PAWNED GEMS WORTH $100,000.

Prisoner Says He Swindled Diamond Dealers to Play the Races.

ARRESTED ON BROADWAY.

When Searched Forty-two Pawntickets Were Found in His Pockets.

...CUS & CO. THE VICTIMS.

...m A. Bellwood Took Goods to ... on Memorandum, but Instead Realized on Them in a Bowery Shop.

...m A. Bellwood, a well-known dealer ...s and jewelry at No. 1332 Walnut ... Philadelphia, is a prisoner in Po... Headquarters charged with swindling ...cus & Co., jewellers, of Broadway and ...enteenth street, out of diamonds valued ...bout $25,000.

...wood came to New York about a ...ago and began a business of selling ...elry on memorandums. This is, he ...tained goods for which he claimed to have customers, agreeing either to return the goods in a specified time or pay for ...

...alings with Marcus & Co. grew to be extensive, but all went well until quite recently, when the firm had occasion to grow suspicious. Information was conveyed to them that Bellwood was frequently seen at the race tracks, and both at Sheepshead Bay and Brighton Beach it was learned that he had been plunging heavily with disastrous results.

Traced to a Pawnshop.

Upon hearing this the firm decided to ... a close watch on him. He appeared ...tore on Friday last, and said he ...ose of a diamond necklace. He ...ook over the stock and selected ... $7,500. The firm let him have it ...rk was then instructed to follow ...wood went directly to a big ... pawnshop, the clerk at his heels. ...ung man saw him pledge a piece of ...ry, receiving a large amount for it. He hurried back to the store and notified Mr. Marcus, who went in person to Police Headquarters and reported the case to the Detective Bureau.

Detectives Warner and Hughes were detailed to arrest Bellwood, but it was not until Saturday afternoon that they came upon him on upper Broadway and made ...m a prisoner. On his person was found ...e $7,500 necklace that he had secured the ...y before from Marcus & Co. on memo...andum, but one of the numerous pawn ...ckets in his pocketbook showed that the ...rk's identification of the piece of jewelry ...ne saw him pawn on Friday as belonging to Marcus & Co.'s stock was not incorrect, that particular piece having been obtained from the firm by Bellwood about ... week previously.

Police Find Forty-two Pawntickets.

In all the police found forty-two pawntickets on Bellwood. Twelve of these represented Marcus & Co.'s goods, valued in ... at $25,000, for which he had secured ...400. The other thirty tickets represented property, all jewelry studded with diamonds and other precious stones, on which the aggregate of $6,500 had been advanced. The value of all the jewelry pawned is estimated at close to $100,000.

Bellwood was at first defiant, declaring that the police must have made some mistake in arresting him. He denied that he had been guilty of anything warranting such a proceeding on their part, but after he was searched and the pawntickets were brought to light, he broke down and confessed his guilt.

He said it was all due to the races, that he had had no idea of ever pawning the jewelry, but that his losses on the track had been heavy and he had hoped to recoup them. So he was led on with that ... the gambler to plunge more ...ore heavily, and when all was gone ...e had no more money, he resorted to the pawnshops with the intention of making it all good when he was even with the game, and then quitting it forever.

The Prisoner Confesses.

The police, however, were unable to learn from him to whom belonged the property called for by the thirty pawntickets that do not represent Marcus & Co.'s goods. Bellwood stoutly maintained that it was all his and that no other firm but Marucs & Co. is interested, but it is believed that other jewellers were victimized in the same way and an investigation to find out who they are has been started. Bellwood has paid only $1,500 on the $25,... worth of goods that he had secured ... Marcus & Co.

...en Bellwood first came to New York ...nt to live at the Imperial Hotel. He ...d a few weeks ago to the Plaza ... at the entrance to Central Park. ...lice went there yesterday afternoon ...ceived from the prisoner's wife a ... of very valuable jewelry. It in... beautiful necklace, six feet long, ...t of pearls, amethysts and crystals, ...t $2,000; a big topaz brooch surrounded by three circles of diamonds, ...d pearls, valued at $500; a double ...et with a seal topaz between two ...onds; an emerald ring and an antique ...ch set with pear-shaped gems of every ...ription. Mrs. Bellwood, who can speak ...ish, gave them readily, but she ... they were all her private property. Marcus & Co.'s representative said ...ey do not belong to his firm. ...wood is forty-three years old. He is ...tive of France. He is five feet eight ...es tall, wears a dark Vandyke beard, ... a dark complexion and dresses in ...ight of fashion. His business in ...elphia is said to have been very ...rous.

