

WILL TAMMANY UNLOAD ITS ABSENT BOSS?

Crocker and His Pliant Sachems Stifle the Voice of the Democratic Masses.

Will the Sachems, as in 1870, Close the Hall Against the General Committee Because It Wants to Oust a Discredited Leader?

WHAT MR. SHEEHAN SAYS.

"I was present at the meeting when the amendment to increase the number of Sachems was introduced. I do not wish to express an opinion concerning it, however. The Tammany Society was formed over a century ago, the basis of organization being the same as the thirteen original States, the conception of the Father of the Republic. So far as I know, there is no sentiment in favor of such a change."

By Julius Chambers.

The sunlight of future freedom burst upon the 125,000 voters of Tammany Hall yesterday.

Thirty-five Tammany Assembly District leaders locked themselves in their rooms and enjoyed the serious or mirthful contemplation of prospective greatness. Those who wear the collar of Richard Crocker were as eager for independence as those who are unfettered.

Not that these leaders were frank to one another. Oh! no. They dared not trust any man that far, so long as the hidden power of the Sachems remains.

But the leaders saw a new way to get back the power that one man has wrested from them.

John Kelly did not grab everything. William M. Tweed, in his happiest hour, never was so arrogant.

Richard Crocker is a tyrant among the men who believe in Democratic doctrines. Democrats of New York are tired of being heeled, sycophants and serfs for the sake of nominal local membership in a great national party.

Several thousand reputable members of the Tammany Society remember how much on honor it once was to be on its roll. They know equally well how much less distinction it brings to-day to be accredited from Tammany Hall.

A way out was shown in yesterday's Journal.

There may be other ways; but that road is straight and sure. The district leaders thirst for the power that has been taken from them and nominally transferred to the thirteen Sachems, though really arrogated to himself by the "boss," Richard Crocker.

They know how "slates" are made in Tammany Hall. They know that one man writes them!

They have seen Sachems chosen in the Wigwam, and can name the Nominating Committee that early in the February before the April election receives the list from Richard Crocker. Poor, helpless Sachems themselves don't know from year to year whether their names will be found on the printed ticket until they get past the doorkeeper.

Up the Nominating Committee of five they find these names: Edward C. Sheehy, James P. Keating, Lawrence Deimour, John McQuade, John F. Carroll, William Dalton and Thomas L. Felner. From these the five are taken. Until he was made Grand Sachem in Mr. Felner was always on that list.

Who are these men?

Every one is devoted to Richard Crocker, owes his political life to him and dare not disobey his orders.

A pretty Nominating Committee!

A guarantee of the expressed will of the Columbian Order, indeed!

"But, it is an oligarchical society," says J. Sergeant Cram.

Where are its charities? Where are its good works?

Why doesn't it keep out of politics?

"It has an election every year," says J. Sergeant Cram. "Any Sachem can be voted out."

Yes, just such an election as described above. And its tellers take possession of the ballot boxes, keep them forty-eight hours and then announce the result. No opposition to the ticket of "the boss," Richard Crocker, ever appears—in that result. Elections of Sachems are always "unanimous."

Now, the most innocent minded voter in all New York can understand for the first time how the Sachem power is perpetuated. If he doesn't, let him join the Columbian Order and try to distribute or to cast ballots that are not furnished him by Deimour, Sheehy or others of the Crocker ilk.

TAMMANY men evinced a lively interest yesterday over the exclusive announcement made by the Journal that an amendment to the constitution of the Tammany Society had been introduced on June 7, increasing the number of Sachems from thirteen to thirty-five.

Tammany was organized by one of the brightest men of their day, their hope being to gather into it all the able politicians of their party, who were to give counsel and direct its campaigns; but, of late years, the Sachems have originated little and have received their orders from a hidden source—"the boss." He may, or may not, be a Sachem. He may reside abroad, and keep away solely because of his general unpopularity at home. This condition of things exists to-day, and is recognized by the district leaders, who are mentally depressed at the frequent defeats that Tammany has suffered in late years. Yet, they are individually powerless. Mindful of the precedent established in 1870, when a few Sachems turned the

entire general committee of two thousand members into the street, these leaders, who would welcome a change, fear to voice their feelings.

The Board of Sachems is the ruling spirit in the society and really controls the Tammany Hall political organization.

It is understood that the object of the men who are in favor of the proposed amendment is to weaken the power of Richard Crocker, if not to altogether destroy the influence of the "Absent Boss."

