In the yard adjoining, Freddie Booth, twelve years of age, was amusing himself by shooting at the fence with a bow and arrow. The arrow from his bow struck the girl in the eye, injuring the sight and inflicting a painful wound. She brought suit to recover damages, and the jury found a verdict for her, assessing the damages at $1,000.

GRANT AT HARRISBURG.

Imposing Reception by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

INVITED TO PHILADELPHIA.

Preparations for Welcoming Him by the Delaware.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 15, 1879.

General Grant and party arrived here at half-past one P. M. and were welcomed to the city in a speech by Mayor Patterson. Immediately after alighting from the cars the distinguished visitors entered carriages and were escorted to the Governor's residence by a procession, composed of military posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, civic societies and citizens. The line of march was handsomely decorated. Upon arriving at the Executive Mansion Governor Hoyt welcomed General Grant in a speech of considerable length, to which the General replied as follows:—

GOVERNOR—I thank you for your cordial welcome, and through you also thank the Mayor and people of Harrisburg and of Pennsylvania for the reception given me to-day at the capital of your State. Since I left Philadelphia for my journey abroad and since I landed at San Francisco to travel across the continent of North America I have received no more cordial welcome than that given me by the people of Harrisburg. My reception abroad was full of honor, which I attributed to the reputation of my country and the grandeur of its institutions, not to any deservings of my own. I again thank you, Governor, for your cordial greeting.

The procession was then reviewed by the General, after which a reception for ladies and gentlemen, which lasted several hours, was held in the Executive Mansion.

INVITED TO PHILADELPHIA.

At twenty-five minutes of four o'clock this afternoon the committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia arrived here. After holding a meeting at the Lochiel House the committee proceeded at five o'clock to the Executive Mansion, where they were cordially received by General and Mrs. Grant. Governor and Mrs. Hoyt and ladies of the Governor's family were also present. The parlors of the mansion were decorated and festooned with flowers and ferns and laurels. George S. Graham, on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, read an address of welcome with a formal invitation to the General to visit Philadelphia to-morrow and so complete his circuit of the world. To this General Grant replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA:—With a lively recollection of my departure from Philadelphia two years and seven months ago I return again with equal pleasure. In my absence I have visited all the countries of Europe, every capital, and most of those of Asia, together with a little of Africa. I have been nowhere that I would be willing to change for a residence in my own country or for any position that those countries could offer me, but I would not disparage any of them, because I have received the utmost kindness from them, and the very best feeling has been manifested toward our great country. I will be ready to start with you to Philadelphia at six o'clock to-morrow or any hour that may be designated for your departure. I have no doubt that from my past experience I may meet with several committees, to whom I will have to say a few words. I shall do no more at present than express my gratitude to the people of Philadelphia for the feeling manifested toward me and mine, from what I believe to be sincere and genuine friendship—more than I deserve.

The committee then withdrew.

GOING THE ROUND.

At twenty minutes to nine P. M. General Grant, escorted by the Governor and staff and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by the Matthew Baird band of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of Philadelphia, walked from the Executive Mansion to the Grand Army Fair on Market square.

The General made a very brief speech at this place, merely expressing his gratification at meeting with his comrades of the Grand Army. An informal reception was then held for half an hour, after which the party proceeded to the Grand Army ball at the skating rink on Locust street. During their progress through the streets a fine display of fireworks was made, and much enthusiasm prevailed as the General and Governor Hoyt walked in the ranks of the Grand Army. After spending a few moments in the ballroom the distinguished party returned to the Executive Mansion, and from there they were escorted to the depot where they took up their quarters in a sleeping car, prepared to leave for Philadelphia at six o'clock in the morning.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1879.

The preparations are all complete for the reception of General Grant to-morrow. Broad, Market and Chestnut streets are bright with bunting and evergreens. The clearing weather to-night gives promise of a pleasant day to come, and the entire population of the city is in a state of feverish anxiety for the hour and guest to arrive, and with them the noise which 120 bands are to furnish. No changes of any moment have been made in the programme of the parade published on Wednesday last. The City Council's committee met at the city building this morning at eleven, and then drove to the 11:45 train at West Philadelphia, to which a special car for their use was attached. They then proceeded to Harrisburg to meet General Grant and conduct him to the city. The members of the Council committee who proceeded to Harrisburg were:—George A. Smith, Charles Thomson Jones, Samuel C. Collins, Marcus A. Davis, Edward Matthews, John A. Clark, George W. Kendrick, Jr.; William S. Reyburn, George W. Bumm, Amos M. Slack, Franklin Dundore, John Rink, Joseph L. Caven, William Elwood Bowan, E. Hicks Hayhurst, Thomas M. Hammett, Joseph B. Hancock, Robert A. Jamison, S. Davis Page, Nathan Spering, George S. Graham, Samuel G. King, John McCullough, John C. Bickel.

