Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

Published every day, except Sunday. Subscriptions payable strictly in advance.

ONE WEEK........	15c	THREE MONTHS..	$1 75
ONE MONTH........	60c	SIX MONTHS......	3 50
TWO MONTHS......	$1 20	ONE YEAR........	7 00

Single Copies Three Cents.

THE UTICA MORNING HERALD will be sent to any address in Europe, postage prepaid, for 70 cents a month; the UTICA WEEKLY HERALD to any European address for 40 cents for three months, postage prepaid. In both cases the address will be changed as often as desired.

Telephone Call 113.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

THIS MORNING'S TOPICS.

CONGRESSIONAL—The tariff bill passed by the senate with amendments was reported to the house and allowed to lie on the speaker's desk until Friday. The bill to tax greenbacks and treasury notes was taken up and discussed without action.

GENERAL—The constitutional convention discussed and voted to support Mr. Lincoln's resolution that no person not a citizen shall have the right to vote....The thirty-second convocation of the regents of the state began in Albany....Justice Williams of Troy postponed the sentencing of "Bat" Shea....The appeal of H. C. Reuben of New York to Secretary Gresham for a safe conduct for General Ezeta, the Salvadorian refugee, from the warship Bennington to a Pacific Mail steamer, was refused....Wild acts of lawlessness were committed by the strikers at Chicago. Cars were overthrown and the troops defied. Chicago officials determined to ask Pullman to settle the strike with his employes.

FOREIGN—In recognition of his election to the presidency of France Casimir-Perier pardoned 374 political and other prisoners....Several cases of cholera, many of them fatal, were reported from Russia and Belgium....The reported loss of nearly 200 lives by the capsizing of a ferry boat in Hungary was said to be untrue....At the Mud Hook regatta, the American yacht Vigilant was beaten by the British Britannia. Before the race the Valkyrie was sunk and damaged irreparably by the Satanita.

MAYOR HOPKINS of Chicago feels it incumbent on him to play to the strikers' gallery. He knows as well as anybody that there is no possibility of arbitration on the part of Mr. Pullman. There is nothing for him to arbitrate. Debs has declared that "the fight is against the traffic association." Pullman has no more to do with the railway traffic association than it has to do with his paying more for building a car than he can sell it for. The mayor's complaint of the interference of the United States government is the cheapest kind of demagogy. The United States government interfered to restore authority of law over several states which acted as Hopkins talks, some years ago. It will move the mails and permit commerce to move thro Chicago, which the police of that town have been unable to do.

THE Murphy gang will do all in its power to save Shea from the death chair. A Troy dispatch to the New York World says "his attorneys have already been told by a greater power than even judge or jury that he must not die." A new trial will be sought on the ground that the extraordinary term of court, at which Shea was convicted, was illegal. That failing, an arrest of judgment will be applied for on the ground that the "district attorney failed to place all the names of witnesses who appeared before the grand jury on the indictment, as required by law." As a last resort, Governor Flower "will be forced to commute the sentence to life imprisonment." This last dependence will have to be reached more promptly than the law's delays ordinarily permit, for after December 31 the chief executive will be a different kind of man—one who doesn't take orders from Murphy, by telephone or otherwise.

THE tariff bill passed by the senate is a populist measure in every sense. It is populistic in its provisions, and was passed by populist votes. Without those it would have been beaten. The story of its narrow escape from defeat on the final vote is borne out by facts of record. On the roll call Blanchard of Louisiana declined to vote, and Caffery of the same state voted no. These senators were mad over the adoption of the amendment stopping sugar bounties on the final passage of the pending measure, and agreed to vote against it if their votes would defeat it. They labored with the populist Irby to vote in the negative, and depended on his doing so. Caffery accordingly voted no. Blanchard remained silent, waiting for Irby to go on record. If the latter kept his promise Blanchard would vote no. That would defeat the bill 37 to 36. But Irby yielded to Gorman. His vote made the passage of the mongrel thing certain without the Louisiana senators' votes, so Blanchard voted aye, and Caffery changed to the same side. Or if the populists Kyle and Allen, or either of them, had voted with the republicans and Hill the bill of sale would have been beaten. A populist tariff bill is the democratic senate's response to pledges of the national democratic party.