What Sheehan Says.

John C. Sheehan, leader of the political organization and himself a prominent member and Sachem of the Columbian Order, was unwilling to discuss the constitutional amendment when questioned yesterday, but he finally said:

"I was present at the meeting when the amendment to increase the number of Sachems was introduced. I do not wish to express any opinion concerning it, however. The Tammany Society was formed over a century ago, the basis of organization being the same as the thirteen original States, the conception of the fathers of the Republic. So far as I know there is no sentiment in favor of such a change."

North Shore Limited. New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 p. m., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central—437.

Most of the district leaders who were present during the day were not inclined to say anything about the matter for publication, although they did not hesitate to express their private opinions. The veterans who have fought with Crocker and under him since the days when Tweed was New York's undisputed ruler, and the younger men, who see years ahead of them in the political arena, while declining to be quoted, maintained a strict silence.

Tammany men, particularly those who have a hand in the management of the organization, are never anxious to rush into print with their views. It has always been the custom in Tammany to permit the leader to express the sentiment of the organization on any question.

Hope for Reform.

To any one who has been a close observer of the politics of this big town it has long been apparent that a time has been smoldering in the Wigwam that only needs a good breeze to fan it into life. Mr. Crocker to-day has not the following he had in May, 1894, when he announced his "retirement from politics." Even his staunchest friends will privately admit that it was an impulsive move for him to relinquish his active leadership at a time when it was openly conceded that Tammany would be defeated in the following municipal campaign.

His continued absence from New York, coupled with his evident desire still to dictate the policy of the organization, has made him many enemies among Tammany men, and it cannot be denied by anybody that there is a slowly growing sentiment inside of the organization to demand the absolute, as well as the apparent, retirement of Mr. Crocker.

A feeling of distrust toward Mr. Crocker has slowly grown, and the "boys in the ranks" are not satisfied with the way in which things are going.

Sheehan Getting Very Strong.

Another danger that threatens Mr. Crocker is the growing power of John C. Sheehan. He has attracted men toward him since the day he was first made chairman of the Finance Committee, and it is not an unusual thing to hear one of Sheehan's personal followers say:

"Sheehan has proved himself as big a leader as Crocker. In the '95 campaign, twelve months after Tammany sustained the worst defeat in its history, Sheehan led the organization to victory. Crocker could not have done more than that."

The prediction was freely made yesterday that if the amendment is forced to a vote it will be beaten, as Crocker's friends still hold the majority in the Columbian Order.

Andrew J. White, leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District: "The resolutions were introduced at the last meeting of the society, but no action was taken, and I paid no special notice to the matter. I really don't care to express an opinion on the subject, but I know that it is a matter of fact, discuss it at all before I have made a thorough investigation. I know this, that it is not the outcome of any conspiracy, but the cause of Crocker heading the organization heretofore."

John Ryan, leader of the Thirty-second Assembly District: "I know nothing about the proposition at all until I read about it in the Journal. I don't see why the resolutions were introduced. As far as I know, they have no political significance, as the Tammany Society and the Tammany political organization are two distinct bodies. I don't want to discuss Tammany Hall whatever, so hearing upon Tammany Hall whatever, and don't care to say whether it would be beneficial or detrimental to the political organization."

Fred Nigle, leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District: "I am satisfied with the way things are at present, and don't feel as if any improvement could be made."

Sachem Cram for Crocker.

Sachem J. Sergeant Cram was found in his office at the top of the Mutual Life Insurance building. He talked frankly about the proposed change in the Tammany constitution.

"I am a friend of Mr. Crocker," he began, "but aside from that fact this matter is of interest. If it could be shown that any real benefit could come to Tammany by the change, I would not seriously object to it. An increase in the number of Sachems would strike at one of the original ideas upon which the order was founded. It is contemporaneous with the organization of this Government. Thirteen States constituted the nation as originally formed. Assembly Districts had no recognition at that time. If we would enlarge with the country we should have forty-five Sachems to-day, one for every State."

"Would you favor such a change?" was asked.

"I would not, because I do not see any practical reason for the change. Tammany is a benevolent order, an oligarchical society, and its objects and intentions are clearly defined. Elections are held in April of each year and anybody who pays his annual dues of \$1 is eligible to vote for any candidate for Sachem that suits him. There is no coercion. He need not vote for a single name on the regular ticket if he doesn't want to. Absolutely, therefore, I don't see how the change can be made, or if it can, that it will be of any practical benefit to Tammany Hall."

