could not besmear her character nor impeach her," retorted Hess.

This raised a discussion, which ended in smoke.

"That concludes the testimony against Capt. Cross," Mr. Wellman announced. Then he said:

"We produce Katie Schubert as we promised, Mr. Hess. She is here also on a subpoena for the defense."

It was cute for Mr. Wellman to close his case before producing Mrs. Schubert, for Mr Hess had insisted that she should be reproduced for further cross-examination, the difference being that if she is sworn again as a witness for the defense Capt. Cross would be bound by all she testified.

Mrs. Schubert said spitefully that she was not subpoenaed at Far Rockaway last evening.

"Did they give you any money?" Mr. Wellman asked.

"Yes; a $5 bill before I saw what it was. I threw it on the table. I wouldn't have it," said the woman.

"Give it back," promptly demanded Mr. Hess. The bill was passed over, and Mr Hess, handing it to Capt. Cross, said: "Here, Captain; here's your money. She doesn't want it."

Mr. Wellman made the most of this.

"You? You talk of our giving a paltry dollar or two to these poor witnesses! You criticise us, and here you are giving $5 bills to witnesses," he said.

When Mrs. Schubert testifies again in the Cross-Smith case it will not be cross-examination, but as their witness.

But when Mr. House asked permission to further cross-examine Mrs. Schubert in behalf of Burns, Mr. Wellman was not ready with the same kind of a trap, and House got permission over Mr. Wellman's objections.

Mr. House only had Mr. Schubert fix the time of that alleged $500 payment to Burns under McLaughlin. She said it was between March 1 and 5, 1892.

The usual motion to dismiss the complaints having been denied, Mr. Hess then called Mrs. Schubert.

Mrs. Schubert identified "Jake" Wolff and Isidor Kranshaar, the men from whom she has testified that she borrowed the money she paid to Capts. Cross and to Devery's and McLaughlin's ward men.

The woman, who has created a bad impression as a witness because of her flippancy and recklessness, had said that she borrowed $550 of Wolff and $500 of Kraushaar.

"Now I'll cross-examine," said Mr. Wellman.

"What did you learn that Kraushaar had said?"

This was ruel out on Mr. Hess's motion.

But she was persuaded to testify that Jake Wolff heard she had been subpoenaed and told her he should deny he had ever loaned her any money.

"Jake Wolff said: 'I've got two saloons, and I have got to stand in with the police, so I shall deny it.'"

Mr. Hess struggled with Mrs. Schubert to find out about her hazy banking operations in 1892. She had said the other day that she once had an account in a Park Row bank, but evidently some one had told her that there was no bank in Park Row, for she said to-day that that was years ago, 1886 or 1887.

Mr. Hess finally got out of her that she had an account at the Bowery Savings Bank in 1892, and had a little left there now, and that she had an account in the German Savings Bank in Union Square.

"Now don't you know that in 1892 you had at least $5,000 in those two trunks allthrough the year?" demanded Mr. Hess.

"Yes, I did, but I didn't think it was worth mentioning."

"That is your explanation of why you testified here under oath last week that you had no money in bank in 1892?"

"Well, my husband always attended to that before he died."

Then she admitted that the bank accounts were in her own name, "Katie Wendt," and that she had $3,000 in the Citizens' Savings Bank in 1892 at the time when, she alleges, she borrowed $1,050 for Kranshaar and Wolff.

"Well, there was some trouble at the bank and I couldn't get my money," she said.

When pressed on this point Mrs. Schubert said:

"Well, anyway, a friend of Kraushaar had my bankbook. He was the man who went my bail when Capt. Cross pulled my house, and he took the bankbook for security for the $1,000 bail. His name was Jack something or other. Kraushaar knows him. I went with Jake to hte Citizen's Saving Bank and made the bank give me a receipt for the transfer of the book. Then, while he had my bankbook, Capt. Cross called for the $500. I borrowed it. Then my case was settled, and I got my book back. Then I drew out the money and paid the loans."

Henry Taylor, paying-teller at the Citizen's Savings Bank, Bowery and Canal street, followed Mrs. Schubert as a witness, bringing with him a slip showing the business done at the bank with Mrs. Schubert.

It showed that Jan. 1, 1892, there was $3,000 to the credit of Kate Wendt; the account had never been transferred to Kraurhaar's friend "Jake," or anybody else, and not a penny had been drawn out for Jan. 1, 1892, to July 31, 1893.

Jacob Wolff was the next witness.

Commissioner Murray asked him if he considered an affirmation as strong as an oath on the Bible.