THE Louisiana legislature has killed the Australian ballot bill. It evidently was moved by the argument of a member from Iberia, who declared in the assembly that he would die in his boots before voting for such a bill, because it would turn the state over to the negroes. Possibly had he heard of the way some Minnesota democrats have been manipulating the Australian ballot he might not have objected to its introduction in Louisiana. Up in St. Paul, at a recent election, it appears the democratic poll workers somehow managed to get hold of an official ballot. This, after being marked the way the workers desired, was given to a "floater." The latter entered the polling place, took a ticket from the ballot clerk, went into a booth, and shortly emerged with the marked ballot in his hand. This he voted, and on coming out gave the regular ballot, which he had pocketed, to the poll workers and got his money. This new ballot was marked as the other had been and sent in with the next "floater." Of course the fact that a person came out with a blank ballot showed that he had voted the marked one he took in, the possibility being very small that he made any changes in the marks. It is charged that about a thousand votes were thus purchased by the democrats. Had the beauties of this system been fully understood by members of the Louisiana legislature it is likely that it would have passed the Australian ballot bill, without fear of negro domination.

TO RESTORE ORDER.

"Attorney General Olney has reached a point," it is said, "where he proposes to learn if there is any value in the laws of the United States in their application to the acts of the strikers," who are "tying up" the railways of the west. President Cleveland sustains Mr. Olney, and as commander-in-chief of the army orders it to assist in enforcing the mandates of the courts. This action of the government will be approved by all law-abiding citizens. It is the business of government to "see that the laws are faithfully executed," and sustain all citizens in the lawful exercise of their rights.

The Debs strike becomes insurrection when it resists the orders of the United States courts. The question at issue is no longer between employe and employer; between Pullman workmen and Pullman; between the railway union and traffic association. It is between rioters and the government. The latter has undertaken to open the avenues of interstate commerce, to afford the mails and people and business freedom of movement. It will succeed. To think otherwise would be to doubt the superiority of organized society.

The government has ordered troops to points where mob violence is most threatening, but the strikers do not seem to regard their presence as anything very serious. They continue to interfere with car movements. This is regretable, for it is dangerous. In California the state militia refused to obey orders to charge upon the mob. Trifling in the face of troops of the regular service is quite another matter. "Theirs not to reason why," theirs but to obey orders. They will shoot when ordered to, at anything they are ordered to shoot at. It is regretable that the Chicago strikers and their sympathizers do not realize this, for orders have been given to shoot to kill anybody found interfering with cars.

The law department necessarily moves more slowly, but it is moving with earnestness, and will overtake with punishment those whom it pursues. And it is gratifying to know that it will begin with the chief offenders, the leaders whose dupes the thousands are. Debs, who, having precipitated chaos, talks of the action by the government to restore order as a "declaration of war," needs the lesson which federal justice can read. His chief aids, and the unthinking striker who laughs at injunctions and persists in violating them—the highest and lowest will have their turn in court. They will realize when they get thro that trifling with regular troops may be more sharply dangerous, but the penalty is more quickly paid. In the fullness of his power, and relying on the machine he represented for support, McKane said "injunctions don't go" in Gravesend. They were only state court injunctions, but McKane realizes his error.

The spirit of this strife which the government finds itself obliged to put down, has been fanned for years by agitators and reckless partisans, and by no man more shamelessly than the commander-in-chief, by whose order the army of the United States takes the field to restore order. The president is right now and should go ahead.

DEBS AND THE COST.