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

McKinley Will Send a Message to Congress as Soon as the Tariff Bill is Out of the Way.

By James Greelman.

Chicago, Ill., June 24.—President McKinley has sent word to several of his friends in the West that as soon as the Tariff Bill is out of the way he will at once send a message to Congress recommending the appointment of a currency commission.

The commission will be made up of nine members, three to be named by the House of Representatives, two by the Senate and four by the President. Secretary of the Treasury Gage has also submitted suggestions for a reform of the currency laws to many of the Western bankers. These suggestions are along the line of a programme which aims to divorce the Government from the banking business altogether by providing a more extended and varied basis for a stable bank currency.

One thing is quite certain, however—the President and his friends are beginning to realize the fact that the free silver movement is spreading in the West with great speed and that it cannot be checked, either by tariff talk or by abuse. The situation of the Republican party in Ohio has proved a warning.

93 in the Shade at Utica.

Utica, N. Y., June 24.—This has been the hottest day so far this season in Central New York. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the mercury stood 93 degrees in the shade.

NO IMMIGRATION FOR FIVE YEARS.

State Federation of Labor's Drastic Recommendation.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT.

Resolutions Favoring a Long Suspension of Entry Indorsed by 98,000 Wagemworkers.

A REFERENDUM VOTE TAKEN.

The Representatives of One Million Workingmen Will Be Asked to Join in the Recommendation.

To Suspend Immigration.

WHEREAS, The repeated abuse of this country's very liberal immigration policy; the regular evasion of laws extending generous privileges and opportunities to the oppressed of all nations, and the increasing degradation and displacement of American workmen by the importation and employment upon our public works of cheap labor from foreign lands, have opened the eyes of our wage earners to the fact that a system of protection which operates merely to exclude a few foreign producers, while attracting and admitting hordes of foreign producers, is a curse instead of a blessing to home industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention, representing 98,000 trade unionists of New York State—and thus voicing the suppressed appeal of 2,000,000 unemployed but willing workers throughout the United States—that we recommend to Congress the enactment of a Federal law suspending immigration for a period of five years, and until such further time as the domestic demand for labor shall have overtaken the supply. And be it further

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggists may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

Bears the Fac-Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having The Kind that Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

All the local branches of the American Federation of Labor throughout New York State are now by their action, but made known, pledged to support an application for a Federal law to suspend immigration to this country for five years. Not only this, but Thomas D. Fitzgerald, the delegate from the State Convention of the American Federation of Labor to the National Convention of that body, which will be held in Nashville, Tenn., in December, will be instructed to agitate for an indorsement of this resolution by the National Convention.

Represents a Million Workers.

The National Convention represents about a million wage workers in every part of the country, and if its indorsement is given, the recommendation will be put to a referendum vote of the entire membership.

The preamble and resolution embodying this action were introduced by the railroad organizations at a convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, held at Albany in January last. They were unanimously indorsed by the convention, after being drawn up by John Bogert, the State organizer, and before definite action was taken in the agitation it was decided to take a referendum vote of all the affiliated unions on their adoption.

Mr. Bogert, who was in New York yesterday, was officially notified yesterday morning that the referendum returns were all in, the membership of the unions, with the exception of Typographical Union No. 6, voting in favor of the proposed legislation. Such a sweeping indorsement of the preamble and resolutions was not expected by many of the leaders, but it was looked upon as showing a strong proof of the popular ideas on the subject of immigration.

Though "Big 6" did not vote in favor of the preamble and resolutions, yet the overwhelming majority against it makes it imperative on the union to support the agitation.

The convention before it closed elected Thomas D. Fitzgerald as its delegate to the coming national convention in Nashville. He will receive his instructions later, which will embody the using of every means to get the national convention to indorse the action of the State convention.

Some of the local leaders in the State branch of the Federation who were seen yesterday were strongly in favor of the suspension of immigration for five years, as were also leaders of organizations not connected with the Federation. A few were not in favor of the action taken by the State convention.

What Leaders Say.

John Bogert, Organizer of the State Branch of the Federation: "I think it is about the only way in which the immigration question can be solved. The supply of labor is increasing and the demand diminishing. In view of the alarming increase of the number of unemployed people, I believe that this action can not be taken too soon. The present condition of things is abnormal. There is no reason for it except that there is not work enough to go round."