THE GUEST'S ARRIVAL.

The General will be received to-morrow morning at Germantown Junction by Mayor Stokley at half-past ten, and by him conducted to an open barouche drawn by six white horses, with livery driver and footman, and the vehicle, with the guest of the city, will then take a position in the line of the procession. A part of the special train which brings the General's party will be run into the West Philadelphia depot. Mrs. Grant will leave the train at that point and will be received by Mr. George W. Childs. She will drive directly to the suit of rooms prepared at the Continental Hotel. The quarters provided by the city for the reception of its guest are comprised in parlors 18, 19, 20 and 21, *en suite*, on the first floor. These apartments have been richly embellished for the occasion with flowers, bronzes, *bric-a-brac* and paintings. Rooms 20 and 21 are those occupied by the Emperor of Brazil during his visit here in 1876.

THE PARADE.

A few words may be said, even in repetition, about the grand parade. Starting from Germantown, the route will be down Broad street, two miles, to Market, thence around the new public buildings and down Market to Fourth or Second (which street is not yet decided), through the latter street into Chestnut and up Chestnut to Thirteenth, through which a detour will be made into Locust and finally into Broad, countermarching on the latter thoroughfare in front of the Union League Club. It is estimated that the parade will not be ended before two o'clock, so that New Yorkers leaving on any of the early morning trains will reach the city soon enough to witness the event at some of the points near its end.

THE CHILDS RECEPTION AND SERENADE.

The event of to-morrow evening will be the dinner and reception to be given the General and Mrs. Grant and a few of the ex-President's old friends, at the residence of Mr. George W. Childs, on Walnut street, corner of Twenty-second street. The reception which will follow the dinner is not a general one, and not more than one hundred persons have been invited. The following is the *menu* for the dinner, which will be served by a distinguished caterer:—

Huitres, Pointe Bleue, et citron.
POTAGE.
Consommé. Tête de veau en tortue.
POISSON, &c.
Eperlans frits. Pommes de terre à la duchesse.
Bouchées à l'impériale.
RELEVE.
Filet de bœuf aux champignons.
LEGUMES.
Epinards au jus. Petits pois.
ENTREES, &c.
Côtelettes de poulet, sauce sorbese.
Terrapène et celeri.
GIBIER.
Canard sauvage. Gelée de groseilles.
Salade de laitue en mayonnaise.
Fromages de Roquefort et Neufchatel.
DESSERT.
Glaces. Meringues. Biscuits glacés.
Fruits. Cafés.

The following persons will constitute the guests at the dinner:—General and Mrs. U. S. Grant, General W. T. Sherman, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Miss Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Borie, Mrs. General Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. George Augustus Sala, Hon. and Mrs. J. Donald Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. DaCosta, Mr. J. S. Morgan, of London; Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, Mr. George S. Boutwell, Mr. John Welsh, Mr. George M. Robeson and Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr.

A SPLENDID MEMENTO.

There is on exhibition on Chestnut street a beautiful specimen of the jeweller's art, representing the famous table used at the Appomattox surrender. It will be presented to General Grant to-morrow. The table, which is of solid gold, is an exact fac-simile of the old-fashioned mahogany centre table on which General Grant and General Lee signed the terms of surrender of the Confederate army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, Va. For the marble top a plate of glass is substituted, beneath which, carved in gold, in the highest style of art, are various patriotic and symbolical devices. Around the upper rim is engraved, "Presented to General U. S. Grant, December 16, A. D. 1879, by Frank T. Weldon, ex-Confederate," while around the edge of the table is also engraved:—"Welcome home. The whole country feels itself honored by the honors you have received from the great nations of the earth."

NEWARK ANXIOUS TO CAPTURE GRANT.

Mayor Henry J. Yates, of Newark, and several other members of the Grant reception committee went to Philadelphia last evening to have an interview with the General and try and prevail upon him to pay Newark a visit before he leaves for the South and Cuba. A train filled with Grand Army men will leave Newark this morning to take part in the Philadelphia festivities.

