The Sun.

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THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

ALL THE FEDERAL MACHINERY USED TO GAIN CONTROL OF IT.

The Administration Men, Beaten in Several Counties, Send Contesting Delegations—The Control of the Convention and the Party Machinery Depend on the Attitude of New York and Brooklyn.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the Federal officeholders to secure Cleveland delegates to the Democratic State Convention that will meet on Tuesday, the very men whom the friends of the President have been trying to exclude from responsible places in the party will come to the Convention with the hearty endorsement of their districts. So strong has become the feeling against the Administration's methods in State politics that, instead of the talk of taking charge of the Convention with a strong hand and stealing a State Committee of Federal officeholders and their associates, the Administration men been begun to ask for favors, and are seeking to restore the friendly feeling that was disturbed by their forcing a fight at the meeting of the State Committee.

Judge Muller, whom the Administration men have been trying to oust from the State Committee on account of his close relations with Gov. Hill is not only in control of the delegates from his own district, but he has the delegates from the other districts of his Congressional district. Assemblyman Sheehan of Buffalo, against whom the fight was made at the State Committee meeting, has not only been offered a renomination by his constituents, but they elected him a delegate to the State Convention without his seeking it, and during his absence in New York, to show that the patronage of the Administration cannot defeat him. The district is a strong Democratic one, and a nomination means an election. There is a feeling that the endorsement of Mr. Sheehan should go further, but he has said that he does not wish to stir up local strife by a contest for a place on the State Committee.

All the machinery of the Federal Government has been set at work to secure control of the State Committee. It was understood that District Attorney Lockwood aided in getting signatures to the credentials of Gen. Peter C. Doyle of Buffalo for the thirty-second place. Collector Magone's partner, Spratt, and Auditor Creed, who represent two of the strongest Republican districts in the State, offered at the State Committee meeting to vote against Sheehan, and they have been fighting to secure control of their home delegates for Cleveland. Deputy Collector Mason of Newburgh is trying to elect delegates for Cleveland. The votes of these three men defeated Sheehan in the State Committee. Deputy Collector Davis of Binghamton is looking after the Broome county delegates, and he has a contest on his hands. Postmaster Bailey of Utica tried to obtain the Oneida county delegates for Cleveland and failed. Internal Revenue Collector Hanlon of Orleans county has been promising all the offices at his disposal and places in the New York Custom House, yet, with all this, he failed to secure the delegates from his Congressional district, and has a contest in his own county. The Federal officers in Cayuga county tried to control its delegation, and have succeeded to the extent of the privilege to appear before the Committee on Contested Seats. With the Post Office, Internal Revenue Office, and the rest of the Federal offices in Albany at their disposal, the Administration faction led by Lucky Barnum, a candidate for Chairmanship of the State Committee, will have their turn before the Committee on Contested Seats.

What will be done in the Convention depends on the attitude of the delegates from New York and Brooklyn. If the Administration gets in a high enough bid, and these organizations accept it, the majority of the State Committee will be for Cleveland. If New York and Brooklyn are not for Cleveland the committee will be strongly against him. Left to themselves, the Democrats of the State are not for the Administration.

The rumor about a change in the New York Post Office is repeated again. It is to the effect that Postmaster Pearson will be removed and his successor will be a man friendly to Tammany Hall. This rumor was full grown last year when Tammany was dissatisfied, and it grew and flourished until election day, when it suddenly died. Now it has been revived again. So many country politicians have been put in the New York City offices that the New York politicians are left in the cold, and something must be done to hold them to Cleveland. If Tammany's votes can be had for the Post Office, they will be cheap at the price. The rumor will be an excellent thing to circulate until Nov. 9.

There will be an unusual number of contests at the Convention, and if all the contestants are to have a full hearing the sessions will be prolonged. There are double delegations from the First district of Chatauqua county, and from Orleans, Broome, Onondaga, Jefferson, Albany, Westchester, and Cayuga counties. Besides the Convention will have to settle the status of Irving Hall. At the State Committee meeting the Tammany and County Democracy delegates tried to demand the expulsion of Irving Hall from the party organization. Now they are uncertain whether it would be expedient to take such extreme measures. They say that Irving Hall could not poll 7,000 votes on an independent ticket, to which the Irving Hall men reply by asking how many votes Tammany Hall or the County Democracy could poll on an independent ticket against a union of all the other Democratic factions, with strong Labor and Republican tickets in the field. Aside from that question, if the admission of Irving Hall and the giving to them of an office or two on the city ticket could result in securing an extra election inspector, and thus obtaining control of the whole election board in New York, the giving of ten delegates and one committeeman would not be high, and some of the New York politicians think that local politics may take such a turn this fall that 5,000 or 7,000 votes should not be thrown away.