Wm. A. Bellwood, Who Swindled Broadway Diamond Dealers.

His system was to secure rare jewels to sell "on memorandum"—that is, to private customers—and then pawn them in the Bowery. He had been a well-known merchant in Philadelphia, and came to this city not long ago. The races ruined him. Forty-two pawn tickets were found on him when he was arrested Saturday. It is thought his swindling amounted to nearly $100,000.

DISEASE BREEDER ON THE WEST SIDE

Leaky Sewer Box Fills a Ferry Slip with Ill-Smelling Refuse.

YACHTSMEN DISGUSTED.

Their Landing Place at Forty-second Street Gives Them the Qualms.

A grave menace to the public health exists at the foot of West Forty-second street. An immense wooden box, which connects with the big iron sewer pipe at the foot of the street, and runs beneath the West Shore ferry station, is in a leaky condition. Instead of carrying the refuse out into deep water, beyond the ferry slip, the stuff trickles into the shallow water underneath the station and in the basin adjoining the ferry slip.

The atmosphere which prevails constantly in and around the ferry depot is becoming so offensive that the thousands of people who daily cross and recross the river at this point have started a petition to the Board of Health to abate the nuisance. The yacht and man-of-war anchorage is opposite Forty-second street, and the rich yachtsmen who land there daily are enraged at the foul, reeking smells which greet them after their invigorating trips down the Hudson.

The Forty-second street sewer drains all that part of the city from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fourth street, and from Fifth avenue to the river. It is what is usually called the "Little Valley." At the foot of Forty-second street and Forty-fourth street are the plants of the Equitable and Consolidated gas companies. They empty their gaseous drainage into this sewer. The main pipe flows into a square box, which has its outlet at the mouth of the ferry slip. This box is rotten with age and the drainage escapes.

Refuse Lodges at the Dock.

"Because of this," said Freight Master George Dobey, "all the refuse and gas which comes through the sewer, instead of being carried off by the tide, lodges under the ferry house and in the slip and basin adjoining. When the tide is low, the air around here is something awful. It is hard to say whether the stench of gas or the smell of the other deadly vapors is the worse. To show you what a terrible atmosphere we must breathe it is only necessary to say that, in less than fifteen minutes after we polish the buttons on our uniforms, they become as black as coal. During my seven years' experience here I have known fifteen men who have died as a result of diseases which their physicians traced directly to their breathing this unhealthy atmosphere. Many others have been obliged to quit work simply because they could not stand the foul smells which arise from this sewer.

"Recently, however, matters have become much worse. Frequent complaints have been made to the proper officials, but no one seems able to get the authorities to move. The defective sewer arrangements come under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department, while the foul condition of the slip and the basin is a matter that the Board of Docks should attend to. If the slip and basin were dredged and the water deepened it would temporarily abate the nuisance. As it is now the surplus gas which flows through the sewer is constantly fermenting at the bottom of the river, and at times the slip is a centre of boiling mud geysers, which shoot up fully three feet above the surface of the water. When this fermentation takes place it hurls from the bottom all the foul sediment deposited there by the sewer. This floats around and lodges in crevices until it becomes a breeder of disease. Often I am overpowered by the gases and have to go home exhausted."

Police Call It an Outrage.

Those who complain most of the ill-smelling place are the policemen who do duty at the ferry. Fear of official censure, however, prevents them from making public their grievances. One of them said to the Journal reporter yesterday: "It is an outrage that we must breathe such foul air. It is killing to the ordinary man. How the employes of the railroad stand it is incomprehensible to me. They are obliged to keep all the windows closed on the hottest days, but even then they cannot keep out the smells. It is a constant menace to human life."

The engineer of the Dock Department said yesterday he did not recall that official complaints had been made about the condition of the slip. He also said that the matter would receive immediate attention, and if dredging the place would do any good it would be done at once. He was of the opinion, however, that the trouble was all due to the leaky sewer pipe.

STOCKS STILL ON THE ADVANCE.

Marked Rise in Wheat One of the Stimulating Influences.

SUGAR A GOOD FACTOR.

Enormous Over-Subscription for Metropolitan Traction Bonds Also a Market Tonic.