Eugene V. Debs, who has precipitated the present railway boycott strike upon about two-thirds of the country, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855. His father was a respected merchant of that city. The boy was educated in the public and high schools and in a business college. Between 1871 and 1874 he worked as a fireman on an Indiana road, his run being between Terre Haute and Indianapolis. Since then his name has never been on a railroad pay roll. He, however, in 1877, joined the newly organized firemen's brotherhood. A year later he became associate editor of the Firemen's Magazine. In 1879 he was chosen city clerk of Terre Haute as a democrat and was re-elected. In 1880 he became secretary and treasurer of the firemen's brotherhood. The order was at this time in a weak condition, but Debs really put it into fair shape.

Meanwhile he had become prominent as a labor writer and speaker, and developed an itching to get into state politics. To curry favor with the labor vote the democrats of the Terre Haute district nominated him for the legislature in 1885, and he was elected. While in the lower house he became prominent as the member who nominated his fellow-townsman, Daniel W. Voorhees, for United States senator.

After serving in the legislature he secured an interest in the Chicago firm which published the Firemen's Magazine along with other "labor" literature, and became chief editor of that organ. About a year ago he organized the American railway union and became the head. His salary is $3,000 a year and heavy extras. A vice president and secretary are paid $2,000 each, six directors $1,500 each, and seventy-five "organizers" $3 per diem, all of these officials receiving in addition allowances for expenses. Add to the above items a loss of $150,000 a day in wages, and some idea may be obtained what this boycott tie-up is costing the strikers themselves. It is also entailing an enormous loss on numerous other workmen who are not members of their union and who have not the most remote connection with the strike except as involuntary sufferers. These men have been forced out of employment because their employers can not obtain the means or materials with which to keep their establishments running.

UP to July 1 the total tonnage on the canals this year was 1,129,672, as against 1,134,960 for the corresponding period last year. Up to the third week in June the tonnage was 12,750 greater than for the same time in 1893. The falling off last week is attributed to the railway strike, tho one would suppose railway paralysis to be the canals' opportunity. There have been increased shipments of corn and lumber this year, but a big falling off in iron ore shipments.

THE VIGILANT BEATEN.

The yacht race on the Clyde in Scotland, yesterday, was an exciting one in several particulars. The starters were our own Vigilant, winner of the America's cup last year, the Valkyrie, her old rival, the Prince of Wales' Britannia, and A. D. Clarke's Satanita. What promised to be a fine race all around was spoiled by an unfortunate accident just before the start. Owing to a too great crowd of craft on the course there was not sufficient room to maneuver for position. The Satanita, therefore, suddenly found herself in dangerous proximity to the Valkyrie. She tried to change her course, but a row boat in the way prevented, and the two yachts collided with such force that the Valkyrie was nearly cut in two, and she sank in a few minutes. Lord Dunraven will have the sincere sympathy of many Americans, as it is not probable that his boat can ever be repaired.

The two yachts remaining in the race had a most exciting struggle twice around the twenty-five mile course. The legs each time around were a dead beat, a close haul, a run on the wind and again a close haul. The Vigilant was given an experienced pilot, and the American kept ahead until the last leg was run. Then her pilot for some unexplained reason kept her inshore, while the Britannia was further out, getting more wind for her close haul. The Vigilant was therefore beaten by thirty-five seconds; but there will be lots of chances for her to redeem herself when her crew gets better used to the peculiarities of foreign wind and water.

THE next democratic state convention in this state will face a real dilemma. Will it "indorse" the action of the democratic senators on the tariff bill? And how will it do it? Hill voted against the bill; Murphy for it. Murphy is chairman of the democratic state committee. Hill has been the pet of the organization, and undoubtedly represented his party more [illegible] to "indorse" Hill will be to condemn the chairman of the organization. To commend Dr. Murphy's course will affront Hill. To make no mention of the senators will be confession of confusion in the camp. Hill's fourth of July letter to Tammany indicates the style of "indorsement" Cleveland will get if the senior senator writes the resolutions.