The fight for the control of the State Committee and the numerous contests have taken away much of the interest from the State Convention. There are few candidates. Secretary of State Cook and Treasurer Fitzgerald will be renominated, of course. They have been able and efficient in their place, and it is only right to give them another term. There is a movement to renominate the rest of the old ticket, but the general feeling is against it. Unless there is a growth of the old-ticket sentiment, the names Attorney-General O'Brien and Comptroller Chapin will not be presented. In that State Senator Wemple will be without opposition for Comptroller, and the nomination for Attorney-General would be the only one on which a contest would be made. Judge W. A. Poucher, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is the Cleveland candidate, and Deputy Attorney-General C. F. Tabor, Assemblyman Sheehan's law partner, is the Hill candidate, so far as the committee contest is carried into the Convention. Ex-Deputy State Engineer John Bogart of New York will be nominated for State Engineer if he will accept.

The State Committee meets to-morrow evening to choose a temporary Chairman. The choice will have little significance, unless a formal contest is made. Neither President Cleveland nor the friends of Gov. Hill want a fight on the floor of the Convention, and the real battle will be fought in the Committee on Contested Seats, and in the Congress districts for the selection of State Committemen.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—A hard fight between Internal Revenue Collector Hanlon and his components for delegates to the Orleans County and Assembly District Conventions, to be held here, resulted in the election of thirteen Hanlon and fifteen anti-Hanlon delegates. The Hanlon delegates went to the door of the Convention hall precisely at the hour appointed for the Convention. There was a few minutes' delay in opening the hall. The Hanlon delegates organized outside and went to another hall. The Chairman of the County Committee opened the hall previously designated half an hour after the appointed time, and the fifteen anti-Hanlon delegates entered with him. He then sent cards of admission to the Hanlon delegates, and invited them to the hall; but they did not put in an appearance. The Chairman called the convention to order, and the Hon. E. K. Hart, Irving E. Wellman and Benjamin Dutcher were selected delegates to the State Convention. The Hanlon Thirteen also selected a delegation. Both conventions made the same county nominations, but selected separate county committees. The anti-Hanlon convention passed resolutions highly approving the National and State administrations.

The Labor Vote in Erie County.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—John A. Rosayne, who is conducting the Henry George campaign in this part of the State, says that the United Labor ticket will poll a vote of from 4,000 to 6,000 in Buffalo and 3,000 additional in Erie county. "We have many Knights of Labor in our ranks," he said. "And a large number of them are voters. Before the camp fire closes we expect to have the bulk of the members of all labor organizations in our ranks. We have no quarrel with any other party, and we need none." These remarks show that the politicians, those of both parties placing the Erie county George vote at 500.

WILL IRVING HALL BE ADMITTED?

A Meeting to Decide What to Do in Case It Isn't Determines Nothing.

Nearly all of the Irving Hall Democracy's seventy-two delegates to the Democratic State Convention in Saratoga met in Irving Hall, in pursuance to appointment, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Besides the delegates, a number of other Irving Hall Democrats who were not delegates were present, so that the little basement room was about as full as it would hold of tobacco smoke and men with very shiny high hats. The object of the meeting, as announced in the press, was to settle upon a policy with reference to the admission of the Irving Hall delegation to the Convention, and to discuss the probable course in case, an effort was made to exclude them.

On motion of Aqueduct Commissioner Ridgway, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, Robert B. Mooney was chosen Chairman. Mr. Mooney, on taking the chair, spoke of the harmony which had always marked the counsels of the Irving Hall Democracy, and said that if ever the time for separation came the circumstance of that harmony would be always sweet to remember.

"The object of this meeting," he continued, "is to consider what matters may come before us before we go to Saratoga. When we go there we shall go there as men, and demand only what we regard as our just rights and privileges. As to being admitted to the Convention, that is not a question; we are going to be admitted. And now as the means which we may take in case of a refusal may be discussed here, we are constrained to regard this as a private meeting, and for that reason I will ask all the members of the press present to withdraw. We do not anticipate that anything will be said or will occur which we would not be willing to have made public, but, as gentlemen sometimes in the heat of discussion go further in their remarks than they intend, I think it better that our proceedings be in private."

So the reporters left, and the business of the meeting went on. It was decided to defer consideration of the proposed policy of the delegation until arrival in Saratoga. There a meeting will be held at the Worden House, this evening, at 10 o'clock, when the twelve delegates to the Convention Irving Hall proposes to demand will be selected. Mr. Tooker said they would demand an equal representation with Tammany, and the County Democracy, but Chairman Mooney said they would be content with their allotted proportion of twelve delegates and two members of the State Committee.

Ninety-four delegates are going up on the 11:30 this morning, and several more on the 3 o'clock train. In addition to these, several went up on the boat last night, so that in addition to the seventy-two delegates there will be about thirty-four alternates. There will be no brass band.