GRAND ARMY POSTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15, 1879.

The several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city—Wilson, Dushane, Custer and Denison (white), and Lincoln (colored)—leave this city at three A. M. to-morrow by special train for Philadelphia to take part in the reception to General Grant. They number nearly three hundred men, all in uniform, with several bands of music. A large number of citizens will leave at a later hour.

STARVING KERRY.

APPEAL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED INHABITANTS OF THE SOUTHWEST OF IRELAND BY LADY BLANCHE MURPHY.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Dec. 10, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you give a prominent place to the following details concerning the threatened famine in Kerry and other parts of the poorest province of Ireland? Most of the crops have failed entirely for the last three seasons (the harvest of 1879 being the worst), and some, such as oats, which have been partially saved, are not sufficient in quantity, though the quality is fair. The potatoes are nearly all black, and the only other food available for the majority is Indian meal. As corn is not grown in the country the meal has to be bought at the store in small quantities and on credit, which means ruinous prices to the purchaser. The storekeepers are beginning to refuse credit and the people are sorely pinched. Provisions, even of the coarsest quality, are rising in price. Meal has risen 12 shillings ($3) in the two hundredweight. What cattle remained to the farmers have been sold to make up a little ready money for immediate necessaries, and there is no prospect of employment and wages during the winter. The peat or turf, which is the fuel of the people, has been spoiled by the wet season, hardly any of it—even that cut early in the spring—being fit to burn. Some of these details apply to many other parts of Ireland, but only in the west have all these troubles come at once upon the people.

It is needless to say that much sickness has been the result. Churches and schools are empty, the people being ill of fever or shivering at home without rags enough to cover them. Without outside help it will be impossible to go through the winter without a state of things bordering on the famine scenes of 1847. The Convent of Poor Clares, Kenmare, county Kerry, does all it can to relieve distress in its neighborhood, but the locality is more than commonly poor and isolated, and there are no resident landlords or other persons in good circumstances to lend a helping hand. In this emergency, and having already appealed to English charity with, as yet, but scanty results, Miss Cusack, the author of several historical works on Ireland, now appeals to the charity of America, from which, in 1847, Ireland received such timely and abundant help. The money collected will be used exclusively for the material relief of the starving poor of the district, and no one of any denomination need hesitate to contribute for fear of his money being diverted to religious ends of which he would not approve. Mr. Peter O'Leary, who has already travelled considerably over the American continent, is at present in the United States as the authorized agent of Miss Cusack, and will collect and receive donations for the starving people of Kerry. In addition to this the Boston *Pilot* also receives subscriptions, and several other Catholic papers, I believe, do the same. Drafts can be made payable to Sister Mary Frances Cusack, Kenmare, county Kerry, Ireland, for the distress fund, on the Munster Bank, Kenmare. Currency or stamps may be sent to any of the collectors in America. Some care should be taken by subscribers as to the persons to whom money is given; the *Pilot* and Mr. O'Leary, or in Southern and Western States the respective bishops of those States are the best channels. If any one wishes to send subscriptions personally to me I will receive them, having just got a letter from Miss Cusack asking me to collect what I could.

Miss Cusack is at present engaged on a history of Irish literature, modern and ancient, with biographical notices of living Irish celebrities in Europe, America, Australia, &c., the proceeds to be devoted to the foundation and endowment of a home and school combined, where girls could spend some time, from a few weeks to a year, and learn plain sewing, cutting out, plain washing and cooking, housework, &c., and in some cases even fancy work and a few of the higher branches of education, sufficient to fit them for governesses. The building of this Home would provide temporary employment for a number of men, and in a measure tend to alleviate some portion of the present distress. For the success of this undertaking subscriptions to the book will of course be needed. That the accounts of distress in the West are not exaggerated I can vouch for from sources independent of Miss Cusack's appeal, as a relative of my own made a tour of observation last fall through some of the poorest districts of the West and Southwest, and sent me descriptions of the sad state of things prevailing there even at that time. I hope some kind hearted people will respond to this call, and whether the subscriptions are large or small they will be equally welcome.

LADY BLANCHE MURPHY.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New England Society was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, Mr. Daniel F. Appleton in the chair, and Mr. Luther P. Hubbard acting as