Securities advanced to a higher level of values during the past week. The stimulating factors were the rise in wheat, progress on the tariff bill and the remarkable success of the Metropolitan Traction loan. The jump of 10 per cent in the price of Sugar in two days, although founded on a false report that the Senate sugar schedule would be adopted, encouraged buying of the general list, as it accentuated the fact that the floating supply of stocks had been reduced almost to a minimum by absorption into the hands of investors or strong speculative holders. The evidence of this condition followed by the equally potent evidence as shown by the enormous oversubscription for the new issue of Metropolitan Traction bonds that the demand from investors was unabated, had a a tonic influence upon values.

The rise in wheat strengthened confidence in the current level of values, exerting the most power in the direction of the group of grain carrying railroads, dubbed in Wall Street the Grangers. There has been much talk about the necessity of other countries coming to the United States for wheat supplies, but speculators pay only half attention to talk until some overt development converts supposition into conviction. Australia, one wheat exporting country, had already called upon our surplus wheat last Autumn. Shipments had been made to South Africa, and even to India, although the latter shipments were probably made for speculative effect during the Fall bull campaign in wheat. The significance of sales of wheat to Brazil was not grasped until Argentina, which had supplied the Brazilian markets, came into our own market as a buyer of wheat during the past week. No more conclusive proof could have been afforded that all of the Southern wheat exporting countries were removed from our path as competitors in the world's markets. Then France began to both make inquiries and buy wheat under cover in this market. Added to these most important developments was official consular proof that the Burrian crop will fall below the average yield.

When it is considered that the world's stock of wheat is the lightest in this decade and that our own wheat crop, although large, is not excessive in yield, it is not surprising that speculative attention was directed to wheat. Wheat rose about 17 cents higher than current prices last year, when conditions were not nearly so bullish as they now are. That movement was largely anticipatory of prevailing conditions, but was so far ahead of actual developments that the price fell away about 22 cents per bushel. The supply of contract wheat which can be delivered against future options sold by elevators and speculators is so small that a squeeze or even a corner in the July option is no an improbability. The contract wheat in Chicago, the main wheat centre, is less than 3,000,000 bushels, and it not known even in Chicago that the bulk of this wheat is owned in Wall Street.

The bulk of the visible supply of wheat in the country is owned by two men—Armour, of Chicago, and Pillsbury, of Minneapolis. Whether there is a squeeze in the July option or not, wheat is certainly selling below the price warranted by intrinsic conditions. Bear manipulation may check wheat's upward course momentarily, but it must ascend to a higher level. Neither the owners nor speculators in wheat are likely to sell the actual stuff or the contracts for its future delivery to the foreign consumers except at their own prices. The small traders who scalp for quick profit may part with their wheat, but the men with large holdings are too certain of their position to relinquish such valuable property at prevailing prices. The need of foreigners is demonstrated by the heavy purchases of cash wheat and contracts for future delivery. Never has such a large buying for foreign account been witnessed before on the eve of the harvest of a great crop. It must not be overlooked that the stringency of money made it obligatory upon wheat holders to part with their holdings in the Summer and Fall of 1896, and yet with this depressing influence upon the market wheat rose 30 cents per bushel merely on the prospect of the conditions now actually developed. With money plentiful and readily obtainable, and the predicted conditions verified by actual development, the prophecy of "dollar wheat" made so freely in wheat circles is not nearly so improbable as the average speculator, who is almost invariably a bear on wheat, imagines.

The wheat carrying railroads have felt the impetus of this feeling, which is not yet distinctly defined in the minds of speculators and investors in railroad securities, and have been steadily approaching prices which would have appeared impossible a few months ago, but which appear both reasonible and probable now.

A new candidate for speculative favor among the wheat carrying railroads has attracted attention this week—the Chicago & Great Western. The common stock has become the most active of the low priced shares, and as it promises to assume much prominence in the market, merits close consideration. The company operates what is known as the "Maple Leaf route," radiating from Oelwein, Ia., northerly to St. Paul, easterly to Chicago and southerly to Kansas City, embracing about 928 miles of road. The map reveals that it taps the Winter and Spring wheat and corn belts, thus enjoying the benefits of three cereal crops during the year. The Chicago & Great Western is the reorganized successor of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, which was more popularly known as the "Stickney system." When the old company began its career eleven years ago it was compelled to depend in too large a measure upon through traffic. During the past decade, however, the towns and villages have been building up very fast along the route, and it now enjoys a full measure of the local traffic, which is the backbone of the revenues of all profitable railroad enterprises. The company also enjoys a peculiar virtue very uncommon in the United States—it has no bonded indebtedness outstanding. In the reorganization provision was made only for the issue of debenture guaranteed preferred and common stock. The rate of dividend upon all classes of preference shares ahead of the common stock is only 4 per cent. The holder of the common shares is not only relieved from the fear of bankruptcy in times of adversity, but has comparatively light charges ahead of dividends on the common stock in times of prosperity. The roadbed and equipment have been placed in a physical condition which will enable the company to profit materially from the heavy movement of the crops this year.