THE strike situation continues serious. Riotous crowds successfully interfered with traffic in Chicago yesterday by placing obstructions on the track. The regular troops no sooner cleared the way in one place than the mob turned up at another. The strikers were reinforced by a number of engineers and firemen. Grand Master Sovereign threatens a general strike of the knights of labor. Chicago citizens continue their efforts to arrange a compromise between Pullman and his men.

DURING the present scarcity of meat because of the railway tie-up consumers will do well to remember that fish, poultry and eggs continue to be good eating. Besides they are not so heating to the system—a fact that may very properly be taken into account while the weather is as warm as it is now.

THE Massachusetts legislature, which finally has adjourned sine die, was in session from Jan. 3 to July 3, plump six months. The length of this year's session has been equaled but once, and only one previous session was longer, that of 1893.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Because of unsatisfactory explanations of the arrests of Italians in Brazil, it is said two of Italy's warships will be sent to Rio Janeiro. Wonder how either of them would stand a well aimed shot from the Nictheroy's dynamite gun.

The stages of labor organization on the the Debs plan are something like these: 1. Treasury is full. 2. Strike. 3. Treasury empty. 4. Collapse of strike. 5. Collapse of the organization. 6. Disappearance of the leader.—New York Sun.

Up to date about 2,300 people have died from the plague in Hong Kong.

Senator Murphy's horizon is bounded by the municipality of Troy. The senator has a protection of 100 per cent. on the ale he manufactures and 125 per cent. on the collars and cuffs made by his immediate constituents. He let the great wool industry of the country go to the dogs and voted aye on the tariff bill and its odious income tax rider.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

At Tokio and Yokohama, Japan, on June 20, earthquakes caused considerable loss of life. The shocks were the severest felt in these cities in fourteen years.

A noble Brahmin, now travelling in the United States, tries to answer to the name of Ramatidgy Damatidgy Ghighiboy. Pronounced by a man with a cold in his head, it sounds just the same, but the middle of it wrongfully reflects on Ghighiboy, for he is said to be as liberal with his purse as any of the boys.

The annual report of Boston's milk inspector shows that the fines collected from derelict dealers amounted to $3,000 more than the entire expenses of the department. While this is a commendable showing for the inspector, it is the reverse for the milkmen.

Labor has not yet realized, altho it probably will realize the fact before long, that its first serious reverse occurred when it substituted the senseless incendiarism of Sovereign for the conservatism of Powderly.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The admirable reproduction of the old Hancock house, erected by Massachusetts on the world's fair grounds, has just been sold for $300 to a wrecking company.

The Lawrence-Townley estate scheme comes to the front again with an attorney in jail and an agent arrested for swindling. Meanwhile the American heirs are as far from possession as ever.—Buffalo Express.

Boston will decide at a special election on the 24th whether or not it is to have an elevated railway system as provided for by the recently enacted Meigs law.

CITY AND TOWN.

IMPORTANT LOCAL NEWS ON PAGE 3

THE WEATHER.

It Will Probably be Pleasant and Cool Again To-day.

ALBANY, July 5.—[Special.]—There is not at present any well defined low area of pressure in the northern portion of the United States, so that the weather and temperature conditions now being experienced in this district will continue for the next thirty-six hours or more, until such time as a well defined area nears this section.

Heavy rain fell in the northeastern portion of the south Atlantic states, attendant upon a secondary formation. From partly cloudy to cloudy weather now prevails along the Atlantic coast line.

Favorable conditions continue over the principal corn area of the west.

