HEREAFTER
All Help Wanted Advertisements—Male and Female—will be repeated FREE in the EVENING WORLD Every Day but Monday.
FAIR Cooler.

The World.
EVENING EDITION
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GOOD HELP
Means Good Business. All Help Wanted Advertisements repeated FREE in the EVENING WORLD Every Day but Monday.
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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1893. PRICE ONE CENT.

HELP WANTED ADVERTISEMENTS REPEATED FREE IN THE EVENING WORLD EVERY DAY BUT MONDAY.

EXTRA.

2 O'CLOCK.

EIGHT PAGES.

IS THE POPE DEFIED?

Apparently Inspired Letter Signed "A Catholic American."

Rebels Against Mgr. Satolli and Cries for Cardinal Gibbons.

Significant Reference to the Cardinal's Hat That Didn't Come Here.

An evidently inspired article under the signature of "A Catholic American," which appeared in a morning newspaper to-day, has caused considerable gossip in Catholic Church circles, as well as throughout the city generally.

Intended as a defense of Archbishop Corrigan, it is in reality a defiance of Papal authority, accompanied by a threat cutting off of financial aid and ultimately of secession from Rome.

Archbishop Satolli, the Papal delegate, is himself taken to task for the manner in which he restored the excommunicated priest, while even the Pope is practically charged with interference of the worst kind. The delegation of such powers to Mgr. Satolli is questioned, and the writer of the article, who takes four columns to spread his views before the public, asks if a delegate with such powers were needed, was not such a man as Cardinal Gibbons entitled to them.

The character of Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn is, as might be expected, assailed from every standpoint, and it stated in the broadest possible language that, instead of being a priest, he should have been a politician. For his defense of the one-time pastor of St. Stephen's Church, and for acting as his counsel in the ecclesiastical controversy, Rev. Dr. Burtsell is scored in unmeasured terms.

Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of St. Cecilia's Church, is not mentioned by name, but there is no mistaking the reference to him, and he also falls under the lash. Mgr. Ducey, it will be remembered, was one of the priests who offered Dr. McGlynn a home when the latter had been put out of St. Stephen's pastoral residence after his suspension.

Taken as a whole, the document which the American Catholic spreads before the world is a remarkable production. As a result issues long since forgotten are made to receive an airing, face again, and as the article intimates, Roman Catholics will be called upon to take sides in the controversy.

The open defiance of Rome and the implied threat to cut off the revenue from this archdiocese will be read with amazement. After reviewing the McGlyn controversy in all its details, and pointing out the injury done to the Catholic Church by Dr. McGlynn's restoration, the Catholic American says:

"I, however, the friend of those referred to should find vent, it would lead to discouraging consequences. If it should be expressed in the contributions to Peter's pence it might show a startling exhibit. It is when in the governments of Church and State, in these times, to refrain from a reckless and arbitrary assertion of power, and to rule with calm wisdom and considerate fairness. Especially so does this appear to be required for the Roman Church in this country, with its authority enforced so far from the Papal throne. Vice-regal government may be tolerated in India under the rule of Great Britain, but ruling by deputy may be carried too far in church matters. It should be understood that it is better to depend on the consent of the governed to the established order of things than on blind submission to whatever may be imposed."

Following in this strain, the writer of the article tells of the manner in which the decrees of the Propaganda at Rome were always accepted. He speaks of Archbishop Corrigan's humility, who, like a true soldier of the cross, accepted everything as it came from Rome. Then he points out the changed condition of affairs under the new regime, when, regardless of Propaganda, Archbishop Satolli, the "deputy Pope," as he styles him, does as he pleases, without consultation with the Bishops, whose territory he enters upon and whose decisions he reverses.

Then he comes to the point, evidently deemed the most bitter of all—the failure of Archbishop Corrigan to receive the Cardinal hat. This the Catholic American places to the credit of Dr. McGlynn, Archbishop Satolli and others. He says:

"It is well known that at the advent of Mgr. Satolli to this coutry, Archbishop Corrigan was on the eve of being made a Cardinal. This distinction was due, not only to the importance of the see he has so efficiently and powerfully represented, the first in the United States, as the metropolitan centre of the country, all things considered, deserving and requiring more recognition at Rome than even Paris or London; but it was a reward and promotion richly earned by the Archbishop.

"The victorious rebels give out that no Cardinal's hat shall come this way. They have fixed that. Black lines are to be drawn around the representation of the geographical territory of the Empire City of the Western world, on the Papal map, marking a proscribed district. If McGlynn and his sympathizers have succeeded in their profane hopes in this direction, verily the tables have been turned."