The prospects for dividend payments upon the common stock of this road appear more favorable than for the shares of many railroads selling at double the price of the Chicago & Great Western common stock. Time is required, however, for a new security to get thoroughly established in speculative and investment favor.

Following are the transactions in stocks on the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1897, including sales, opening, highest, lowest and closing prices:

Sales.	Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
48	Adams Express	152	153½	152	152
284999	Am. Sugar Refin.	129½	137⅞	128½	133¾
3414	Am. Sug. R. pfd.	108	109⅝	108	108½
3788	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	12½	11	11⅞
2896	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	29	30½	29	30½
103222	Amer. Tobacco	75¾	80⅛	75½	77⅞
277	Amer. Cable	92½	92½	92	92
210	Am. Tobacco pfd.	103¾	109⅝	102	108
93	Am. Express	114½	115	114	114
450	Am. Cotton Oil	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
1333	Am. Cot. Oil pf.	62½	64¼	62¼	64¼
5548	At., T. & S. Fe	12½	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞
22732	A., T.&S. Fe pf.	24	25⅜	23⅞	25⅜
90	Ann Arbor pf.	27¼	27¼	27	27
200	Brunswick Co.	⅝	½	⅜	½
400	Balt. & Ohio	9⅞	10	9¼	10
4025	Bay State Gas	12½	12¼	12	12⅜
38844	Brook. R. T.	29½	33⅝	29	33¼
1690	Brook. Un. Gas	109	112	109	111½
810	Canada South	49⅛	50½	49½	50½
550	Canadian Pac.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66¼
4071	Ch. & Gt. West.	7¼	9⅛	6⅞	9
205	Central Pacific	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
2705	Ches. & Ohio	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
115	Ch. & E. Ill. pf.	99¾	99¾	99	99
40045	Chicago Gas	94	95⅜	94	94½
4695	C., C., C.&St. L.	24⅝	27⅝	24⅝	27⅛
8522	Chic. & N. W.	117¼	118⅝	116⅞	118⅛
105	Ch. & N. W. pf.	165	165	165	165
60713	Ch., Bur. & Qy.	82¾	84¼	82⅜	84½
130913	Ch., M. & St. P.	84	86⅛	83½	86¼
536	C., M.&St.P. pf.	139½	140⅝	139½	140⅜
41306	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	74	76¼	73½	75¾
1000	Colorado Fuel	16⅝	18	16⅝	17½
200	Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	⅝	⅜	⅞
1570	Col., H. V. & T.	2½	3½	2½	3½
100	C. & I. C. a. p.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5043	Consol. Ice	41	41½	40⅝	41⅜
1509	Consol. Ice pf.	88	89	88	89
7836	Consol. Gas Co.	165	169½	165	167½
8218	Del. & Hudson	110¼	113⅜	110¼	112¾
1325	Del., Lack. & W.	156⅝	157¼	150⅝	157¼
200	Detroit Gas	21	21	21	21
1020	Den. & R. G. pf.	42	42¾	42	42⅜
5695	Des M. & Ft. D.	14½	14⅝	11¼	11½
100	D. M.&Ft. D. pf.	60	60	60	60
300	Erie R. R.	14½	14½	14½	14½
195	Erie R.R. 1st pf.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
550	Edison El. Ill.	117	118	117	118
5	Ed. E. I., Bklyn.	108	108	108	108
4050	East River Gas	78¾	93	77½	91½
1755	East R. Gas pf.	111	116	111	115¾
133	Evans. & T. H.	20	20	20	20
120	Gt. North. pf.	124	124	123	123
19871	General Electric	33¾	34¾	33⅜	34⅜
3310	Illinois Central	97	98⅞	97	98⅞
105	Illinois Steel	35	35	35	35
125	Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	7½	7½
100	Kan. & Mich.	6	6	6	6
100	King. & Pem.	28	28	28	28
350	L. E. & W.	13	13	13	13
405	L. E. & W. pf.	65¾	65¾	64	64
110	Lake Shore	169⅞	170	169⅞	170
3500	Laclede Gas	26½	28	26½	27⅞
110	Laclede Gas pf.	81	82	81	82
32295	Louis. & Nash.	51¼	52¼	49¼	51⅞