The County Democracy delegates will leave in a special train at 9 o'clock this morning, and the Tammany delegates will start at 9½ in the regular express.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Trouble Over the Proposed Receptions in Chicago and Milwaukee.

From the Philadelphia Press.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Neither here nor in Milwaukee is there any considerable degree of harmony prevailing among the members of the committee appointed to arrange for the entertainment of President Cleveland. In Chicago the heterogeneous collection of Judges, politicians, bailiffs, jailers, labor agitators, and what not appointed by Mayor Roche to provide a reception for the Chief Executive is at sixes and sevens regarding its plans. The promoters of the new auditorium building on Michigan avenue, among whom are prominent citizens, are anxious that the President should lay the corner stone of that building as the one great event of the day, while the leading spirits of the National Military Encampment are equally anxious that the President should hold a public reception within their grounds, to which, of course, the massive crowd could obtain admittance—at a cost of $1 or so a head. Both of these schemes find supporters and opponents in the committee, and either side is determined that if it cannot have its way the other can't, either.

Up in Milwaukee the rumors in the committee rooms there which have necessitated the striking out of the proposed public reception, although the banquet at $12 a plate is to be pushed through. As a result there is a howl all along the line, and especially in the German sections, where it is charged that a deliberate effort is being made to conceal the President from the gaze of the rank and file of this people. It was at first proposed to hold the reception in the Exposition Building, but the show is in progress and the directors insisted on their head money. The papers set down on this scheme with one accord, and Schlitz's Park was next suggested. Here again there was an obstacle on account of its distance and the insufficiency of transportation, and last evening the committee cast its eyes in the direction of the Court House, but there were objections that the interior is altogether too dark and gloomy, and would be more suitable for the lying in state of a dead President rather than the reception of a live one. Hence it is that the proposed hand shaking has been declared off, and only the few or many who are willing to put up their cash for a seat at the table will be permitted to come into close contact with the President.

GEORGE MEN IN MASS MEETING.

Dr. McGlynn on the "Horrid Malignity Hurled Against Friends of Humanity."

Another mass meeting was held last night under the direction of the Kings County Henry George Land Club at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The price of admission was ten cents, and no collection was taken up. All parts of the building with the exception of the top gallery were packed. Women composed almost one half of the audience. Dr. McGlynn was the chief speaker. He was introduced by young Chairman Koehler as the modern hero and martyr, the champion of free speech and a free press, and more especially of the freedom of American citizenship. Dr. McGlynn had an enthusiastic reception, but the outbursts of applause during his address were not as loud and frequent as marked his previous appearances in Brooklyn. He said among other things:

"The chief attraction to me in the platform of the Labor party is its religion. If it were possible to take religion out of it I would that instant withdraw from it and take but a languid interest in the purposes of the Henry George Club. They do me much wrong who say that I have become tired of the ministry of Christian altars; that the message of Christianity has become wearisome to me, and that I have been more eager than willing to break the bonds that bound me to the Christian altars and pulpit; that I ceased to be a priest in order to become a politician. Suffice it to say that I have still the self-same love of truth and justice which called me early in life to the altars of Christ and his beloved ministry. I have enough of the old Adam in me, enough of red blood in my veins to feel the revilings and peculiar bitterness and horrid malignity hurled against a few of those who are enlisted in the cause of humanity, but in our own boundless charity our hearts are overflowing with love for our maligners."

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS.

Mr. Randall Giving His Personal Attention to the Organization of His Party.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25.—Chairman Dallas Sanders of the Democratic State Committee is now on a tour of the interior towns throughout the State for the purpose of perfecting the Democratic organization, and preparing for the sharp canvass that will be begun within ten days, and kept up vigorously until the election. Samuel J. Randall will give his personal attention to assisting Mr. Sanders in the work, and the indications point to a wonderful change in the politics of this State. The Republican managers are already growing uneasy at the lethargy which prevails in their party and the defection which begins to show itself among the Germans. Information comes from the German districts of Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Berks, and other counties to the effect that the majority of those who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket have drawn the line against the party this year, and will cast their ballots for the Democratic candidates.

A Gale Strikes the Colorado.

The steamship Colorado of Mallory's line arrived here last night from Galveston. The passage took eight days, and was made memorable by a series of wild wind storms. The first gale was from the east, and struck the vessel on the morning of the 17th. The wind increased to volume, and finally culminated in a terrific storm which backed the steamer partly over and water poured into her cabins. The wind swung around to the northeast after this, and blew a gale for three days. The passengers suffered much with homesickness.

ROW OVER THE ANARCHISTS.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION CALLS MEETINGS TO AID THEM,

And Two-thirds of the Delegates Quit the Hall—George G. Block Shouts "God Bless the Man who Threw the Bomb!"—James Crotty Says "Hang Them"—An Exceedingly Lively Meeting Last Evening.

