

# CHIEF BYRNES RETIRED

Had Served Over 32 Years on the  
New-York Police Force.

## BOARD ACTED AT HIS OWN REQUEST

Inspector Peter Conlin Appointed  
by the Commissioners as Act-  
ing Chief of Police.

### THREE CAPTAINS ACTING INSPECTORS

Capt. Berghold and Detectives Golden,  
Crowley, and Kush, and Surgeon  
Dorn on the Retired List.

After more than thirty-two years' service in the Police Department, Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was yesterday, at his own request, retired from active service and placed on the pension roll of the department.

This action was taken by the Police Commissioners at their meeting, and at the same

disavowed hostile utterances which had been credited to them, the ex-Chief yesterday placed his formal application for retirement in the hands of Commissioner Parker, who presented it to the board. The request was unanimously granted.

Before the meeting there were a number of conferences between the Commissioners. Ex-Chief Byrnes had a private audience with Mr. Parker, at the close of which he handed to the Commissioners his application. Although the hour for the meetings of the board is 10 o'clock, it was nearly noon before the Commissioners got together in executive session. There had been a good deal of traveling to and fro between the Commissioners' rooms, and it was evident that there was something important occupying the minds of the members of the board.

The executive session lasted until after 1 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, and the reporters, who had been kept waiting outside, were allowed to enter. Commissioner Parker then presented Mr. Byrnes's application, and in doing so said:

"Some time after the appointment of this board, and, consequently, after I came into office, the Chief of Police, probably because of former official acquaintance, told me privately if at any time the interest of the force in which he had served for almost a lifetime, and in which he had risen from the lowest to the highest rank, should, in the opinion of the Board of Police, be served better by his retirement than by his continued presence upon it, he would feel it his duty not to embarrass the board by his continued presence, but to hand them his application for retirement.

"He has stated that to me, upon not one occasion alone, but several. In conformity with that statement, and with the spirit he then expressed, he handed me this morning his application for retirement, which I wish to present for action by the board.

"Since this board has come into office there have been many statements attributed



EX-CHIEF OF POLICE THOMAS BYRNES.  
Retired by the Commissioners on a life pension of \$3,000 a year.

time Inspector Peter Conlin, the only Inspector of Police at present in the service, was temporarily detailed as Acting Chief of Police.

The board also retired Capt. William C. F. Berghold, Detective Sergeants Timothy Golden, Michael Crowley, and Charles Kush, and Police Surgeon Dorn, and refused to retire Capt. Joseph B. Eakins, against whom charges have been ordered.

Capt. Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh were detailed as Acting Inspectors, and a Police Civil Service Board was appointed, to consist of Acting Chief Conlin, Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh, and Capt. Smith.

The action of ex-Chief Byrnes was not in the nature of a surprise, because he had intimated to his friends that he would not remain at the head of the force if his occupancy of that position was not desired by the Police Commissioners. He had no wish to embarrass them in any way or in-

to its members by the press in a more or less indirect fashion, which I am authorized by the board to state have been, so far as the board is concerned, unauthorized. Under all these statements the Chief of Police has, so far as this board knows, remained absolutely silent, which was in the direct line of his duty as an officer.

"He requests me to say to this board that if hereafter the experience which he has acquired in his long term of service shall, in the judgment of the board or any of its members, or of any future administration, enable him to aid in any degree whatever in the administration or elevation of this department, he freely and cheerfully tenders them his assistance."

Chief Clerk Kipp read the application for retirement and called the roll. Each Commissioner as his name was called voted in the affirmative, and ex-Chief Byrnes was retired on a pension of \$3,000 a year. The unanimous vote of the Commissioners



INSPECTOR PETER CONLIN.  
The acting successor of ex-Chief of Police Byrnes, retired.

terfere with any scheme they might evolve for the reorganization of the force. The Commissioners did not consult him, nor attempt to avail themselves of the valuable experience which he had gained in the service, and this determined Mr. Byrnes to ask for retirement. While there were rumors of charges being made against him he would not retire, but all the Commissioners having

for the retirement effectually disposes of the statement which had gained circulation that charges were to have been preferred against the retiring Chief. Had any one of the Commissioners been in possession of facts on which tenable charges could have been based, it is not at all probable

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# CHIEF BYRNES RETIRED

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that he would have voted to give Mr. Byrnes a handsome pension for life.