8087	Manhattan Con.	90¼	91½	89½	89⅞
400	Minn. Iron	56	57	56	57
800	Mex. National	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2370	Met. Traction	108¾	111¼	108¾	111
42	Michigan Cent.	101½	101½	99	99¾
3345	Minn. & St. L.	23¼	25	22½	24½
604	M.&St. L. 1st pf.	82	83¼	82	83
2100	M.&St. L. 2d pf.	52¾	54½	52¾	54½
9795	Missouri Pac.	18¾	20⅞	18⅞	20⅜
842	Mo., K. & T.	12⅞	13	12¾	12⅞
2645	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30⅝	31¾	30½	31¾
100	Mobile & Ohio	19	19	19	19
2	Morris & Essex	166½	166½	166½	166½
300	National Starch	4½	5	4½	5
85	Nat. St. 1st pf.	56¾	56¾	56	56¾
100	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	18	18	18
200	Nat. Lin. Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½
21700	N. J. Central	84⅝	88	84	88
4402	N. Y. Central	101⅝	102¼	101½	102⅛
7025	Nat. Lead	30½	31	29¾	31
1274	Nat. Lead pf.	99	99¾	99	99½
745	North American	4	4	3⅞	4
98	N. Y. & N. H.	172½	173½	172½	172½
112	N. Y. & S. L.	19½	19½	19	19
100	NY.C.&St.L.2d pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
16560	N. Y., S. & W.	10⅝	13⅞	10⅝	13¼
29707	N.Y., S. & W. pf.	29¾	35½	29	33⅞
82	Nor. & W. new.	27½	27½	27½	27½
1660	North. Pac.	13⅞	14¼	13½	14½
18049	North. Pac. pf.	40⅝	41¼	39¾	40½
200	Ontario Mining	9	9	7	7
16282	Ontario & West.	14¾	15⅞	14¾	15⅞
120	Ore. R. & N.	20¼	20¼	19	20½
853	Ore. R. & N. pf.	52½	54¼	52	54½
5630	Oregon S. L.	17¼	20¼	17⅛	18⅞
17590	Pacific Mail	31⅞	32¼	30¾	31¼
4170	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅝	2¼	1	2
74035	Phil. & Read.	21⅝	23⅜	21½	23⅜
47301	Ph. & R. 1st pf.	45¼	49⅝	45¾	47¾
4304	Ph. & R. 2d pf.	26½	28½	26½	28
320	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	169	169	168⅝	169
3110	P., C., C.&St. L.	13	14½	13	14½
792	P.,C.,C.&St.L. pf	49½	52	49½	52
2000	Phoenix Mining	8	8	8	8
325	Rens. & Sar.	180	182	180	182
1650	Rio Grande W.	21¼	23½	21¼	23½
1135	Rio G. W. pf.	52	54	50½	50½
20	R., Wat. & O.	120	120	120	120
120	St. L. S. W.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
400	St. L. S. W. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	St. P. & D. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½
20905	St. P. & Omaha	64½	65¾	64	65¾
111	St. J. & G. I.	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
550	St.J.&G.I. 1st pf.	38	40½	38	40½
130	St.J.&G.I. 2d pf.	11⅝	11⅝	10½	10½
2140	South. Pac.	15⅝	16½	15½	16
10	Sixth Ave.	192	192	192	192
2163	South. Ry.	9	9¼	8¾	9
9894	South. Ry. pf.	28¾	29⅞	28¾	29⅜
2010	St. Louis & S. F.	5¾	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
5056	St.L.&S.F. 1st pf	46¼	48	46	47¾
410	St.L.&S.F. 2d pf.	17	17	16⅝	17
2036	Stand. R. & T.	6½	6½	5⅝	6
5520	Tenn. C. & I.	23¼	23¾	22½	23¾
5315	Texas Pac.	10⅝	11½	10½	11
1675	Union Pacific	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
400	Un. P., D. & G.	2	2	1¼	1⅞
49	U. S. Express	42½	43	42	43
45	Union Ferry Co.	64	64	64	64
1581	U. S. Rubber	11¼	12	10½	16½
1010	U. S. Rubber pf.	54	54	52	53⅞
1412	U. S. Leather	7½	7¾	7½	7½
11385	U. S. Leather pf.	69¾	69	69½	69⅞
705	Wabash	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
1490	Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14⅝
67	Wells, Fargo Ex.	108	108	103	103
10963	West. Un. Tel.	84	85⅛	82½	84⅞
1040	Wh. & L. E.	⅝	1	⅝	1
170	Wh. & L. E. pf.	4	5	4	5
283	West. U. B. Co.	8	8¼	8	8
100	West. Gas Co.	72½	72½	72½	72½

Total sales, 1,314,481 shares.