Henry O. Cole, founder of the Bricklayers' Union of New York, which is not a Federation Union: "I believe in this plan. The bodies of people who come here every year are not only a menace to those who are here,

but they keep wages down for themselves. Sentiment should not be considered. Samuel Prince, delegate of Cigar Packers' Union No. 231, which is affiliated with the Federation: "Matters are bad enough, but the evil is growing worse, and it is time that legislators should take the matter in hand."

Bernard D. Davis, delegate of the Cigar-makers' International Union, a Federation organization: "I do not know that the restriction of immigration would remedy the existing state of affairs. It might help, but there are other causes which bring about the present depression in trade. As long as trusts are allowed the competition for labor will decrease."

Eugene A. Johnson, delegate of the Manhattan Musical Union, a Federation organization: "I do not believe this resolution would reach the root of the evil. I am not personally in favor of restricting immigration, whatever action my union would take. I think the Government ought to provide work for the unemployed."

George Washington Jones, delegate of the United Clothing Cutters' Union, a Federation union: "I believe it is the only way to equalize supply and demand in labor."

A delegate of the Woodworkers' Union, who declined to be quoted by name, said: "A few days ago this question was agitated at one of our union meetings. Old men who came to this country as free naturalized citizens were in favor of unrestricted immigration, while the young men who were born here favored restriction. No specific action was taken, so, finally, I do not like the idea of restricting immigration."

LAURADA TO BE SOLD.

The District-Attorney Wants to Dispose of the Filibustering Steamer Under the Libel Suits.

Wilmington, Del., June 24.—In the United States Court here to-day District-Attorney Vandegrift gave notice that at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning he will make application to the court for an order to sell the steamer Laurada, which the Government seized some time ago for alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

There are numerous libels against the boat, and the money will be paid into court to abide the decree of the court in regard to the libels.

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THE GREAT NEW YORK CLOTHIERS, Broadway, Cor. Houston St.

MASS MEETING To-Night

AT COOPER UNION! Under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, Typographical Union No. 6, and other Labor Organizations.

NO JUDGE-MADE JURIES!

Trial by the Classes, or Trial by Peers? Which Do the People Want?

The New Special Jury Law must be Repealed!

SPEAKERS: Charles Frederick Adams, James McGill, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Benj. R. Tucker, John Swinton, E. Lawson Purdy, Henry Weismann, Clarence Ladd-Davis, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson.



THERE are many things you want to know about Summer resorts before leaving the city. Get the facts at the

Journal's Resort Information Bureau (Main Office, 162 Nassau St.)

Every Summer hotel has particulars on file at the Bureau. You are sure to select a Summer home to suit your taste.

Hotel Circulars and Booklets, Railroad and Steamship Time Tables free of charge. Call or write

JUST A HINT ABOUT FOUR OF THE STORES IN THE COMING SUNDAY JOURNAL.

HOW TO FAINT AND WEEP.

The woman who has taught all the arts of grace to the ladies of the Astor and Vanderbilt families. Pictures showing how to recline an old friend, how to assume a graceful sitting position, how to cry, how to lift the skirt on a rainy day, how to make a bow and how to faint.

This woman 837.



A SVENGALI AMONG MONKEYS.

The curious story of a simian with hypnotic powers. He hypnotizes other monkeys and gets them completely into his power, making them all do strange and uncanny things.



A WOMAN LIFE SAVER.

The remarkable story of an American woman who has saved thirty lives. She can handle an oar like the most expert waterman. She pulled a boat through a roaring surf to save the lives of imperilled mariners. It is no light skill that this brave woman handles so skillfully. With a heavy and awkward ship's ravel, the oars rattling between the thole-pins, she has launched the craft alone, and tumbling into the stern sheets, strained at the oars in the darkness of the night, bringing hope and salvation to the shipwrecked. No heroism of poetry or story displayed greater bravery in the face of danger.

TO BECOME A JEWESS.

The story of a beautiful young American girl, daughter of a statesman of national reputation, who has declared her intention of renouncing the faith of her forefathers in order to marry a young Hebrew of high rank.

"To do this much preparation is necessary. She must go before three rabbis, who will thoroughly explain to her the tenets of the Jewish religion. She must give up her faith in the divinity of Christ and discard the New Testament, and she must submit to the bath of purification. It was a case of love at first sight between Miss — and Mr. —, and they would have been married long ago but for the opposition of the parents."