The Chicago Anarchists caused a split in the Central Labor Union yesterday. All of the unions whose representatives are prominently identified with the United Labor party withdrew, and then those that were left got the Central Labor Union to request the holding of meetings by workingmen in behalf of the Anarchists all over the country. This is what Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, suggested when news of the affirmation of the sentence was received in this city. The delegates who kicked over the traces and went away were not really averse to the discussion of the Anarchist question, but just now the United Labor is not anxious to be allied with the Anarchists, as such an alliance means a loss of a great many votes. George is not outspoken in condemning the Chicago Anarchists, but it is well known that he is against them, and really believes that they ought to be hanged. On the other hand, the Progressive Labor party is moving heaven and earth to help the Anarchists. George surmises, and so does others of the leaders, that this will cost the Progressives votes of every conservative workingman in the State.

The peaceful Chicago Socialist, George A. Schilling, who tried Sunday a week ago and again yesterday to get the ear of the Central Labor Union to tell them what good men the Anarchists in the Cook county jail were, and how much they had done for labor, did not get the chance. He went away disgusted, saying:

"There is too much politics in the Central Labor Union. They are doing nothing for the workingmen."

The meeting was quite interesting to some. Col. Ripton was hustled from the platform, and sat with the handsome President of the Progressive Labor party, William Penn Rogers, on a hard board seat at the rear of the hall. This and the rumpus made by anarchy disturbed the Colonel's equanimity considerably, and he lamented the fact that the labor movement was degenerating.

Bernhard Davis of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 was Chairman of the meeting. He is in sympathy with the Chicago Anarchists. Vice Chairman James McKlim, who is a United Labor party man and of the United Order of American Carpenters, is opposed to anarchy. Ernest Boehm, the Recording Secretary, is also Recording Secretary of the Progressive Labor party. He is a red-hot sympathizer with the Chicago Anarchists. The peaceful Socialist, Schilling, was set upon a week ago by treachery, and it was only falsely that Davis said he should not be allowed to add a show at yesterday's meeting. He handed up this communication, which he said had been neglected last Sunday:

To the Central Labor Union.

PRINCE WESMINSTER: You are aware of the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Illinois confirming the verdict of the lower court in the Anarchist case, and fixing the day of execution for Nov. 11, this year. As men and citizens, who stand united on the broad platform of the rights of the equal justice for all irrespective of political and social opinions, we appeal to you to do all in your power to protest against the above-mentioned decision.

Liberty of speech, and justice impartially and fearlessly meted out to friend and foe, are the only safeguard and the primary condition of a peaceful social development in this country. Under the misleading and exceptional influence of prejudice and clamor, these men have been condemned without any apparent evidence as accessories to a crime, the principle of which, we verily believe, involves which may have actuated the same, are unknown. The execution of this inquitous sentence would be a disgrace to the honor and liberty of our nation, and would strengthen the very doctrine it is intended to crush out of existence.

The undersigned appeal therefore to you, as representatives of organized labor, the foremost champions of our rights and liberties, to immediately take such steps in your respective organizations as will cause that can be considered in no other light than as a judicial murder by the basest and most un-American methods. This is an issue on which all factions of organized labor can unite, and which, if properly handled, cannot fail to divide us when the fundamental principles of a American liberty are at stake.

Anything you may decide upon as the most efficient method, we would suggest that a call be issued by all representative labor organizations of this city for a great public demonstration, to be held simultaneously in Chicago and New York, or other cities, if deemed best.

Hoping that you will receive our communication in the spirit in which we address it to you, we remain, in the cause of justice and humanity,

Respectfully yours, Samuel Gompers, Green Federation of Labor; James E. Quinn, Master Workman D. A. 49; Martin A. Healey, Master Workman 1087; Frank Farrell of the Brotherhood Engineers; Frederick Heckin, President Typographical Union No. 6; Henry Emmerich, Secretary International Furniture Workers; Ed. Finkelstone, President Bookbinders' Union; Tom O'Reilly, Master Workman of D. A. 49; Frank Ferrell, Master Workman of D. A. 1087; Frank Ehrlich, Secretary Iron Workers; Fred Heller of the International Union; George H. McVey of the Piano Workers, John J. Junis of the Union Labor party, and any floating organization that may be interested.

The Central Labor Union always has been more or less likely to kick when the Anarchist question was brought up. Some time ago a committee was appointed to gather names and send them to Chicago, but never before was the union asked to handle the subject in a representative way by such an array of men. From the moment the Secretary, Ernest Boehm, began to read the communication the meeting was in a tempest. Chairman Davis set up a clamor that a drummer boy might envy. So great was the noise that Fred Scharman felt it his duty as a peaceful, law-abiding citizen of Thirteenth street to go up and ask the meeting to do their business a little more quietly. He said his neighbors would report to the police. But the noise only increased, and he sent word to the police were coming around. Even this had no effect. Boehm, the Secretary, confessed that his throat was so sore from shouting that he could not speak after the meeting.