The threat to cut off the Peter's pence contribution is not by any means all that the "Catholic American" hints at. Neither is he satisfied with questioning the motives and the judgment of Mgr. Satolli, and attaching the pastors and clergymen who are in sympathy with the Papal Delegate. Dwelling on the changes which have taken place, he has this to say of the suggested separation of the Catholic Church in this country from Rome itself:

"Does the great change I have been considering mean more than has been announced? Does it mean a permanent separation of the government of the Catholic Church in this country from the control of Rome? If this is so, should it not be a more representative change, and should not the constituency be heard in the choice of their new rulers?

"If we are to have an American Pope, in fact or in effect, why should not Cardinal Gibbons be invested with the dignity and sovereign power? He was practically at the head of the Catholic Church in this country before the advent of Mgr. Satolli from Italy. He is a patriotic American citizen, has lived his life under our institutions and among our people. He has earned and achieved the highest rank heretofore permitted to an American Catholic, by meritorious services in relation to the Catholic constituency he would be called to govern. He is as able as he is eminent, and is possessed of the highest administrative and judicial capacity. His elevation would strengthen every fibre of faith and of hope that binds the American Catholic to the ancient faith."

As to Dr. McGlynn, he says that he should have been suspended long ago, and would have been if he had any other ecclesiastical ruler than Cardinal McCloskey, who "lacked the supreme dominating qualities of the virile and powerful John Hughes."

"How long," he asks, "would McGlynn have dared to stand up in a public meeting, claiming to be a priest, while reviling the Church, its revered head, and its most sacred authority, when Archbishop Hughes was in his prime? But the hand of Rome was not so near, or its grasp so ready, then; and those clothed with authority were sternly sustained by the sovereign Pontiff in their discipline."

For all the good that is in the Catholic Church in this archdiocese to-day, the American Catholic gives credit to the wise rulings and judgment of Archbishop Corrigan. In the case of the 80,000 worshipping Catholics, he gets full credit, but there were some priests, however, who did not take kindly to his rulership.

"It is one thing to be a priest and another thing to have a priestly character. Unfortunately, those who do not possess the natural vocation are the last to acknowledge it. If they discover the fact, the attractions of a settled position, in charge of a church and congregation, with influential recognition, make them tenacious of the temporal advantages, although indisposed to conform to the required discipline of the priestly state.

"There are two classes of this description of recusancy, the political priest and the social priest. The political priest is not content with the cure of souls. He yearns for the arena of secular affairs, for temporal as well as spiritual distinction, to exercise his influence in the Federal, State and municipal government. The other, the social priest, has luxurious tastes, and is seduced by the allurements which make life so sensuously attractive to the man of the world. He finds a private carriage, the indulgences of Delmonico's, and other gratifications requisite to his appetizing necessities. He loves his sybaritic ease, and feels with deep resentment the hand of discipline.

"These representatives classes, as all know who have cognizance of the developments in conspicuous places in this great metropolis, gave Archbishop Corrigan infinite trouble from the beginning. A third class might be named, that of the priest learned in the law who knows it all and is ever seeking for a client priest to defend against the claims of superior authority. This is the pettifogging priest who does his share of mischief, though under subjection. These worldly priests have been kept under control by the firm but prudent rule of Archbishop Corrigan without open scandal, but with much rebellious though unanimous muttering.

"These are the three men who are held responsible for all—Dr. McGlynn and Dr. Burtsell, who are named, and Mgr. Ducey, who is not named at all, but who is undoubtedly meant. McGlynn is the political priest, and his connection with the famous George campaign are gone into in detail. Dr. Burtsell is attacked for fighting his ecclesiastical battles.

"Of Mgr. Ducey he says this, providing it is the latter who is put in the category of the social priest:

"But in the mean time great is the rejoicing among the enemy at the McGlynn triumph, and even the social priest, unless he must dine out, now talks with insolent innuendo and threatening manner against those high in authority, who have held him to his duty as far as possible. Has not a certain degree of demoralization now spread through the Church already?

"Certainly, none of the high administrative Catholic dignitaries of our country, not within the favored circle, feels it in the least degree prudent to do any disciplinary act, which the priest called political question may not approve, lest he may find another McGlynn, Burtsell or other conspicuous rebel against Church authority to clamor in public, to arraign his motives with virulent personal indecisiveness and to threaten with Mgr. Satolli, with the finale of the recreant priest, as in the case of McGlynn, becoming the most favored, though not the prodigal son of the Church, for whose gracious adherence, not submissive return, the fatted calf is to be killed and served up with glorifying incense and world-wide rejoicing.

"It cannot, unfortunately, be denied that there is a feeling of dissatisfaction among Catholics with the innovation that has been introduced, and the sensational developments which have attended its progress to this time, and of apprehension as to what may happen next. What form of expression this dissatisfaction will take, if it takes any but that of expectancy, for a period, cannot be foretold."