A. F. SIMS,
Observer Weather Bureau.

Meteorological reports received at Albany, 75th meridian time, for the preceding 24 hours. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

STATIONS.	Thermometer. Temp 8 A. M.	Rise.	Fall.	Rain fall in inches
Albany	66		6	.22
New York city	63			
Buffalo, N. Y.	63		6	
Oswego, N. Y.	63		1	
Montreal, P. Q.	69		5	.06
Boston, Mass.	65			.01
Cleveland, O.	66		6	
Chicago, Ill.	66			
Kansas City, Mo.	64			[illegible]
Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]			.01
Key West, Fla.	84			
Norfolk, Va.	66			
New Orleans, La.	[illegible]			.04
Denver, Col.	59			.04
Bismarck, N. D.	60			
St. Vincent, Minn.	[illegible]			.16
Washington, D. C.	74			

Weather Indications for To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Forecast for Friday:

Clear or fair.

For eastern New York, fair, westerly winds.

For western New York, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds.

A CENTURY OF METHODISM.

Wesley's Followers Celebrate the Centenary of Their Church in Augusta—Address by Presiding Elder Waugh.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Methodist church in the town of Augusta was begun last evening in Knoxboro, and will be continued to-day. Services began at 7:30 o'clock. After a sermon by Rev. M. P. Blakeslee of Cazenovia, Rev. H. E. Waugh, presiding elder of this district, gave an address on "Our polity, past and present." Mr. Waugh said:

There is no question but that a large share of the success of Methodism in the past has been due to her peculiar doctrines and teachings, but it is equally clear that no small measure of that success has been due to the peculiar methods and practices which have ever characterized her church life. Doctrinally, Methodism has not changed from the beginning. It is the same in this respect as when Mr. Wesley taught among his admiring followers. No new doctrines have been introduced, nor have any old ones been abandoned or in the least modified.

But the case is quite different with our polity. This has ever been changing and is likely to be ever changing in the future. For this reason our little book of discipline every four years becomes like a last year's almanac, useless only as a matter of history. Our polity has been from the first, and is to-day, a growth. It has expanded gradually with our denominational progress. Originally in matters of government Mr. Wesley's word was law. This was true both in England and America. The rules that were the recognized laws of those early societies he gave, and what is more, directed his preachers how they should be enforced. These rules were few and simple, but they embody its principle and somewhat to form not a few of the vital features of our polity today. Our church polity has grown from the simplest form to its present comprehensive summary in a little over one hundred years. Previous to the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1784 no discipline was ever published. Whatever rules and regulations were established for the government of the societies, they were published only in the minutes of the annual conferences. The fact that our church polity has been a growth and not a creation, suggests two inferences: First, That it was the faith of our fathers, as it is ours, that no defined and unvariable form of church government is given in the New Testament. Second, That we have always trusted Providence to guide us, and history proves that we have not trusted in vain.

While we have maintained our place as a church among the evangelical forces of the world, we have been called upon from time to time to adjust our polity at various points. A demand for longer pastorates has lengthened the term from one to five years. The lay element has been given a voice in the legislature of the church. The usefulness of women has been recognized, and she has been assisted with official prerogatives.

Our church polity is not only a growth it is a unit. For a hundred years it has grown not as a forest, but as a tree. It has solidified and unified at the same time into one compact, self-consistent whole. This unity has not come by chance. The all absorbing idea of Methodism to-day and since 1784 has been to build up an all embracing connectionalism, to consolidate all industrialism into one body, and to concentrate all resources and forces for one common end.

Our polity is not only a growth and a unit, it is also a life. It brings things to pass. It produces results. It bears fruit. It is framed to sow seed and reap the harvest. We have abundant reason to be grateful for the past and hopeful for the future.

To-day's services will commence at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Addresses will be delivered, after which there will be a recess until 1:30 o'clock, when a historical sketch will be given, followed by reminiscences.

A "Gym" at Mrs. Piatt's School.

The addition to be built to the Utica female academy, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, will be about 65 by 40 feet and two stories in hight. It will be of brick. The second floor will be fitted up by Mrs. Piatt as a gymnasium for the young ladies of her school. The lower floor will be used for work rooms. No plans have yet been prepared. The work will be commenced as soon as possible.