Isaac Wood, who is a candidate for Senator in Brooklyn, championed the anarchists. He told the meeting that the condemned men were not fairly tried and were victims of the capitalists and the police.

Master Workman James Crotty of the National District Assembly of plumbers said that Wood was a little off on his law in reference to anarchy. He believed that the Anarchists had a good show at law.

"The Anarchists and all other men should know," said Crotty, "that if they will conspire together for destruction of life or property each conspirator is as guilty as the other, and in this case equally guilty with the man that threw the bomb that caused death. These Anarchists it is to be admitted, are from centres where they breathe in tyranny with the air, and they drive they are oppressed, and they hate their laws and their law makers with a hatred so great that is wonderful. But they should not bring over their hatred of laws here. They oppose every movement to change their condition that has not physical force in it. They have got to learn that things differently here, and if the hanging of these men will do it, the lesson ought to be given them. American workingmen remedy their grievances by the ballot."

This George G. Block. Block likes a startling announcement, and occasions of this character afford him opportunities. He is a man of peace. He said that these Anarchists were fighting the battle of labor. The right of free speech was denied them.

"It had not been proven," Block continued, "who threw the bomb. I do not know who threw the bomb, but say I, God bless the man that did it. It was a rightful protest against police tyranny and capitalistic injustice. It was the Anarchist that dared call the people together after the brutality clubbed the workingmen at McCormack's on the morning of May 4, 1885. It was Anarchists that called the rats from their holes. It was the police that broke up the meeting and made possible the throwing of the bomb. Not the seven condemned men in jail."

This speech was punctuated with the loudest kind of applause, and there were cat-calls, shouts from one side, and jeers and hisses from the other. To add a ludicrous side to it all, Patrick J. Berberan, who is an Irish dynamiter, got up and informed the assembly that since he has been in the labor movement he carried a pound of dynamite or so in his pocket. He had done so in Ireland, too. This set the house to laughing.

Just then it dawned upon a delegate that Ernest Boehm, the Secretary, had stolen a march upon them. He said that the communication ought not to have come up when it did, but in its regular order. If they had a member of the United Labor party for Secretary the document would have been tucked away in a convenient sewer, but not so with Boehm. This raised another tumult, which Chairman Davis helped considerably with his hammering. Davis ruled that Boehm did just right, and the communication came up in its proper place.

The delegate at once appealed from the decision of the Chair. But this is a way these workingmen have of finding out how strong their opponent are. The United Labor party man, McKlim, took the gavel, and after a world of trouble the meeting voted to sustain Chairman Davis's decision by a vote of 117 to 61.

Then they started in to take the vote upon receiving the communication and appointing a committee to spin up a meeting. This required a heave man, and Davis began the work by suggesting the lengthening of the time of their meeting by an hour. He was sustained. When they had read off the names of half a dozen organizations Vice-Chairman McKlim kicked up a row by objecting to the fairness of Chairman Davis, and calling upon his fellow delegates of the building delegates to follow him out of the hall. About two-thirds of the meeting went with him. Some of McKlim's friends, who wanted a little more of the fun, remained.

The delegate of the marble polishers, when asked to vote, said that he did not approve of judicial murder. He was of the opinion that ten guilty men should be let go rather than one innocent man should be punished. On this account he would vote for the holding of the meetings. The delegate of the International Cigarmakers, No. 144, said that he was always in favor of right and justice, therefore would vote for the meetings. The delegat of the brewer said to be would vote for the meetings and that the Anarchists ought not to be hanged. William Bailey, the delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, wanted the communication read if it was short. This raised a storm of laughter and shouts of applause. He tried to be serious, and treat the matter as an encroachment upon his rights, but the Chairman ordered the next union to be called. The vote was 17 to 6 for the adoption of the communication, one-sixth of the whole number in the meeting when it started.

Then came the greatest trial of all, to pick out a committee that would get up the meeting in this city and help get them up in other places. About every man in the room was named, and many that were outside on the walk with the Vice-Chairman, McKlim. Some of them said that they would be too busy to serve. One or two intimated that they were going to Washington to see President Cleveland, and it would be bad if it were known that they had anything to do with bombs. The following were finally selected: Isaac Wood, Michael Walsh, Henry America, Julius Wenger, C. A. Botham, August Nolgardy, Gregory Reinstein, Louis Weiss, Bernard Davis and James McGarvey. They started in at once to get up a meeting in this city.