"I am a Hebrew," replied Wolff, with reserved dignity. "I am a Hebrew, and therefore I affirm."

"Well, do you think that by going out of doors you can by expectorating relieve you from all obligation to tell the truth?"

OTHER PATROLMEN APPEAL.

Supreme Court to Pass Upon Two Recent Dismissals.

Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court, to-day issued writs of certiorari for the purpose of reversing the action of the Board of Police Commissioners in dismissing from the force Patrolmen Frank A. Kuhtmann and John McDonald.

McDonald had been on the force for twenty years and Kuhtmann for eight Both were dismissed recently for the alleged violation of rules of the Department and for conduct unbecoming an officer.

The discharged policemen allege that their dismissal was illegal and unjust, and was based on insufficient evidence.

WANT SCHIEREN RESTRAINED

Wallabout Market Merchants Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Lawyer Stephen M. Hoye appeared before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning, with an application for an order restraining Mayor Schieren from interfering in any way with the property or stalls of fifteen merchants doing business in Wallabout Market.

The plaintiffs, Mr. Hoye, said were the original lessees of the stalls in the market. He asked that the report of the Arbitration Commissioners set aside, and the leases of the stalls in the proposed new market given to his clients, John E. Liefels and fourteen others.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Mudge appeared for Mayor Schieren, and opposed the motion. Justice Gaynor reserved decision.

Wire News in Brief.

Francis Chandler, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash Railway system, died at the protestant Hospital in St. Louis this morning.

Robert Spinks accidentally shot and killed his brother Charles, in Albert County, Ga., yesterday, while examining a pistol.

The Nonpareil Printing and Publishing Company, of Council Bluffs, Ia., has been placed in receivers' hand. The Company published the Daily Nonpareil or thirty years. It was the oldest daily paper in the State.

Thomas A. Goodman, convicted at Covington, Va., on Saturday of murder in the second degree, in killing Col. H. C. Parsons, was yesterday sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary.

Charles Comas, a Big Four brakeman, living at Lafayette, Ind., was run over by a freight train in Terre Haute yards last night and killed.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. to-morrow is as follows: Fair to-day and Wednesday, slightly cooler; southerly winds.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the twenty hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's Pharmacy: 8 A. M....62° 2 A. M....63° 4 A. M....64° 10 A. M....67°

THINK IT WAS UNFAIR.

Commissioners Blamed for Favoring Sergt. Clark.

The Other Dismissed Men Will Fight for Reinstatement.

Exactly the Same Evidence of Bribery Was Given Against Him.

The "gallery performance" is what an old police official calls the police trials now going on before the four Police Commissioners.

The inconsistency of the decision in the case of the five Fourteenth Precinct sergeants is beginning to be appreciated by the onlookers, and comment is anything but flattering to the Commissioners who convicted four sergeants and acquitted another on exactly the same testimony, the only difference being that in the case of the acquitted sergeant the testimony showed that he arranged the scheme of bribery and shared it with the rest.

Francis L. Wellman takes the whole responsibility on his own shoulders. He says he recommended that old "Hughey" Clark be permitted to retire on $1,000 a year pension because of his thirty-four years of service, his fifty-eight years of age and his twenty-eight years of clean record without a charge against him.

But to convict Capt. Doherty, Sergts. Liebers, Jordan, McKenna and Parkerson and Ward Men Meehan and Hock, the Commissioners had to believe Mrs. Augusta Thurow and accept as corroboration of her story of bribery the station-house blotter, showing the arrests of the inmates of her house and the acceptance of her bond by the four sergeants and the knowledge of the Captain.

Mrs. Thurow's testimony included Sergt. Clark. The blotter showed that Sergt. Clark accepted her bond, and the woman testified that it was Sergt. Clark who, as Acting Captain in the absence of Capt. Doherty, made the first overtures, told her "what she had got to do," and that she left her $5 roll on the shelf for him as for the others.

Another inconsistency is pointed out also. The law says that when a police officer has served twenty years, no matter what his age, if he applies for retirement on half pay, "the Board of Police shall so retire him, provided there are no charges pending against him."

But since the Lexow Committee exposure of police corruption, the Commissioners have been so intensely virtuous that they have "filed" every application of this kind, with the remark each time, that "the Board has decided not to retire any officers until the trials are all over," although the law says they "shall."

Sergt. Clark had refused to ask for retirement, although advised to do so on account of his ill-health with asthma. On the morning of the meeting a week ago, when the other four sergeants were "broken," Sergt. Clark put in an application for retirement.