FEARED A WHOLESALE LYNCHING

Omaha Police Reserves Called Out by a False Alarm.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—Edward McKinna, who was shot Saturday night by Bernard McGinn, a ward politician, died last evening. McGinn surrendered to the police to escape lynching.

The fact that there have been over a dozen murderous assaults, some homicidal in their results, committed during the last month caused it to be rumored that a wholesale lynching would occur last night.

Accordingly, all the police reserves were called to extra duty, and the county jail was heavily guarded. Several thousand people gathered in the streets, but they were simply there as sight-seers. No mob appeared.

200 HANDS IDLE.

S. V. & M. Vernon's Blank-Book Factory Shuts Down.

The large blank-book factory of S. V. & M. Vernon, North Eleventh and Berry streets, Williamsburg, has been shut down, throwing 200 men and girls out of employment. The suspension was due to the failure of the firm to dispose of the vast amount of stock they have on hand. They declare that it will only be temporary, however, and that work will be resumed in two weeks.

THE VICENTE PORTUONDO
Cuban-made cigars now here. Smokers should try them. Perfecto, $2.25; Londres Grande, $2.50. Box only. New York office 43 Murray st.

20 WORDS, 10 CENTS.
During the present business distress THE WORLD, in the LINE OF PUBLIC SERVICE, will receive all SITUATION WANTED ADVTS., not exceeding 20 words, for TEN CENTS each.

THE PORK DEAL COLLAPSES.

And Three Chicago Firms Go Down in the Crash.

The Combine Had Kept the Price of Pork Up for Months.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The big deal in pork which has held the price of that commodity at an inordinately high figure for months, has collapsed.

Announcement is made of the failure of the three leading houses concerned in it: to wit, those of J. G. Steever, E. W. Bailey and A. C. Helmholz.

OFFICE-SEEKERS AFTER HIM.

Kilbreth's Footsteps Dogged by Ex-County Democrats.

Although ex-Judge James T. Kilbreth has not as yet entered upon the duties of the Collectorship of the Port of New York, to which he has just been appointed, he is already being followed about from place to place with applicants for position. When he got to his office, No. 45 Broadway, this morning he found half a dozen individuals anxious to distinguish themselves in the customs service waiting for him.

They were all one-time County Democrats, and each wanted a particular office. The request for immediate appointment was made in a whisper, and a "you-make-me-tired" expression crossed the Judge's face as he answered gruffly enough:

"Too premature, too premature. Cannot consider anything of the kind now. Good-day, good-day."

"Yes, there are myriads of them," the new Collector said to an "Evening World" reporter. "They want positions right away, although I have not yet taken hold. Neither can I tell when I will assume the duties."

"You see, the whole thing came upon me so suddenly and I had such a lot of business to attend to that I scarcely know which way to turn. I do not even now know who my bondsmen will be, and I have not for a moment considered the question of appointing deputies or any one else.

"After my bondsmen have qualified the commission will have to be made out, all of which will take some time. It may only take a day or so and it may take a week."

The Collector added that he had received no communication, official or otherwise, from Secretary Carlisle. Of course, he intended going on to Washington to see the Secretary, but he could not tell when he would make the trip. He will not return to his Summer residence at Southampton for some time, but will remain instead at his Madison avenue home.

After saying this much the Judge turned to a bundle of letters and telegrams of a congratulatory nature which had been received since last night. He was particularly pleased with three—one from Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, another from Comptroller Myers and the third one from Charles D. Kellogg, of the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Kellogg said:

"I [illegible] congratulate you on [illegible] a position so eminently fit [illegible] the United States [illegible] Port. This Society will have no favors to ask, but as so much of its work is dependent upon good government in every branch, as you well know, we make bold to rejoice when such a good appointment is made, and especially at one for whom we have such good esteem and one who has been so good a friend of the Society's times past.

"Wishing you a successful and untroubled administration of your new position and offering you at all times the services of this society."

TOOK THE COP'S BUTTONS OFF.

Not Supt. Byrnes, but Iron Merchant Daniel F. Cooney Did It.

The line of drunks and disorderlies in the Tombs Court this morning was made unusually conspicuous on account of having in it such a distinguished millionaire as Daniel F. Cooney, the iron merchant at 88 Washington street.

The charge against Mr. Cooney was that he had been indulging too freely in the cup that inebriates while it cheers. Policeman Turley also said that he had been assaulted by the distinguished prisoner, with the result that nearly all the brass buttons had been pulled off his coat.

Justice Martin discharged Mr. Cooney, and immediately afterwards the iron merchant started for his Summer home in New Jersey.

KILLED HIS WIFE, SHOT HIMSELF.

Domestic Trouble Prompts G. W. Smith to Murder and Suicide.

RHINELANDER, Wis., Aug. 1.—Sunday night G. W. Smith, a contractor, shot and instantly killed his wife and then put two bullets into his own breast. He is still alive, but his death is expected.