For some time the Central Labor Union has been out of money. It invested a pile in the political canvas last year and in the Leader newspaper. Their pleas a week or two ago brought in a lot to fill their depleted treasury, and the delegates have begun making raids upon it. On Sunday the 18th Edward Farrell wanted to know when he would get $50 coming to him, and as he went to Chicago as a delegate last May. Yesterday Robert Peter Davis of the Painters' wanted to know who was going to reimburse the delegates, of whom he was one, that went to Philadelphia to represent organized labor in this city at the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. Ernest Boehm moved to pay him. George Block hoped they would go slowly. He had not heard that such a committee had been sent on to Philadelphia. He did not want any mean, but suppose some one would vote $200 for the Chicago Anarchists and then come to the Central Labor Union to be reimbursed? He did not think they would get the money, but they had as much right as some of the men who were asking for it. It was finally agreed to reimburse the committee and charge it up to the building trades section.

Then Measurer Rotshkiss recollected that District Assembly 49 and the United Labor Party had not paid in their share of the expense of the O'Brien demonstration in Union Square. He was told to go around and collect it.

Vice-Chairman McKlim and his followers disappeared the minute the meeting was adjourned. They said they would in all probability determine at their next meeting of the building trades next Friday right what they would do. They talked a little for starting a Central Labor Union on their own hook, but conservative members like William Bailey said that this was nonsense.

A TENDER-HEARTED PICKPOCKET.

He Asks the Police to Return a Watch Presented by a Father to his Daughter.

A professional pickpocket, whom Inspector Byrnes describes as "a very decent fellow in his business," and who has seen the inside of a prison more than once, called on the Inspector yesterday to get him to find an owner for a lady's gold hunting-case watch, which, the pickpocket said, he had found at Sixth avenue and Forty-second street several days ago. He had waited, the decent fellow added, to see whether the watch would be advertised, but as it had not been he determined to restore it to the owner through the police. He had not the courage to peep or pry into it, as an inscription on it showed it to be a present from a father to his daughter.

"The man cried when he told me this," said Inspector Byrnes when describing the interview later in the day, and the Inspector's eyes grew moist and his voice trembled with emotion as he repeated in pathetic tones his queer visitor's words. The Inspector's eyes twinkled, as they listened. The thief averred that several of the hackmen who have stands around the elevated railway station at Forty-second street saw him pick the watch up from the sidewalk, and doubtless could corroborate his assertion that he found it, and did not come by it in a roundabout way. The time the watch bears no marks of having met with a fall. On the other hand, the short chain with two gold balls pendant is intact, so that the watch could not have been "rung."

The watch is of Elgin make. The case is numbered 949, and the movement 69,759. On the inside of the watch is the inscription: "Thomas F. Gilroy, Father, Oct. 28, 1870." The Inspector expects the publication of the story of the watch will find its fair owner. He apparently believes the story, in spite of the fact that the pickpocket who told it plied his trade in Philadelphia during the centennial commemoration of the Constitution, and is probably living on the proceeds of the watches he then and there stole.

MR. FLEISCHMAN CHASES A BURGLAR.

He Finds, However, that it is Easier to Head a Thief of than to Wing Him.

Louis Fleischman, one of the proprietors of the Vienna Café on Broadway, and a member of the compressed yeast firm, returned recently from his vacation in the Catskills to his house at 154 East Sixty-fourth street. He had just settled down to city life when an incident occurred which roused his household and the neighborhood.

On Saturday evening Mr. Fleischman's family was out, and the house was in charge of the servants. Matilda Erikson, the laundress, thought she heard footsteps in the parlor and ran up the kitchen stairs to see who was there. As she reached the top of the stairs she saw a man glide quickly and softly out of the hall with a plush portiere under his arm. He had some difficulty in opening the door, and that gave Matilda a chance to seize him courageously by the coat. While they were struggling some one thrust a key into the lock of the outer door.

"Let go of me or I'll kill you," said the thief savagely, turning on Matilda. Just then the door opened and Mr. Fleischman came in. He took in the situation at a glance and pounced for the thief, who broke away and rushed down the front stairs, pursued by Mr. Fleischman, who, seeing that the thief was galloping on him, drew his revolver. The thief, regardless of Mr. Fleischman's threats, continued to run toward Second avenue. Then Mr. Fleischman fired.

In a moment the passers-by had darted into convenient hallways, while the windows overlooking the street were filled with people. It is a hard thing for an amateur with a revolver to hit a man on the run, and so the thief would have escaped had not Policeman Garland of the Fifty-ninth street station headed him off.

The prisoner and the complainant appeared before Justice Murray in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Mr. Fleischman told the story of the theft and the pursuit. The prisoner, a slight, good-looking fellow, neatly dressed, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,000 for trial.

Swedish Soldiers Coming Here.