As soon as the vote on retirement was announced the board went again into executive session. Mr. Byrnes and Inspector Conlin were sent for. The former appeared before the Commissioners in plain clothes, while the latter was in uniform. After half an hour's conference the ex-Chief came out of the board room and went into the Detective Bureau, where a number of the Detective Sergeants had gathered to say "Good-bye" to him.

The scene was affecting, and there were tears in the eyes of some of the older men as they bade farewell to their old Chief. A feeling of regret at the departure of the Chief pervaded all the departments at Police Headquarters, where Mr. Byrnes was popular with all the employees. Throughout the entire department there is the same feeling of sadness. Chief Byrnes, while a strict disciplinarian, was always just, particularly to the patrolmen, and his retirement from the department is much deplored.

While Mr. Byrnes was preparing to leave Police Headquarters he was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if he had any statement that he desired to make to the public. He said that he did not desire to make any statement at this time.

"If any statement is to be made to the public," said Mr. Byrnes, "let the Commissioners make it."

Then Mr. Byrnes, a private citizen for the first time in over thirty years, walked quietly out of the Headquarters building and started to join his family at their country home on the Shrewsbury River.

The Police Commissioners had meanwhile continued in executive session with Inspector Conlin. When the doors were opened, President Roosevelt announced that Inspector Peter Conlin has been temporarily detailed as Acting Chief of Police, and that he had been placed in charge of the force.

Capt. Moses W. Cortright of the Eldridge Street Station, Capt. Nicholas Brooks of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Capt. John McCullagh of the West Thirty-seventh Street were detailed temporarily as Acting Inspectors. They were relieved from the commands of their precincts and were ordered to report to the Acting Chief Conlin. Subsequently the Acting Chief assigned Inspector Cortright to the First District, formerly commanded by Inspector Williams; Acting Inspector Brooks to the Second Inspection District, formerly commanded by Inspector McAvoy, and Acting Inspector McCullagh to the Third Inspection District, which was commanded by Conlin during all his career as Inspector.

Acting Inspector Brooks was appointed a patrolman April 15, 1867, made Roundsman March 27, 1872, and Sergeant Nov. 29, 1878. He has been a Captain since June 23, 1884.

Acting Inspector Cortright has been in the department since Jan. 7, 1867. He was made Roundsman March 10, 1875, and Sergeant July 19, 1876. He rose to the rank of Captain Feb. 8, 1884.

Acting Inspector McCullagh was appointed March 30, 1870. He was promoted Roundsman Feb. 28, 1873, and Sergeant July 19, 1876. He has been a Captain since June 20, 1883.

Cortright and McCullagh are Republicans; Brooks is independent in politics. The board designated Acting Chief Conlin and Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, McCullagh, and Capt. Smith as a Civil Service Examining Board for the examination of all applicants for appointment or promotion.

Detective Sergeants Timothy Golden and Michael Crowley were retired, at their own request, on a pension of \$1,000 each, they having served over twenty-five years each.

Golden is one of the best-known detectives in this country. He was sixty-five years old yesterday, and was appointed a patrolman in 1858. Previous to that he had done duty as a special policeman during the riots which grew out of the organization of the Metropolitan Police in 1857. After serving in the old Sixth Ward under Capt. Jourdan, afterward Superintendent of Police, he signed in 1853 to accept the appointment of special detective at the St. Nicholas Hotel. This was immediately after the murder of Col. Loring by Dr. Graham of New Orleans. The murder occurred in the St. Nicholas Hotel, Loring was stabbed to death by Dr. Graham, who ran a sword case through his body.

Golden was afterward Sergeant at Arms at the City Hall during Mayor Hall's administration. He was reappointed on the force Dec. 31, 1872, and has done detective work ever since. For years he has been detailed at the branch office in Wall Street, and he has been connected with almost every case of any importance. Golden probably knows more "crooks" and bank thieves than any other man in the department. He has performed valuable services in Wall Street, and inspectors always regarded him as an invaluable man.

Golden arrested Charles Beckwith and Thomas R. Lewis, who were bookkeeper and cashier, respectively, for Babbitt, the soap man. They robbed Babbitt of \$200,000. Golden spent four months looking for Lewis, and finally caught him in London. He also captured William R. Robinson, a merchant, who, by a system of check forgeries, swindled banks all over the country out of nearly half a million dollars. Golden was after Robinson for six months, and traveled all over South America looking for him. He arrested him in Rio de Janeiro. In 1859, right after he was appointed, he ran down a murderer named William Jones, who killed a stranger in Crowe's Rookery, which stood at Worth and Little Water Streets, in the Five Points. Golden spent four months in the search for the murderer, and finally got him in Philadelphia. Golden has figured in nearly all of Byrnes's big cases. He has always been a shrewd, keen, and capable officer. He said yesterday:

"I am sixty-five years old to-day, and I would want no better birthday present than to have the Commissioners grant my petition for retirement and place me on the retired list."