Some time ago Mrs. Smith left her husband on account of his alleged cruel treatment.

Cleveland Rolling Mills Stop.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has closed its plate, wire and rod mills and steel works, throwing 3,000 men out of employment. Lack of orders is the cause.

More Western Banks Close.

WHATCOM, Wash., Aug. 1.—Bellingham Bay National Bank did not open its doors yesterday morning. Temporary suspension caused by withdrawal of deposits for the past ninety days. Assets $270,000; liabilities, $160,000.

ASHLAND, Ore., Aug. 1.—The private bank of I. W. Case closed its doors yesterday morning on account of constant withdrawal of deposits. Notice on the doors states depositors will be paid in full.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 1.—The Wyandotte County Bank of this place has suspended payment. Liabilities, $70,000 to $75,000; assets about $100,000. Dr. H. McConnell and J. P. Lawson have been appointed receivers.

Various Business Troubles.

Executions aggregating $16,000 were entered yesterday against Cregg & Bro., manufacturers of shoddy, of Philadelphia.

Judgment was entered yesterday on a $6,000 note drawn by the Philadelphia Store and Iron Company.

E. F. Knittle, of Pottsville, Pa., was closed by the sheriff yesterday on executions that will probably foot up to $200,000 or more. Knittle ran the stores in Pottsville, one a grocery and one a fancy carpet store. He also had a general store in Port Carbon.

MARKET IS BUOYANT.

A Cheerful Tone Prevailed at the Opening in Wall Street.

Due to Big Wheat Shipments and Heavy Gold Imports.

Nearly Five Millions in the Yellow Metal Coming from England.

An altogether more confident tone characterized Wall street affairs this morning. The heavy shipments of grain to Europe and the knowledge that $600,000 gold is on the way to this country, with the probability that the amount will be increased shortly, have allayed apprehension.

As London prices came above the parity of our last night's closing, and the foreigners were buyers in this market, speculation displayed considerable strength. There was an advance all along the line, an active borrowing demand for the leading shares, and comparatively light offerings.

The improvement was equal to 1-2 a 3 per cent. As a sample of the oversold condition of the market, it can be said that Lackawanna jumped from 130 3-4 to 133 1-2 without an intervening sale. Manhattan rose 3 3-4, to 107 3-4; Sugar 2, to 66 1-2; Lake Shore 2 1-4, to 110 1-2; Western Union 1 1-2, to 73 7-8; General Electric 1 1-2 to 41 1-2; Chicago Gas 1 7-8, to 41 7-8, and St. Paul 1 7-8, to 71 7-8.

Reading Railroad net profits for June were $876,094, a decrease of $63,053, and surplus over fixed charges $226,086, a decrease of $81,717. The deficit of the Reading Coal & Iron Co. for the month was $127,738, an increase of $20,572.

The directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent., payable Aug. 10.

For some time rumors have been circulated that the Atchison road would be forced to go into the hands of receivers. President Reinhart is quoted as saying:

"The pirates who predict a receivership are wild. I confidently expect the year's net earnings will show an increase. Our expenses have been greatly reduced."

"Conditions will grow no worse until September, when I expect them to show radical improvement. Kansas has probably raised only 35,000,000 bushels wheat, against 80,000,000 last year, but will raise 300,000,000 corn, nearly all of which will be moved either in its present shape or as live stock.

"We earned $2,500,000 net surplus last year after paying all expenses and charges, and so far this year we have increased only $1,800,000. Our payments are absolutely certain, even if we lose $600,000 per month for the balance of the year, an impossible amount.

"We paid out $3,700,000 cash in interest and charges on July 1, and have nothing now to pay until January 1, 1894."

L. Von Hoffman & Co. have $50,000 gold on the steamship Majestic, sailing from Liverpool to-morrow; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $500,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. are advised of a further shipment of $620,000 in gold from the Continent.

The Chicago banks yesterday advanced money to shippers on through bills of lading to Europe, and ordered the gold direct from London.

Among those who were the First National, $500,000; Bank of Nova Scotia, $250,000, and the Illinois Trust and Savings, $500,000, making a total of $1,250,000.

A London cable says: "Exports of gold by to-day's and to-morrow's steamers will foot up $530,000."

QUIET AT THE BANKS.

The Senseless Scare Is Rapidly Subsiding, Say the Officials.

There were very clear indications this morning that the excitement among the depositors of the various New York savings banks was rapidly dying out.

In most cases the crowds which yesterday thronged to the paying teller's windows clamorous for their money, had dwindled away to less than a score or so, and at several of the banks business had assumed its usual, every-day humdrum appearance.