Henry Bloss' Funeral.

The funeral of Henry Bloss was held from his residence, No. 90 Hicks street, and from Zion's church yesterday afternoon, Rev. J. C. Nestel officiating. Relatives of the deceased acted as bearers. Delegations from the order of harugari, red men and the molders' union attended. The interment was at Forest Hill cemetery.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAMP.

The 28th Separate Company at Peekskill—How Independence Day was Observed.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 5.—[Special.]—Independence day dawned bright and clear in state camp, and the call for reveille, which is sounded at five A. M., found most of the guardsmen astir in anticipation of celebrating the glorious fourth. The national holiday, as the boys discovered, brought no diminution of work, but on the contrary, an increase of duty. After the company and battalion drills arms were stacked on the parade grounds and companies dismissed. A short rest was had and then the several bodies assembled and from the ranks witnessed the ceremony of firing the national salute of forty-four guns, which occurred at noon.

The interval between the guns was ten seconds and the ceremony was performed by a detachment of the second artillery of New York city. This detachment has been in camp for three weeks and goes home Saturday.

While the guardsmen were at dinner a short but severe thunder storm came up very suddenly, and by the time dinner was finished the rain was falling in torrents and was accompanied by the most vivid lightning and such crashes of thunder as put to shame the roar of the guns of the national salute. As was stated in the HERALD this morning, one flash of lightning struck the electric light pole at the guard house, shivering the pole to splinters. It followed the electric light wire to one of the guard tents, splintered the tent pole, and struck four guardsmen standing at the door of the tent, knocking them senseless. A portion of the bolt followed the electric wire a short distance to the barber's tent and struck the occupant of the barber's chair, also knocking him senseless. The barber received a sufficient shock to cause him to fall to the floor. Lance Corporal Siddell and Private Lacey of the 28th separate company were in the guard tent at the time, and both felt the shock distinctly, but fortunately neither was injured. The injured men were placed on stretchers and carried to the hospital tent, where they received medical attendance, and all recovered sufficiently during the afternoon to leave the hospital.

The officers in charge of the state camp have their own decided views in regard to the celebration of the fourth of July, and this fact was impressed very forcibly upon a certain young guardsman. It was only one ordinary insignificant little red firecracker, and it was certainly the morning of the fourth of July. He looked at it longingly, the temptation was strong, and he lighted it. There was a fizz, a flash, a pop, and ten minutes later he was under arrest, and on his way to the guard house, there to stay thro'out the great American holiday, and reflect upon the enormity of his crime, and the uncertainty of human affairs.

The parade in the evening was again en masse and Captain Remmer acted as major of the 7th provisional battalion, while Lieutenant Horsburg took command of the 28th. There was a large number of spectators present and the parade was said to have been the best yet made by the companies now in camp. A celebration was held in the Y. M. C. A. tent in the evening. Lieutenant Charles of the 47th separate company delivered an address and a very interesting program was presented, two of the numbers of which was responded to by members of the 28th—a banjo solo by Private G. J. Bailey and a musket drill by Private G. L. Barber.

Privates B. Chapman, W. Kreger, W. Barber, H. A. Prestie and J. Nicholson are doing guard duty to-day and Private E. W. Jones is supernumerary.

This afternoon, while Private Sexsmith of the forty-seventh separate company was sleeping in his tent, several of his comrades tipped over his cot for a joke. Sexsmith fell on a tent peg and was severely bruised. He is now in the hospital, and internal injuries are feared.

Sergeant Bright of the nineteenth separate company, one of the men shocked by lightning during yesterday's storm, was so badly injured that he has been relieved and has returned to his home in Poughkeepsie. Private Edson of the nineteenth, whose hand was shattered by a giant firecracker in Peekskill yesterday, has also been sent home.

School Officers' Movements.