Of course, nobody at Headquarters has the faintest idea who told Hughey Clark to file this application, but the application was granted, not only in the face of "charges preferred," but in the face of charges exactly like those against the other four, and in proof of which exactly the same witnesses had testified to exactly the same thing.

Nobody wishes fine old Hughey Clark any harm, but a lot of people are asking one another, "Does Clark know more than it would be healthy to let him tell?"

While Sergt. Hugh Clark is allowed to retire in the face of charges, Sergt. William Kass, of the Seventh Precinct, who has served not thirty-four years faithfully, but thirty-five years, and has an unblemished record, applying for retirement, is told to wait. Besides, he is over sixty years old.

Sergt. Horace M. Wells, of the Thirteenth Precinct, has served twenty-six years, but his application for retirement is also "placed on file." Sergt. Charles H. Pless, of the Second, and Detective Sergt. Edgar S. Slawson, of the Central Office, have been in harness since 1873 and 1874, respectively, and Patrolman Warren Harrington, of the Sanitary Squad, since 1873. They have applied for retirement, but their applications are "hung up" by the Commission, although there is no breath of suspicion against either of them.

In connection it may be noted that the suspicion is gaining ground that the blanket verdict of "guilty" rendered by the Commissioners in each of the cases tried thus far will render it easy for the dismissed police officers to get reinstated by the Supreme Court.

"The Court," said Frederick B. House, "will be apt to say, should they find that the highest offense charged was not properly proved, 'we cannot tell whether the officer was dismissed for the bribery not legally proved or for neglect of duty, and therefore it is error.'"

Perhaps it is the assurance of his counsel that he will be reinstated that keeps the deposed sergeant, George Liebers, from "squealing."

He is quoted as saying that he was sent for by one of the Commissioners and cautioned that he must not accept Mrs. Thurow's bonds, and that he obeyed the warning. No charges were preferred then, and had not the Lexow Committee come along and stirred things up perhaps no charges ever would have been preferred.

Commissioner Sheehan is of opinion that the taking of Mrs. Thurow's bail was no offense, that, on the contrary, the sergeants were obliged to accept her bond, no matter what her character, provided she was otherwise qualified, and that is a matter of argument.

Mr. House argues the same way, and says that if the Court so decides it will reinstate the four sergeants, because they are unable to dissect the blanket verdict of the Commissioners, and say whether the sergeants were dismissed for bribery or acts injurious to public welfare.

"The Board never passed a resolution not to retire any officers pending their trial," said Major Kipp to-day; "the Commissioners have informally so decided when an application has been presented, and have filed the application."

TESTING BIG GUNS.

Ordnance Board Watches the Gyrations of Ten-Foot Shells.

(Special to The Evening World.)

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 21.—The Board of Ordinance arrived here shortly before noon to-day on the Government steamer Ordinance. They were taken in carriages to the dynamite battery where the trial of dynamite guns are being made.

From a fifteen-inch gun air shots and dummies had been fired during the forenoon, but the finish of loaded shells did not commence until the arrival of the officials.

The first shell, ten feet long, and loaded with 200 pounds of nitro gelatine, was fired across the Romer Shoal into the East Channel. The explosion frightened a lone fisherman a mile or two away, who quickly pulling up his anchor, scudded away for home.

Four more shells were fired before noon at shorter ranges, and all exploded, throwing up quantities of water, mud and sand, and a number of fishes, the latter finding a quick death by the explosion. The tests will be continued this afternoon.

Dacotis Murder an Official.

(By Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Burmah, Aug. 21.—A. H. Tucker, District Superintendent of Police at Wa, fifteen miles from Pegu, was murdered last evening by Dacotis.

PRICE ARBITRATES.

The Police Captain Between Court and Complainant.

Warrant Against Mrs. Reilly Refused on His Assertion.

McAllister Calls It a Disreputable Flat, but Price Says No.

Capt. Price was in Jefferson Market Court this morning in a state of mind verging on frenzy over the charge that he had failed to suppress an alleged disorderly flat kept by a Mrs. Reilly, on the top floor of 256 West Thirty-eighth street.

It was alleged by Arthur McAllister, who lives on the top floor of No. 254, next door, and who is responsible for the publicity which has been given to the case, that the Reilly woman allows loud talking, laughing and shouting to be indulged in at unseemly hours. That women whose condition approximates the nude pose before the windows, and that she is an undesirable tenant and neighbor.