The officers of the banks are all of the opinion that the danger of a panic among depositors is over, and feel confident that within a few days nothing will be heard of the scare, which is in reality a most foolish and senseless one, for every intelligent citizen knows that the big New York savings banks are the soldiest institutions in the world.

Several of the bank officers who were seen by a reporter of "The Evening World" expressed the greatest gratification at the course which the newspapers had pursued with regard to the action of the banks, and said that the wisdom and coolness which had been shown in dealing with the subject in the public prints had had the effect of quickly restoring public confidence.

BANK OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Tennessee Financiers Charged with Conspiracy and Other Offenses.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The United States Grand Jury has indicted W. H. Scoggins, of this city, and of the defunct Commercial National Bank, for wrongfully certifying checks. A new indictment was found against F. Porterfield, Cashier of the Bank, and G. A. Dazey, charging conspiracy.

George Childress, Cashier of the defunct Second National Bank, of Columbia, Tenn., was also indicted.

EAGLE MACHINE WORKS SUCCUMB

A Bank Forces an Old Indianapolis Concern to the Wall.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Yesterday afternoon Louis Akin was appointed receiver for the Eagle Machine Works, the largest general machine shops in the city, on petition of its Vice-President, W. J. Hasselman.

The Company has been doing business for forty-five years. Its liabilities are about $10,000, and its assets nominally $16,000. The failure was precipitated by the closing of the Indianapolis National Bank.

Found Dead in His Room.

Alfred Keiser, thirty years old, formerly a waiter at the Grand Hotel, Thirty-first street and Broadway, was found dead in his room on the third floor of 248 West Thirty-fifth street shortly before midnight by the house keeper. He had been drinking heavily. Death was evidently due to alcoholism.

A SIAMESE PUZZLE STILL.

Paris Has Advices That Bangkok Is Yet in Danger.

While the London Press Insists that a Settlement Is Reached.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Advices received here from Bangkok show that no understanding has been reached in regard to the delimitation of the territory claimed by the French, or, at least, that no knowledge to that effect has reached the Siamese capital.

Neither is it known at Bangkok that the blockade is to be at once raised. On the contrary, the despatches from Bangkok fully support the reports current last night that much uneasiness as to the final outcome of the trouble is felt in Bangkok, and that the anxiety is increasing daily.

It is feared that an attack will shortly be made upon Bangkok unless the French Government sends orders to Vice-Admiral Humann not to attack the city.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Standard this morning again affirms, and at greater length than yesterday, that owing to the representation made to M. Develle, the Foreign Minister, by Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, the question of a neutral zone between the French possessions in the Siamese peninsula and British Burmah and the Shan States has been settled satisfactorily, and that it has been agreed that the French blockade of the Siamese coast shall be raised immediately.

Reports of similar purport appear today in the Times and Post.

Of the arrangement, the Post's Paris correspondent says: "A lengthy interview on Monday morning between M. Develle and Lord Dufferin, resulted in a friendly entente, permitting Siam to be maintained as a buffer between the British and the French possessions.

"France abandons the ceded parts to which England lays claim as having formed part of Burmah previous to Theebaw's overthrow. England agrees to the necessity of an accurate adjustment of the Siamese frontier in relation to Tonquin and Annam. The entente is so complete that Lord Dufferin will probably return to England on Tuesday or Wednesday."

THOUGHT THEY WERE IN PERIL.

Garment-Cutters Feared a Broadway Building Would Collapse.

There was a commotion on Broadway, at Eighth street, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

It was caused by a number of garment cutters declaring that the double building at 753 and 755 Broadway, in which they were employed, was quaking and about to collapse.

About 100 of the garment-workers left the building in a body, rushing out without waiting to gather up their effects.

The building is a five-story brick, and the four upper floors are occupied by Steinhardt, Heidelberg & Co.

The ground floor is occupied as a retail clothing store.

Workmen are tearing down the adjoining building at 757 Broadway, and the garment-cutters declared that they felt the building swaying, and that it was about to fall, owing to the removal of supports on the downtown side by the workmen at 757.

The garment-cutters were persuaded later that there was no danger, and returned to work.

VANCE MUST KEEP THE PEACE.

But He Needn't Support His Wife While Apart from Him.

Mary Vance, of 29 West One Hundred and Thirteenth street, made a charge of abandonment in Yorkville Police Court this morning against her husband, William J. Vance, an electrician, of 327 East Thirty-ninth street.

Mrs. Vance is the woman who complained recently that she had applied on several occasions to Justice Koch for a warrant against her husband and had been refused and ordered outof court.

Yesterday the woman made another application to Justice Koch, and he said that although he didn't think there was any thing in the case, he would give her a warrant to satisfy her.

Vance said that Court Officer Cavanagh had the warrant and found him and presented it in court this morning. Vance said that his wife had left him, and that he was willing to support her if she would live with him.