Superintendent Griffith left Utica last night to attend the regents' convocation at Albany. Professor Sawyer, who has been at Newport, will also attend the convocation and afterwards will go for the rest of the summer to York Harbor, Me. Superintendent Griffith, Principal Pease and Principal Conant will go to the state teachers' association meeting at Saratoga next week. From Saratoga Superintendent Griffith will go to the national association meeting at Asbury Park.

The Shea Trial.

The Troy Times, in its report of the Shea trial, says: "The charge of Hon. Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, the able and conscientious justice, who has won new laurels by his presidency in this trial, was intently awaited. The court, with such wisdom as to leave no room for exception, or even requests for further charging, left the evidence to itself, and its compilation by the counsel, and simply gave the law, so that the intent of the statutes became fastened in the minds of the jurors."

City Court News.

Thomas Solon, who drives a wagon for the Consolidated transfer company, was arraigned in city court yesterday on the charge of assault in the third degree on Jacob Jacobson, a boy whom he hit in the face with a whip lash. Solon maintained that he did not mean to strike the lad, and simply flirted the whip lash at a balloon the boy was carrying. He was held under bonds in the sum of $100 for examination July 10.

Best Food for Potato Bugs.

A correspondent of the HERALD in Lewis county asked for a substitute for Paris green to kill potato bugs. He also wrote to the United States agricultural department and received the following reply:

"The bug men say there is nothing so good as Paris green for potato bugs. In fact it is the only practical remedy yet discovered."

Wheeling to Sumner, Neb.

E. M. Triplett of the Springfield training school for Y. M. C. A. workers arrived in this city yesterday on his wheel, on route from Springfield to his home in Sumner, Neb. Mr. Triplett has been on the road about 3½ days so far.

A Small Fire.

Hose cart No. 5 was called out at 7:30 last evening to extinguish a blaze in the house of John Hannauer on Albany street. The fire originated in a pile of wood in the cellar. It was subdued before much damage had been done.

Four Mails for Richfield Springs.

The mail service for Richfield Springs this summer is exceptionally good. Four mails are dispatched from this city every day on trains leaving at 6:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:10 P. M. and 4:50 P. M.

POLICE AND FIRE BOARD

AN ADJOURNED REGULAR MEETING HELD YESTERDAY.

Joseph Richardson, Stoker of Steamer Company No. 4, Removed and George P. Grupp Appointed in His Stead—Additional Permanent Men Appointed for the Truck and New Chemical—Two New Call Men for No. 5 Company.

An adjourned regular meeting of the board of police and fire commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the police station building. All the members were present.

The case of Joseph Richardson, stoker of steamer company No. 4, charged with intoxication and unfitness for duty on June 20, was first considered.

Foreman Edward Agne of No. 4 company testified: "On the morning of June 20, between the hours of one and five o'clock, Richardson arose from his bed and went to the carpenter shop looking for his watch, which he said some one had stolen. I told him to go back to bed and he did so. He remained in bed about 15 minutes and then arose again and said that Commissioner Heath and the chief engineer had been in the house, and had just gone out to get a drink. I should judge he was drunk. I did not see him drink anything that day or the day before. He has been in the habit of drinking every day, and had before been so intoxicated that he did not know what he was doing at times when he should have been on duty."

Richardson asked Foreman Agne if he did not have a twelve hours' leave that night. The latter replied that he did not. Mr. Agne said he went to the house of Chief Dimbleby at 4 A. M. on the morning in question and notified him of Richardson's condition and asked him to get the latter out of the house. The chief told him to lay Richardson off, which he did. Richardson was subsequently suspended on orders from the chief and Commissioner Heath.

Engineer Reese of No. 4 company said he was awakened about 1 A. M. on the date in question by Richardson, who came feeling around his bed, saying somebody had stolen his watch. "I told him to go to bed and he did," continued Mr. Reese, "but he stayed there only a short time and then went toward the hay loft looking for his watch. He was up and down all night and kept us from sleeping. He was considerably under the influence of liquor. I never saw him drink anything, but have seen him under the influence of liquor to such a degree that he would stagger when he walked at times when he ought to have been on duty."