WHITES TO BE KEPT OUT.

Choctaws and Chickasaws Willing to Form a Colony in Mexico.

Antlers, Indian Territory, July 18.—The Chotaw-Chickasaw Union party proposes to treat with the Dawes Commission provided the United States Government will buy all of the Choctaw and Chickasaw land outright. They will then form a colony, go into Mexico, buy a lot of land from Mexico and have their own lands. They say that a white man shall not move among them.

The full bloods are very favorably impressed with the move, but none but the ignorant Choctaws will ... into such a scheme.

Akron's Only Theatre Burned.

Akron, Ohio, July 18.—The Academy of Music, Akron's only theatre, was burned to-day. S. T. Everett, of Cleveland, owner of the building, loses $35,000, but is fully insured. W. G. Robinson, proprietor of the Academy, loses $10,000, and is only partially insured.

CALL ALBANY CLUB A HORRID NUISANCE

Its President is Caleb Simms, Janitor of the State Senate and All 'Round Politician.

WHITE NEIGHBORS OBJECT.

Captain Chapman Appealed To by Residents of Thirtieth Street to Suppress It.

Within a few doors of Captain Chapman's station house, in West Thirtieth street, live several families who are loud in their denunciation of what they term a nuisance. They have, they say, vainly called upon the Czar of the Tenderloin to abate it. Their complaint is directed against the Albany Club, at No. 118 West Thirty-first street. It is a colored organization of a semi-political character. Its president is a no less influential person than Caleb Simms, the janitor of the State Senate, an arbiter in cakewalks and a power in caucuses in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Isaac Murphy, the famous jockey, is an influential member of the organization, as is Archie Paris, well known to the bookmakers at the race tracks, and the list of membership includes several colored lawyers and politicians.

The neighbors in the rear of the Albany Club do not approve of the organization, or rather of its manner of enjoying itself at the social functions which occur in a striped tent in the yard of the club.

Residents of Nos. 115, 117 and 119 West Thirtieth street are all respectable, hard-working people, and they are a unit in their condemnation of what they term the orgies which are regular Thursday, Saturday and Sunday night features of the club. These residents claim that the colored club members drink heavily in their rear yard tent, together with white women, who are their guests, and that the language used is not choice. These carousals, it is claimed, continue until 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and the neighbors are compelled to listen, as it is impossible to exist in their rooms with the windows closed. Several sick people, it is said, have had their recovery retarded owing to loss of sleep caused by the noise, and appeals to Captain Chapman have not resulted in any change or improvement.

The residents say they have repeatedly complained, in person and by letter, to Chapman, and they declare that the police say the colored people have too strong a political pull.

Immediately in the rear of the Albany Club lives James Coleman, with his wife and young baby. Coleman is a porter at the Imperial Hotel. Mrs. Coleman said yesterday: "The noise keeps my baby awake, and I have to sit up with it nearly all night. The yells, oaths and carryings on are fearful for decent folks to listen to." The Harts, who live on the floor above the Colemans, are equally loud in their denunciations of the club.

Members of the Albany Club are indignant at the criticism directed against their organization. Several of them, seen at the club house yesterday, denied that white women were ever invited or attended the sociables, and, further, declared that instead of carousals, they occasionally had club "smokers," accompanied by music, the members joining in the singing of popular songs. They said they made no more noise than any other club that was compelled to use its back yard to escape the Summer heat indoors.

Captain Chapman admits receiving several complaints against the club, "but," he said yesterday, "all the letters I have seen were written in the same handwriting. I think it spite work."

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The Audit Company of New York.

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The Audit Company has been organized and is now in a position to examine and report upon the accounts and financial condition of corporations, copartnerships, and individuals, and to examine and report upon the physical condition of railroad, manufacturing and other properties.

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Recognizing the importance of, and the lack of existing facilities for, readily obtaining such information, the directors of The Audit Company have organized this department with the same care and attention that has been devoted to the accountant department.

The permanent offices of the Company, on the first floor of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, will be ready for occupancy about August 1.

The temporary offices are at Room No. 32, Equitable Building.

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