Detective Sergeant Crowley had been on the force for more than a quarter of a century. He was a detective in the Fifteenth Precinct under Byrnes when he was Captain of that precinct, and was transferred to Headquarters in March, 1881. He was always regarded as a skillful and faithful man. He was noted for the dogged persistency with which he allowed up the cases which were intrusted to him, and which generally led to success. He enjoyed the confidence of Chief Byrnes in an unusual degree and was regarded as one of the most competent men in the Detective Bureau.

Police Surgeon John H. Dorn made application for retirement and the application was immediately granted and the doctor was retired on a pension of \$1,500 a year. Dr. Dorn was one of the oldest surgeons in the force, having been in the service over twenty-five years.

An anonymous communication making charges of attempted extortion against several men of the department was before the board, but the Commissioners refused to make it public.

A committee from the doormen in the department waited on the Commissioners and asked permission to appear before the Mayor to-morrow to urge him to approve of the bill increasing their pay. This permission was refused. President Roosevelt said that the Police Commission had opposed to the bill and could ask the Mayor to approve it. President Roosevelt made the following announcement:

"For the information of persons seeking appointment as election officers under Section 4, Chapter 348, Laws of 1894: All applications prior to Aug. 15 must be made through the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of each political party entitled to name such officers."

The City Vigilance League sent a communication to the board that they would assist the Commissioners in obtaining men of good character for appointments as election officers.

Municipal Civil Service has detailed William H. Bell as an examiner for the Police Civil Service Board. This board will meet immediately for organization, and it is expected that the examination of applicants for appointment on the force will be begun early next week. To-morrow morning the police surgeons will begin the physical examination of applicants, 100 of the candidates having been notified to appear. The examinations will continue daily.

President Roosevelt said yesterday that the details of Inspector Conlin as Acting Chief of the department and Capt. Cortright, McCullagh, and Brooks as Acting Inspectors were temporary. When asked if they were to serve on probation under the rules adopted by the board, with a view to appointing them permanently, he said: "We shall see later. At present the details are only temporary."

It is thought that Conlin may succeed Byrnes, and that the Captains named will be made Inspectors, after they have served six months on probation.

## RETIREMENT OF CAPT. BERGHOLD

### Request of Capt. Eakins Denied as Charges Were Made Against Him.

The Police Board had a second session last evening. Commissioner Parker, as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, reported that the application for retirement

on half pay of Capt. William C. F. Berghold of the Elizabeth Street Station had been approved by the committee and recommended that the request be granted. The recommendation was unanimously adopted. Capt. Berghold will have a pension of \$1,375 a year for the rest of his life.

Capt. Berghold was born in Germany in 1838, and came to this country in his early youth. He joined the force on Oct. 20, 1864. Five years later he was made a Roundsman, and after serving in that capacity for three years was promoted to be Sergeant. He was promoted to a Captaincy on Sept. 13, 1878. He had a good record for faithful and efficient service.

The application of Detective Charles Kush was also approved by the committee and granted by the board. Kush was retired on a pension of \$1,000. He had been a detective at the Central Office since 1881.

Commissioner Parker reported adversely on the application for retirement made by Detective Eakins of the Mercer Street Station. The Captain, who had spent the day at Police Headquarters waiting for a decision in his case, was much perturbed at this action, and he was made still more uncomfortable when Commissioner Parker said that charges had been preferred against the Captain several days ago, and after investigation by ex-Chief Byrnes and himself the decision had been reached that formal charges should be preferred against the Captain, and he would be placed on trial shortly. Under these circumstances the committee recommended that the application be denied.

Capt. Eakins demanded an immediate hearing, and the Board went into secret session to listen to him. The secret session lasted fifteen minutes, and when the public session was resumed President Roosevelt announced that after hearing Capt. Eakins the board had determined to deny the application, and to place the Captain on his defense on the charges referred to by Commissioner Parker.

No information as to these charges was given out for publication, but it is believed they refer to the existence of certain disorderly resorts in the Fifteenth Precinct. The charges will be served upon Capt. Eakins to-day, and then they will be made public. The recent visits of Dr. Parkhurst and Frank Moss, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crimes, to Police Headquarters, were doubtless in reference to the case of Capt. Eakins.