George Houck, a member of the same company, testified to substantially the same facts about Richardson getting up on the night in question, except that he didn't hear him say anything about losing his watch. He didn't think Richardson was "full" at the time, but believed he had tremens. Richardson was nervous and trembled. The witness slept only about two hours that night, because of Richardson's actions. The witness had never seen Richardson drunk at a fire, but had seen him drink 10 or 12 times while at fires.

Richardson, who has been in the department six years, took the stand. He said he was not drunk on the night in question, but had taken an overdose of morphine. He said that on the day before he had taken three or four glasses of ale. He said he usually drank about five or six glasses of present use ale a day, but nothing stronger. He said he took two morphine powders that night for neuralgia in the head. He thought they were three-grain powders, altho told they were only two grains each. He would not admit that he had ever been drunk before while on duty. He said that in going out to get drinks he simply followed suit. The foreman, he said, had cautioned him not to drink, and so had Commissioner Heath and a number of outside friends. He had no witnesses. The testimony of the witnesses previously sworn, he said, was not given thro malice. He said he was out of his mind that night, and was not in condition to go to a fire.

Mr. Bulger said that intemperance must be divorced from the police and fire departments, and gave out the impression that no favorites would be played in the matter. The city paid well, he said, for the best services of firemen and should have them. A drunken fireman, he said, was no good.

On motion of Mr. Sang the charges were deemed sustained. It was agreed that a suspension for a month or two with a small fine was of little avail, as the offenders simply laughed at such action. The employes of the department must be given to understand that such behavior would not be tolerated.

On motion of Commissioner Boyce, Richardson was dismissed from the service.

The following appointments of permanent men were made: Chemical No. 1, Charles Lux and Horatio Yale; No. 1 truck, John Rabenstein and David J. Owens; No. 4 hose cart, George P. Grupp.

On motion of Mr. Sang, a draft for $1,625 was ordered drawn in favor of the Holloway company, for the new chemical.

William H. Byrnes and James H. Monroe were appointed call firemen, to be connected with No. 5 company, on motion of Mr. Boyce.

The matter of changing the police signal box from corner of Stark and Hickory streets to the corner of Hickory and Hicks streets, was referred to Commissioner Bulger, with power.

Mr. Boyce brought up the matter of Breitenstein's salary, but was stopped short by Mr. Bulger who moved to adjourn, Mr. Sang seconding it.

Officer Peter Arheilger and Fireman George Kratzenberg were allowed $15 each for the use of tools in laying new floors in department houses [illegible].

Father Mullany's Accident.

The Syracuse Journal has the following concerning an accident which Rev. Father Mullany, formerly of Whitesboro, met with: "The only serious accident due to the observance of the fourth, occurred to Rev. J. F. Mullany, pastor of St. John the Baptist church in the first ward, last evening. The reverend gentleman was at the school of the Sacred Heart helping the children to celebrate the day with fireworks, when a large cannon cracker prematurely exploded, filling his face and eyes with powder. Drs. H. L. Elsner and B. L. Moore were hastily summoned and examined the wounds. The face and forehead were badly burned, the injuries being very painful. Some of the powder went into Father Mullany's eyes, but just how serious this will prove the doctors are unable to say as yet. They hope to be able to save both eyes."

Witnesses in the Altenberger Trial.

Chief of Police Hagerty of Rome has received subpenas for himself, C. E. Rollins and Mrs. Mary Dunton, summoning them to appear in the court of oyer and terminer, Jersey City, July 9, as witnesses on the Altenberger trial. Mrs. Dunton was the pastry cook at Stanwix hall when Katie Happ started for New York, and Katie said to her that she was going to be married to Altenberger. Mrs. Dunton has since left the hotel and her whereabouts are not now known.

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