The steamship Recla of the Thingvalla line from Copenhagen, which is expected to arrive this week, has on board 200 Swedish and Danish soldiers en route to the military encampment at Chicago in October. Sweden is represented by Colonel in Chief for Various Regiment, Johan Lillebrock, Major Chamrat of the Swedish Life Guards, Capt. G. V. Fleisman of the Vertbos Regiment, Lieut. F. O. Thrander of the Gota Artillery, and Lieut. C. A. C. Lewenstage, representative of the Crown Prince Hussars. Lieut. Lewenstage is the son of the ex Minister to the United States. The soldiers will remain but a short time in this city as the guests of Swedish and Danish societies, as they return from Chicago the Scandinavians of this city will give a grand dinner in their honor. On the arrival of the Recla they will be met at the dock by a delegation headed by Gen. Christensen, Commander of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn.

The Peddlers' Union Denounces Socialists.

At a meeting of the Peddlers' Union of this city at 56 Orchard street yesterday a resolution was passed denouncing the Socialists. Messrs. Killand, Trascoman, and Kichels the three delegates representing the union at the Progressive Labor party's meetings held in Webster Hall were recalled. The first named resigned from the committee, and the other two were rebuked for expressing socialistic opinions at the Progressive Labor meetings. A committee from the Vienna Bakers' Union, No. 18, was present, and asked the union to endorse the boycott on Joseph Nagy, who keeps a bakery at 311 East Houston street, for failing to pay his employees the standard wages.

The Firemen's Train in Collision.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The train of the New York Veteran Firemen's Association, en route from Kansas City to St. Louis, collided with a freight train at Hollen, slightly damaging the baggage car, and causing a detention of two hours. The veterans arrived in this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon all well and unjured.

DR. TYNG WON'T COME BACK.

HE ABANDONS HIS HOPE OF A NEW CHURCH FOR THE SAKE OF HIS OLD ONE.

If he Can't Preach in Holy Trinity, which he Founded, he Won't Enter a Rival Church—Is the Rev. Dr. Warren an Alien Imported Under Contract?

Stephen H. Tyng, formerly rector of Holy Trinity Church, in this city, and now living in London, has entertained an idea of returning to church work in New York for some time past, and has signified to some of the members of his congregation his hope to return eventually to his old pulpit in the church which he founded and built nearly twenty years ago. Under his administration the church prospered and grew, but his labors affected his health, and he withdrew from the church with the understanding, as his friends say, that he was to resume his labors when his health was restored. Meantime Dr. Tyng engaged in commercial pursuits in New York and Paris.

The Rev. Dr. Watkins succeeded Dr. Tyng at Holy Trinity Church, and four months ago he resigned, and the Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, formerly Dr. Tyng's assistant, succeeded to the pulpit. Meantime the church has not gained in strength, and many of the old friends of Dr. Tyng have desired his return, and they made a proposition to this effect to the Board of Trustees. Here they found, much to their surprise, that there was considerable opposition to Dr. Tyng, based upon some stories reflecting upon Dr. Tyng's character. Some of Dr. Tyng's friends waited upon Mr. Adon Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and offered to guarantee the debt of the church if the Board would recall Dr. Tyng as pastor. At a meeting of the Board, held shortly after this, Dr. Tyng's name was rejected, it is said, by a small majority, and the Rev. Mr. R. Walpole Warren, an English clergyman, was called to the pastorate of the church.

This was a blow to Dr. Tyng and his supporters. Dr. Tyng felt especially aggrieved that the question of his recall was not submitted to the congregation, in which he has many warm friends. His friends therefore talked of establishing a new church for him, and Dr. Tyng, who is now in London, has received many letters from friends here offering him aid in the new church work. This letter has not put a stop to the project for the time being:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: The publicity given by the press of New York to a communication which I addressed individually to the members of the congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the various criticisms to which this publicity has given rise, seem to force from me some declaration of my purpose in reference to my return to church work.

The community at large have little interest in personal differences, especially when, by the process of intervening time, the parties concerned have become resolved into opinions about titles, and the insinuation of unworthy motives. While refraining, therefore, from a reply to the varied statements made to reporters by Dr. Watkins, I am free to say that I have been astonished at the intensity of their expressions, I content myself, after reading all that has appeared on their authority in the press, with a reaffirmation of the statements and opinions contained in my circular letter, and pledge myself to the proof of the same before any competent tribunal.

It is no secret that I had projected a Christian work in New York before the opening of the new year. It is also true that I had hoped to have done this on the foundation of nearly twenty years' life and labor in the Church of the Holy Trinity, but I felt that that opportunity having been refused me by a bare majority of the members of the present Board of Trustees, without consultation with the congregation otherwise than as it was represented by the majority, my friends in the community have been perfecting arrangements for the accomplishment of my purpose. In the midst of these preparations the publicity given to this matter has induced a modification of my purpose. My re-entrance at the present time upon church work in New York would endanger the unity of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the success of the clergyman who has been called to its rectorship.