Mrs. Mathilde Herremann, the woman who was brought on from Chicago to give damaging testimony against several Police Captains, is supposed to be one of the principal witnesses against the accused Captain.

Acting Chief Conlin reported that he had detailed Sergt. Michael Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station to take charge of the Eldridge Street Station in the place of Capt. Cortright, made Acting Inspector; Sergt. John H. Grant of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Station, to take charge of that precinct, in place of Capt. Brooks, made Acting Inspector; Sergt. Francis J. Kear of the West Forty-seventh Street Station to take command of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, in place of Capt. McCullagh, made Acting Inspector, and Sergt. Robert Young of the Elizabeth Street Station, in place of Capt. Berghold, retired. These details were approved by the board. The result of these changes is that eighteen out of the thirty-seven precincts are now in command of Sergeants.

The retirement of Chief Byrnes has caused consternation among the older members of the force, and it is believed that they are under him for many years, and are, therefore, afraid that they will not be regarded as useful by the man who may succeed to the command of the detective force. It is expected that the applications for retirement from a number of these veterans will be forthcoming. Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten, who has been thirty-four years on the force; Phil Reilly, who has been thirty-two years a policeman, and John Dunn, who has charge of the Wall Street Bureau, and who has been in the service thirty years, will probably be the first of a batch of old detective officers to ask to be retired.

## PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO BYRNES

### Business Men Who Would Show Their Regard for the ex-Chief.

A prominent business man of this city, a friend of ex-Chief Byrnes, and one who regrets his retirement from the command of the police force, said to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening:

"One of the main reasons why Byrnes has been forced into retirement is the fact that some newspapers, and his personal enemies, have continuously charged that he paid too much attention to the men in Wall Street, and profited by the friendship of men of wealth. As a matter of fact, not only the men of Wall Street, but the entire business community of this city, from one end of it to the other, the dry goods merchants, the note keepers, the banks and financial institutions outside of the Wall Street district, are all equally under obligation to him for his admirable management of the police force.

"It must be conceded that under his administration life and property were safer than ever before in this city. Not alone was Wall Street protected from the incursions of thieves, but all sections of the city alike received the benefits of protection from depredations at the hands of criminals who naturally seek large cities as the field for their operations. I understand that some of the bankers and business men who appreciate the services of Byrnes during his long career in the Police Department, have in contemplation the presentation of a testimonial to him, which shall be worthy of his acceptance and of the high recognition of the value of his past services."

## SKETCH OF THOMAS BYRNES.

### He Was the Greatest Thief Taker New-York Has Ever Known.

Ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was the greatest thief taker this city has ever known. Whatever tributes may be paid to him by those who knew him intimately while he was accomplishing the work he did in New-York, they will be but meagre indeed when compared with those that will be unconsciously paid to him in the joy that the criminal classes will feel and give expression to, now that they have no further cause to fear him.

Mr. Byrnes was born in Ireland June 15, 1842. He came to this city with his parents when an infant, and has lived here ever since. He grew to young manhood in the old Fifth Ward, where he "ran with" Hose Company No. 21 of the old Volunteer Fire Department, at that time quartered in Duane Street. He enlisted in Ellsworth's Zouaves when the war broke out, went to the front, and served with his regiment until it was disbanded. He then returned to this city, and on Dec. 10, 1863, was appointed a patrolman on the police force, and assigned to the old Third Precinct, with station house in Chambers Street, near Washington Street.

The marked career that he made for himself then began. He was promoted Roundsman in 1865, Captain in 1870, head of the Detective Bureau in March, 1880, and Inspector the same year. He succeeded Superintendent Murray in the Superintendency on April 13, 1882, and received the title of Chief of the Bi-Partisan Police bill passed by the last Legislature. His remarkable success as a conservator of the public peace has been largely due to his ability to prove to the public at times the utter uselessness of old-fashioned methods, and to have strength and determination to pursue new and efficient ones in the face of adverse criticism from his superior officers, who were unable to accept and appreciate his ideas and methods. He seems to have always been honest to himself and the public, and set out to perform when he joined the force.

He realized that the prevention of crime was really of more importance than the capture of criminals. In his police methods had allowed to follow their dangerous callings. He became intimate with the ways and personalities of criminals of all classes, and, recognizing the value of this knowledge, determined to turn it to advantage. In putting in practice his new ideas, based on a knowledge of human nature such as no former Chief of Police had ever possessed, he suppressed crime by suppressing criminals as far as possible, and driving all those known to be such from the city. He gave none of them, so far as pos-

sible, an opportunity to commit crime within his jurisdiction. While he accomplished much in his almost invaluable in his minor positions in the force, it was not until 1880 that he had an opportunity fully to carry out his plans and make the city the safest in proportion to its inhabitants in the world.