This she refused to do, and made a charge that Vance had beaten and threatened her.

The charge of abandonment was dismissed, but Vance was held in $300 bonds to keep the peace.

JUMPED INTO THE RIVER.

Martin Condon Saved from Suicide by a Brave Man.

Martin Condon, thirty-five years old, a homeless man, attempted suicide this morning by jumping into the North River from pier 6.

He was rescued by Frank Kelly, of Albany and West streets and taken to Chambers Street Hospital a prisoner.

A DEAD BODY IN THE WOODS

Tragedy Near Relay, Md., and the Supposed Murderer Arrested.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 1.—Kent Brown was found dead two miles from this city in the woods yesterday. Sunday night he left in a buggy to drive to Relay, but his horse and buggy returned without him. He had three bullet-holes in his body.

Sam Price was arrested and jailed last night for the murder. Bad blood had existed between the two for a long time.

Two Sudden Deaths in Brooklyn.

Louisa Bock, thirty-eight years old, of 165 Smith street, Brooklyn, was found dead in bed at 5 o'clock this morning. Heart disease is the supposed cause of death.

Francis Brennan, sixty-seven years old, of 84 Park avenue, dropped dead in front of 1011 Fulton avenue this morning.

CATTLEMEN FIGHT FOR WATER

Syndicate Men Fence In the Streams in the Panhandle.

Ranchmen Armed to Resist—Syndicate Agent Shot Dead.

PARIS, Tex., Aug. 1.—There is serious trouble among the cattlemen in the Panhandle. As usual, it is a fight between big ranchmen representing English syndicates and the owners of the smaller ranches.

Water is scarce and as the syndicates have all the principal streams fenced up, the smaller cattlemen are shut off from water, and they have proceeded to cut fences and open the way for their suffering stock to quench their thirst.

Rangers are patrolling the country, and the cattlemen are up in arms and insist that the water shall be open to all. On Saturday a man representing the English syndicate was shot dead in the depot at Childress by one of the Beckams, who own a large ranch and are leading the fight against the syndicate.

Beckam was surrounded in the depot until friends came and rescued him. The situation is complicated, and bloody conflicts are liable to occur at any moment. No one can forecast the outcome.

QUEER CASE OF MR. MARSH.

Was Evidently Wealthy and Mysteriously Disappeared.

Another remarkable illustration of how a man of wealth, education and evident refinement can come to this great town, and after a short sojourn suddenly drop out of sight as completely as if he had been swept from the face of the earth, and no question be raised as to his whereabouts for years, came to light to-day.

Early in January, 1891, a well-dressed man, evidently about fifty years old, engaged a room at the Wilton, 43 and 45 West Twenty-seventh street.

He registered as James Marsh, and brought with him two large trunks. It was understood that he was a lawyer from Chicago, who had come East as a promoter of financial enterprises.

He was plentifully supplied with money, and spent it lavishly. He had no callers during the several weeks he remained at the hotel. One morning he told Manager Strasp that he was going to New Jersey for three weeks.

He paid for his room in advance for that period. Then he bought a padlock and fastened his room door. He kept the key.

Marsh left the house and nothing was heard from him for over a month, when Manager Strup received a letter, written in a schoolboy hand, and purporting to come from Marsh, saying that he would soon return to the Wilton and ordering his effects to be left in the room until he came back.

That was the last Manager Strup heard from his mysterious guest. After eight months had gone by the hotel people forced the door of Marsh's room. His effects consisted of extensive clothing and a mass of legal papers pertaining to various business transactions.

Several wedding notices and invitations were also found. Among them were invitations from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Peck, of 2254 Michigan avenue; Mr. and Mrs. William Leslie Trowbridge, of 497 Dearborn street, and Mr. and Mrs. William Cleaveland Horman, of 899 Adams street, and several others, all located in Chicago.

The hotel manager wrote to all these addresses, but received no reply.

It was finally conceded by Manager Strup that Marsh must have met with foul play. He did not, however, tell his story to the police or in any way make it public until to-day.

About 10 o'clock this forenoon a woman, who gave her name as Mrs. H. Reddick, and who keeps a fashionable boarding-house at 9 West Twenty-ninth street, called on Manager Strup and said she could clear up the mystery of Marsh's disappearance.

She said that Mr. James Thomas Marsh came to her house in December, 1890, and engaged board. He was evidently wealthy, and had the best apartments in the house, the same having formerly been occupied by Roscoe Conklin, who used to live there.

Marsh, Mrs. Reddick said, was a great talker and something of a bore when he got started on the subject of cookery. His rooms were filled with expensive brica-brac and fine paintings.

Marsh painted some himself and turned out very creditable pictures. He always had plenty of money. Her very desirable boarder remained with Mrs. Reddick until the latter part of January, 1891, when he left with all his effects.