McAllister who, with his brother, boards with a Mrs. Manning, said that he wrote a letter to Capt. Price, and that as a result one of the Captain's able sleuths came to the house, and perching himself on the roof one morning about 1 o'clock, took a peep into Mrs. Reilly's windows. He saw a merry wine party in progress, so McAllister says, and shouted down to Mrs. Reilly that the noise must be stopped or he would put them where wine parties are impossible.

Mrs. Kelly slammed the window, and there were no more audible sounds of revelry.

Later, when McAllister went to Police Headquarters, two Central Office detectives, he said, tried the same "peeping Tom" tactics and the same compliments were exchanged. That was all, says Mr. McAllister.

McAllister talked in the neighborhood about the case and became an amateur crusader. This was why he was assaulted Sunday night, he said, when he stepped into Roach's saloon, on the corner. McAllister talked about the Reilly case, and Charles McDonald, who is the son of a Bayonne saloon-keeper and a friend of Mrs. Reilly, took up the quarrel, and before long McAllister and McDonald were tumbling over each other on the saloon floor.

There was a third party to the fight, but "not in it." He left badly battered and without giving his name.

McAllister claims that he was assaulted, and felt that Justice Hogan ought to give him a warrant for McDonald's arrest, when he came to Jefferson Market Court this morning. He was also ready to submit evidence which would prove that Roach's saloon was open Sunday, in violation of the excise law.

McAllister had scarcely stepped before thme bench when Capt. Price, who had been advised of his coming, and had been waiting, stepped up at the same time. After hearing the application for a warrant, the Captain asked Justice Hogan to investigate the case.

"There are a few facts connected with this young man's published statements which I would like your Honor to probe," said Price.

Then he produced the letter which McAllister had written him, and, on advice of Justice Hogan, asked the young man to read his own epistle. McAllister did so, and the Captain questioned him about the Reilly flat and the efforts of the police to investigate the matter.

McAllister stuck to his allegations about the Reilly house. He admitted that Capt. Price's men had done all they could; that he had seen nothing which would warrant having the Reilly woman, who is a tall, stately blonde, arrested.

He also admitted that his landlady, Mrs. Manning, and Mrs. Reilly, had had high words over the division of clothes lines at the rear of the flat, and that he personally disliked Mrs. Reilly.

Then Capt. Price turned to Justice Hogan and said:

"I cannot see any reason why this woman should be subjected to the indignity of an arrest. On the representation of this man, McAllister, he has confessed that many of his statements are untruths. My detectives have investigated the place, and so have Central Office detectives. They have found no grounds for an arrest, and I have no reported.

"The owner of the house, Mr. J. D. Korst, lives in a flat at 258, which looks into Mrs. Reilly's flat, and he asserts that she is a quiet, reputable woman. The neighbors all confirm the statement, and no one has any complaint to make, except this man and his landlady."

Justice Hogan refused the application for a warrant for Mrs. Reilly and took McAllister to task for trying to obtain a warrant on false representations. He said he would entertain an application for warrants against Roach and McDonald, because he wanted to see if McAllister's evidence was as trustworthy in this matter as in the other.

In spite of Capt. Price's representations and the alleged supporting statements which he offered to Justice Hogan, Mrs. Reilly's flat is one of the most notorious resorts in the Tenderloin.

Big Flood in Mexico.

(By Associated Press.)

LERDO, STATE OF COLUMBIA, Mexico, Aug. 21.—The heavy rains in the mountains have caused one of the most damaging floods of Nassas River ever known. Reports have reached here of fifteen deaths by drowning and many families have been made homeless by the water washing their houses away. Several of the irrigation dams were washed out and the cotton and corn plantations are flooded, causing many hundred thousand dollars worth of damage in the rich valley.

Bearing-Down Feeling.

The portrait presented here is that of Mrs. J. M. Bender, who lives on the old York Road, at Nicetown, Pa. She has been for many years in very poor health. She had falling of the womb causing that bearing down feeling and other forms of female weakness, with headache, severe backache, pains all over her body, and serious kidney trouble.

Her blood was in such a bad state that physicians said she had dropsy. Nearly discouraged she tried *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*, and to her great surprise it made her a well woman. She now wishes to tell women all over the world to take the Vegetable Compound and be well.

THEY DIED FOR LOVE.

(Continued from First Page.)

man of great apparent force of character. He is made to state that he going to tramp around the world for fame, that he feels in his bosom a restless desire to be known, to be talked of creditably by the world and to have his name before the public.