Upon his appointment to an Inspectorship in 1880, he was placed at the head of the Detective Bureau and made an opportunity to show his abilities. He then reorganized the detective force and instituted those means for the prevention and detection of crime that have made his name and reputation in the world ever and made him feared by criminals of all grades and nationalities.

His method was simple, and its success was almost instantaneous. He kept a roster of the criminals, and they knew it. Whether as individuals or gangs, they soon learned that all their actions were under surveillance, and that while contemplating



Timothy Golden, Detective Sergeant retired after long service.

and planning crime they were as liable to be arrested as though the act had already been committed. He compelled the criminals to be always ready to give account of their doings, and had them before him many times to do so. He bred and fostered a suspicion among them of the effect of which was that they failed to trust their fellows, and never at any time felt certain that their plans were not made known to their enemy. By these means he destroyed the most desperate gangs of criminals and sent their members to prison or drove them from the city. He classed criminals according to their ability to perform crimes, tabulated them and their work, whether done here or abroad, and seldom failed to find them where his matured judgment determined they would be apt to be.

His detectives knew that so long as they performed their duty well they would be protected, and that no person of influence would be allowed to interfere with them if he could possibly prevent it. They also knew that no useless or dishonest men could remain in the ranks of the detective force after he took charge of it.

After enrolling the city's criminals and making his detectives familiar with most of them, he set out in the first instance to clear Wall Street and its neighborhood of those who had levied tribute on the financial centre of the city. He established a headquarters in the Stock Exchange Building, placed his detectives, and notified the criminals who had been accustomed to commit crimes down town that they would be arrested if found below John Street. His success was almost thorough. No great crime has been committed by an outside criminal in Wall Street or its neighborhood since Mr. Byrnes established his detective bureau there. Millions in securities and cash are now carried through the streets there with no fear of having them stolen. It was the good work that he did there and the feeling of security that it gave to the financial magnates that led to their friendship for Mr. Byrnes, and enabled him, through "opportunities" that they gave him, to become wealthy.

His first great success was in the case of an important one almost from his first day on the force—was when, as a police Captain, he ran down, captured, and convicted some of the Manhattan Savings Institution burglars. Of the \$2,747,700 stolen at that time the Savings Institution recovered all but \$60,000, a loss that was infinitesimal when the vast amount taken is considered. For this he was promoted to the Inspectorship.

The daring and dangerous criminals he convicted or drove from the city were many. Bank burglars, bank sneak thieves, forgers, panel-house thieves, confidence men, &c., were almost entirely driven from the city, or compelled to forego their vocations here. Whether as Inspector, Superintendent, or Chief, those over whom he had control always knew that he cared for their interests and only asked that they be true to their duty and that which he asked them to do. His announcement when assuming the office of Superintendent was typical of the man. He said:

"I am entirely free from and untrammelled by party obligations. I am not a member of any political organization, nor have I ever been such; consequently in the performance of my duty I shall have but one supreme object, the protection of life and property; the prevention and suppression of crime, and, above all, the enforcement of the laws without fear or favor against whomsoever may be found violating them."

With a confidence in his men and a reciprocal confidence on their part it was not a difficult matter for him to apprehend lawbreakers and succeed in having them convicted.

He broke up the "Why-oh" gang, the "Butcher Cart" gang, the McGloin gang, and other gangs that were a constant menace to life and property. He rid the city of "Red" Leary, "Jack" Walsh, "Billy" Train, "Jimmy" Burns, George Wilkes, "Al" Coker, "Al" Wilson, "Charley" Becker, McGloin, and others, all of whom were the most eminent in their classes of crime in the city.

Col. Howard Weeks, who had for a long time been engaged in writing threatening anonymous letters to Jay Gould, was captured after weeks of thought and the failure of many plans. The day that he caught Wells he had 200 men watching to see him post a letter that he led Wells to write by inserting a "personal" in a daily paper. The ex-Chief was man of so many experiences and such extensive experience that what he set out to accomplish he seldom failed in.