It is thought that he went directly to the Wilton. Miss Reddick heard nothing from Marsh until March 11, 1891, when she received a note from him saying that he was ill in Roosevelt Hospital, and asking her to come to him.

When Mrs. Reddick went to the hospital the next day she was told that Marsh had died that day of strangulated hernia, after being treated for some days.

Mrs. Reddick published a personal on March 12 announcing the man's death and calling upon his relatives to claim his body.

The only reply to the personal came from a Mrs. Gage, who answered a few days later.

Mrs. Gage was as mysterious a person as was her former boarder, and Mrs. Reddick could never learn who she was or where she lived.

Mrs. Gage took charge of the funeral and Marsh was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Bad Leak in the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Charles McDonough received a telegram last night from E. Barrel, a general patrolman, stating that there was a bad leak in the Erie Canal at Phillips's culvert at Shiburton. A break now, when canal men are making a little money, the first time in ten years, would be little less than a calamity.

20 WORDS, 10 CENTS.
During the present business distress THE WORLD, in the LINE OF PUBLIC SERVICE, will receive all SITUATION WANTED ADVTS., not exceeding 20 words, for TEN CENTS each.

SHOT HIS HEAD CLEAR OFF.

Reinhardt's Horrible Method of Committing Suicide.

Selected a Double-Barrelled Shotgun from Many Weapons.

Coroner Creamer, of Williamsburg, today impanelled a jury and adjourned the inquest in the case of Martin Reinhardt, a cooper, who committed suicide last night by blowing off his head with a double-barrelled shotgun.

Reinhardt lived at 469 Central avenue with a pretty young widow named Matilda Branders. A year ago his wife died, and it was then he went to live with the woman.

For some time he has been despondent, and frequently spoke about taking his life. He began to collect a variety of weapons, with which he intended to do the deed.

While eating his supper Reinhardt remarked to his housekeeper that he had selected that night to take his life.

"I die to-night," said he, "and feel happy."

Mrs. Branders tried to draw his mind from his intentions, but all to no avail.

At 10 o'clock the suicide went to his bedroom, and, after looking over the variety of weapons which were placed about the room, selected a double-barrelled shotgun, loaded with duck-shot.

Placing the weapon beneath his chin, he managed in some manner to discharge both barrels.

Mrs. Branders was about entering the bedroom when the report of the gun startled her.

The charge had severed the head from the shoulders, and it fell to the floor.

Mrs. Branders screamed and then fell in a faint upon the floor beside the body at the horrible sight. Several of the neighbors who had heard her scream ran to the Twentieth Precinct Police station.

An officer was sent to the house, and tried to revive Mrs. Branders. A call was also sent to St. Catherine's Hospital, and when the surgeon arrived he turned his attention to the woman, and had some difficulty in bringing her to consciousness.

Reinhardt was thirty-three years old.

THE "TIMES" ON THE NAVAHOE.

"She Is Remarkably Fast"—Light Weather Her Forte.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times, commenting on yesterday's yacht race, says:

"It must be admitted that British yachtsmen thought the Navahoe an outre model, and that they had only a moderate opinion of her abilities. She has fairly upset the preconceived opinions entertained in regard to her. She is remarkably fast. She cannot sail in a race which is sailed under what could be called international lines, inasmuch as the Britannia and Valkyrie weatherbowed each other unmercifully during the contest, giving their opponent every chance of winning.

"No doubt light weather will prove the Navahoe's forte. Her curious and far from taking lines seem perfectly designed for a vessel of the centreboard type. Her draught when racing with her centreboard down was twenty-three feet."

The statement that Emperor William followed the racers yesterday on his yacht Meteor was erroneous. He accompanied the Prince of Wales on the Britannia, and was jubilant when the Britannia so handsomely won the race.

CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

Government Unsuccessful in Its Attempt to Conceal the Fact.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Rome correspondent of the United Press writes as follows:

"The Government still suppresses telegrams concerning the cholera in Naples. Its action is no longer successful. The truth is known despite municipal cooperation in denying the facts. It is impossible to give the exact figures. Probably the situation is far worse than has been reported, especially in view of the notoriously unsanitary condition of the city."

Naples papers make no mention of the prevalence of cholera in that city.

CAUGHT FORCING A DOOR.

One of a Trio of Burglars Captured in Williamsburg.

Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, to-day held William Nelis, eighteen years old, of Myrtle and Marcy avenues, for trial for attempted burglary.

Nelis was arrested by Policeman Freer, of the Clymer street station, late last night while he and two companions were trying to force an entrance into the handsome brownstone residence 107 Hooper street, occupied by Mr. Garrison and his family, who are in the country.

When the policeman detected them they were at work trying to force open the basement door. Freer succeeded in capturing Nelis, who made a desperate fight to free himself. His companions escaped.