The injustice is so grave as to produce in my mind, notwithstanding the impropriety of true and trusted friends, the conviction that I must sacrifice my purpose and plans. Beyond all personal advantages and inferior duty stands before my conscience the full triumph, in its peculiar mission, of that church which I founded, in my opinion, on the principle of liberty of thought and trial, and with which my name is still associated as its honorary rector. That the majority of its governing Board now constituted by unfaithful transgressors of my wishes, should, and to the majority of unanimous action, toward me and mine, does not relieve me from the pressure of responsibility to study and pursue the duties which make for its peace and prosperity. I have therefore determined to postpone the resumption of ministerial work in New York until it is apparent that I may do so without the endangering of a church for which, whose dignity and influence are dearer to me than my life.

Will you permit me to append an acknowledgment of the very many personal letters, which have come to me from New York, and from other parts of the union, in relation, of a new church consolidation. With my whole heart I thank these correspondents, and rejoice in such tokens of a fidelity unswerved by the detraction and disgrace to which I have been subjected by those in whom I have walked in the house of God as friends.

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

110 CAMDEN STREET, LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Rev. Mr. Warren, the new pastor of the church, is in this city, and he will begin his ministerial duties at the church on next Sunday. The fact of his having come to this country under contract to fill the pulpit of the church will probably lead to an attempt to set aside the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," Mr. John S. Kennedy has written this letter to Collector Magone:

SEPT. 22, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to the fact that the Rev. Mr. Warren, an English gentleman and an alien, has come to this city to take charge of Trinity or the Holy Trinity in this city, and I am informed is expected to arrive on or about Saturday next.

Under the act of Congress approved Feb. 26, 1885, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners or aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the district of Columbia," and under the amendatory act of March 3, 1887, approved Feb. 23, 1887, I am really advised that under the clause in that act prohibiting the importation of any person "to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied," &c., he cannot be allowed to land on his arrival without directly violating both the letter and spirit of that law, and that he should be returned to the same port or country whence he came, for reasons as other parties have recently been returned.

In calling your attention to this matter I desire distinctly to say that I have nothing whatever against Mr. Warren, but I feel that the enforcement of the law against him will be a great hardship not only to him, but to the people who called him. Nevertheless, as the law stands, I do not see how any exception can be made in his favor, and as I would not willingly be a party to this, in this city I feel greatly aggrieved at the manner in which this law has been enforced against consumers of opium who, if they had been allowed to land, would have been at once returned to Japan, and I am subject to serving the notification upon you is in order to make this a test case, and by enforcing a most obnoxious and unreasonable law I hope thereby it will lead to its total abrogation.

I may further state that I send this letter to you after having obtained a legal opinion that the manner in which I interpret the law is correct. Yours, respectfully, JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Hon. DANIEL MAGONE, Collector of United States Customs, New York.

Mr. Kennedy has taken a warm interest in the welfare of immigrants, and especially those from Scotland. Collector Magone is looking up the law on the subject.

JEFF DAVIS'S VISIT TO MACON.

An Incident of his Capture Near that City Over Twenty Years Ago.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 25.—The approaching visit of the Hon. Jefferson Davis to Macon recalls an incident attending his capture near this city in May, 1865. After the surrender of Lee's army the President of the fallen Confederacy was captured by Federal troops near Irwinton, in this State, and brought to Macon. It was an hour of midnight darkness to the Southern people. Despair and fearful foreboding weighed down the stoutest hearts. President Andrew Johnson had issued a proclamation from Washington offering a reward for the capture of Mr. Davis as an accomplice in the murder of Lincoln. Although Gen. Wilson, the Federal commandant at Macon, treated his prisoner with soldierly politeness, the people were not frank to show the fallen chieftain any sympathy. As the carriage containing the prisoner started off from the hotel the Rev. Isaac Boykin, who is now State Sunday School Evangelist of Georgia, rushed forth, and, seizing the hand of the captive, with tears gushing from his eyes, said:

"God-bye, Mr. Davis. I will say God bless you if they kill me."

Trinity Church in Newark Divided.

Old Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Bloomfield and Belleville avenues, Newark, was sold last week for $10,200, and it was supposed that the property would be used for business purposes; but now it appears that the real purchaser was Cortlandt Parker, and that a new church will be built there by the dissatisfied members of Trinity Church. It is said that those who contributed to the Sunday School in the vestry election last spring have subscribed from $10,000 to $20,000 for a new church, and that a new parish will be started, with the consent of Bishop Starkey, although Trinity has a chapel within a few yards of the newly purchased building.

One of the old members of Trinity said yesterday that he thought it was true that a split would occur in the church, and that a number of the congregation would go to the new parish, and would worship there as long as Doctor Reed was incumbent at the old church. If he left,