He once said: "Few or no men, in my opinion, thoroughly understand themselves," and working upon the principle, and the knowledge that one causes men to live within their normal spheres, he applied, successfully, principles for detection that none of his predecessors had ever used. He was not a great believer in force, and never used it to compel criminals to confess or implicate their associates in crime, for which they had been arrested. He accomplished much by working upon their fear, and the small portion of their consciences that they had remaining. As he did not use force to accomplish his purpose with criminals, except when necessary in arresting them, so he abolished the use of the long night sticks during the hours of the day, and practically broke up the habit of promiscuous clubbing that the force had gotten into. It was said at the time that order could not be maintained without the use of the sticks, but he proved that the little blilies with which he replaced them was all that the force needed to carry.

Mr. Byrnes was bold and independent as a police official, and in forty years lived a member of any police organization, nor have I ever been such; consequently in the performance of my duty I shall have but one supreme object, the protection of life and property; the prevention and suppression of crime, and, above all, the enforcement of the laws without fear or favor against whomsoever may be found violating them."

## CAREER OF ACTING CHIEF CONLIN

### He Has Been on the Police Force for Twenty-six Years.

Acting Chief Peter Conlin was born in this city on April 15, 1841. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from Grammar School No. 4, located then, as now, in Rivington Street. When the civil war broke out, Conlin enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, which was commanded by Gen. Daniel Butterfield. After serving with this regiment for three months, Conlin was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, at that time included in the Irish Brigade.

With this regiment he took part in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Williamsburg, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill. At the last engagement he was severely wounded. His health gave way, and he was compelled to resign after he had attained the Captaincy of his company.

After the close of the war, Conlin was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Louisiana. He lost this position by a change of Admin-

istration, and then he came North and started a hotel at Newburg, N. Y. This venture did not prove a success, and Conlin returned to this city. Through the influence of the well-known actor, William Florence, who was his half-brother, he was appointed a patrolman on July 20, 1869. He was sent to the Fourteenth (now the Tenth) Precinct, then commanded by Capt. Edward Walsh. The district was the rendezvous for rough characters and gamblers, and thieves abounded in it.

Conlin served a good apprenticeship in this precinct, and in July, 1870, was transferred to the City Hall Precinct, and was made a member of the Ordinance Squad. Two years later, on Dec. 6, 1872, he was made a Roundsman, and was promoted to a Sergeant on July 19, 1876. His promotion to Captain followed on Feb. 5, 1884. He was then sent to command the High Bridge police, and remained there until August, 1886, when he succeeded Capt. John Sanders in command of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Conlin was made Inspector by Police Commissioner Voorhis on Aug. 9, 1889, the same day that ex-Inspector Williams was promoted to that position, and was placed in charge of the Third Inspection District. The fact that Williams and Conlin were appointed on the same day gave rise to a controversy between them as to which was the senior in rank, and therefore at that time entitled to the position and pay of Chief Inspector. The question was determined in favor of Conlin, but by the time the contest was decided the position of Chief Inspector, which had been originally made for Inspector Byrnes, had been abolished by the Legislature. Conlin now has a suit pending against the city for the difference between the salary of Inspector—\$3,500 per year—and that of Chief Inspector—\$5,000—for the period during which he was denied the rank of Chief Inspector by the Commissioners.

Acting Chief Conlin is of medium height, and of slight build. He has a shallow complexion and light-blue eyes. He is noted for his politeness and suavity. He is married, and lives with his family at 127 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

## DR. PARKHURST IS SATISFIED.

### His Warfare Has Been Against Byrnes as an Official, He Says.

Asked what he thought of Chief Byrnes's retirement yesterday, Dr. Parkhurst said: "The result satisfies me and gratifies me. My warfare, however, has not been against Mr. Byrnes as a man, but as an official, and, now that he has ceased to be an official, it seems to me that for me to pass any further comment upon the matter would be both unwarranted and undignified."

## POLICE MUST SIGN CIRCULARS.

### Required to Say Whether They Belong to Any Sort of Organization.

Five thousand circulars were sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday to the different station houses which must be signed by every member of the department.

The circulars, when returned to the board, must state whether or not the signer belongs to any organization, social, political, or benevolent. The name or names of such organizations must be given. The circulars must be returned before June 1. They are sent out in accordance with the resolution recently adopted by the board to the effect that all members of the department must have no connection or membership with any political clubs.

The police will, of course, be allowed to hold membership in benevolent associations, such as the Knights of Honor, or Ancient Order of Hibernians, but the Police Board will reserve the power of determining whether or not any social clubs with which policemen claim membership have any political membership. If they are not members of any clubs or associations the signers must so state in the circulars.