Edward Dempsey's Close Call.

Edward Dempsey, a driver for Contractor Michael Henry, narrowly escaped being killed by a train on the Manhattan Beach Railroad early this morning. He was crossing the track at Vesta and Sutter avenues when an engine struck his wagon and threw it twenty feet. Dempsey landed in a clump of bushes and was unhurt, except for a sprain of the thumb and a few bruises about the body.

Collided with a Trolley Car.

A farmer's wagon, driven by Louis Balsley, of Flatlands, collided with trolley car No. 307 at the corner of Smith and Warren streets, Brooklyn, early this morning. The wagon was demolished, but the driver escaped without being injured.

Broker Lutkin Suspends.

The suspension of J. J. Lutkin, was announced at the consolidated Exchange. The failure is an unimportant one.

Only $18 to Chicago and Return via Erie Lines.

Special trains leave New York, Chambers street, 10:00 A.M. Aug. 5, 6, 12 and 13, arrive Chicago 4 to 7 P.M. next day. Tickets good 10 days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.

EXTRA.

2 O'CLOCK.

EIGHT PAGES.

PANIC AT THE GEDNEY.

Guests Aroused from Sleep by an Alarm of Fire.

One Woman Prevented from Leaping from the Fire-Escape.

The New Fire-Alarm Gongs Put to a Practical Test.

A fire occurred early this morning in the Gedney House, corner of Broadway and Fortieth street, which caused considerable excitement and alarm among the guests. It was 2.45 o'clock when the blaze was discovered by a porter, who was taking a belated guest up to his room.

The porter noticed smoke in the corridor on the second floor. He rushed back to the office and told the night clerk, who sent the engineer, James Lavery, to make an investigation. He told Lavery that if there was a fire he should immediately ring the fire gongs through the building to awaken the guests.

Engineer Lavery found a lively blaze in a closet under the stairway leading from the first to the second story. Smoke was pouring out in large quantities and filling the halls.

Without waiting for anything else Lavery started the fire gongs ringing through the entire building, awakening the 100 guests.

There are nearly a score of brass gongs in the hotel. They are situated on each side of the seven floors, and their combined ringing makes a lively din. The smashing of the face of a dial on any floor starts the whole lot a-ringing. The apparatus has been put in only recently, and this was the first time any occasion had arisen to use it.

Considerable excitement followed. Men and women, scantily clad, rushed downstairs through the smoke to the office. Policemen Barry and Carlin, of the Tenderloin Precinct, were on hand, and Carlin sounded an alarm from a street box. Barry saw a woman standing on the railing of the fire-escape at the first story, who was evidently preparing to jump. He rushed up to her and drew her back into the room. She was clad only in a night dress, and wore diamonds in her ears and diamond rings. She was badly frightened, but Barry induced her to believe there was no danger.

There were two more women on the balcony at the second story, who were also badly frightened. Barry ran up the ladder and induced them to go back into their room, which they did reluctantly.

In the mean time, while the guests, among whom were a number of theatrical people, were running here and there in their excitement, Engineer Lavery and some of the help were fighting the flames.

The closet where the blaze originated was used by the chambermaids for storing cleaning utensils. Although it burned pretty lively for a while the help in the hotel succeeded in putting out the flames before the firemen came.

It is not known how the fire started, but it is believed that the match may have been dropped carelessly in the closet. After the excitement was over the guests went back to sleep.

Manager John H. Burgh said this morning that the damage was slight. He had no doubt as to the ability of the fire-gongs to arouse guests from slumber. The only danger is that they are likely to frighten people to death.

Several small fires were reported during the night. There was a slight blaze at 772 Eleventh avenue. It was caused by a lamp falling from a table.

An old mattress caught fire in the basement of the flat 304 Columbus avenue. It was put out before any damage had been done.

The chimney of the house 29 South street was on fire early to-day. No damage was done.

SAVED BY FIREMEN.

Mrs. Segelke Carried Down a Ladder—Others Climb to the Roof.

About 2.30 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the cellar of Frederick Segelke's grocery store at 37 Second avenue. The blaze was discovered by a baker who was passing and who gave the alarm.

Segelke lives over the store with his wife. The only entrance to their rooms and to the apartments above is by a stairway which runs up on the outside of the building on Second avenue. By the time the tenants were aroused this stairway was in flames.

Segelke climbed out of a window to a shed and jumped to the sidewalk. The firemen raised a ladder and took Mrs. Segelke down. The three families living upstairs climbed over the roof to the next house.

The fire caused $200 damage. The cause was unknown.

SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE REQUIRED.

Cleveland Banks Take Precautions Against Possible Runs.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The officers of the savings banks of this city met yesterday and agreed to put into effect the rule that makes sixty days' notice imperative before money is drawn from the banks by depositors.

There