De Marcus's itinerary was to lead him to Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco, with the intention of riding all the way on his earnings, and stopping only at big towns. From San Francisco he was going to Australia, thence to Asia and thence by way of European cities back to New York. He was something of a musician, could play, sing and dance, and it was his purpose to give entertainments on the way. He said, also, that while he had put the amount with which he would return in two years at $500, he really expected to bring back much more money.

De Marcus is given an address at 52 East Broadway, and his parents are described as having been present at the interview, and apparently very fond and proud of their ambitious son. This interview was published in one New York newspaper and reproduced in the Louisville Commercial of the same date.

A later clipping from the same local newspaper announces De Marcus's start on May 1, and after that nothing of the journey is recorded.

Beside these the dead man had in his pocket a clipping from a recent issue of "The World" containing the reply of William Q. Judge to Col. Ingersoll's paper on suicide. This would indicate that the suicide had for some time contemplated the subject of self murder and had read with interest the recently published discussions on that head.

The couple selected the most beautiful and romantic spot in the Park to put an end to their lives. The bodies when found by Park Policeman Flynn lay on the grass only a short step from the broad asphalt walk. Overhead was a wealth of foliage, and on each side of the walk is a profuse growth of flowering bushes.

Within a few feet of th spot where the bodies lay flowed the Mystic Brook, a limpid stream, which empties into a larger brook flowing beneath the Flog Bridge.

Two rustic benches stand close to the scene. The couple sat on them in the early hours of the morning.

Back of one of the benches an "Evening World" reporter discovered a bouquet of flowers, which Juliette was seen to have in her hands yesterday afternoon by a keeper who is employed about the menagerie.

This keeper saw the couple shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon viewing the animals. They were last observed at the bear pit.

Then they had their arms entwined and hands clasped.

Their affectionate manner attracted the attention of every one.

It is supposed that they lingered in Central Park all night.

De Morcus's brother, Simon, called at the Arsenal to-day, but when he heard that the bodies had been sent to the Morgue he hurried there.

This afternoon Israel Koplan, who is employed in Simon D. Marcus's store, called to the Arsenal. He said that the dead man had started to go around the world on May 4, but only got as far as Philadelphia and returned.

EMBEZZLER TOOK HIS NAME.

Annandale's Story of His Arrest, Extradition and Acquittal.

(By Associated Press.)

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—Quite a sensational story has been told here in connection with the arrest at Baltimore, Md., in February last, of Hugh Annandale, under the charge of embezzlement from the Bank of Newcastle, England. Mr. Annandale, whose extradition had been granted by the American authorities, was tried in England and acquitted, his innocence being clearly proven. The following is a summary of the story told by Annandale himself, who came to town with Dr. Spurr, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of England:

In December last a bank employee of Newcastle, England, named Arnott, ran away from that place with a large sum of money belonging to the bank and went to Baltimore, where he met with an accident, and was taken to a hospital.

He made the acquaintance of another patient suffering from a grave disease of the lungs. The patient was Mr. Annandale.

Thinking that the latter would never leave the hospital alive, Defaulter Arnott, after his recovery, travelled under the name of Annandale. He was killed in a railway accident at Baltimore.

Later on the police, put on the false track, made the arrest of Mr. Annandale, who had recovered and left the hospital. He was delivered to the British authorities and tried in England, with the result heretofore mentioned.

Mr. Annandale will claim damages from the American Government, and will institute an action for $25,000 shortly.

LAKE PRESSURE DID IT.

Cooled the Atmosphere and Knocked Out Humidity.

High pressure from the lake regions is said to be responsible for the present cool wave. The humidity has fallen no less than 32 per cent. since yesterday morning. At 8 o'clock this morning it stood at 62 per cent. Mr. Dunn says this fall in percentage is a most remarkable one and rarely equaled.

The temperature is also lower. It was only 69 degrees at eight o'clock to-day, against 66 at the same hour yesterday. A north wind is traveling by us at the rate of twelve miles an hour and doing its share in keeping the temperature down. Mr. Dunn thinks, however, that it will be much warmer by Thursday.

His official forecast is fair and cool for to-day, slightly cooler to-morrow, toward evening and then more heat. Outside temperatures to-day were, at eight o'clock, Boston and Albany, 56; Oswego, 52; Chicago, 66; St. Paul, 55; New Orleans, 72. Highest record 84, at Key West, Fla., and lowest 20, two degrees below freezing, at White River, Canada.

Mr. Dunn has heard from Washington that the result of the forecasting contest, in which he was recently engaged there, will probably be made public this week.

A Letter from Ex-Capt. Doherty.

Ex-Police Captain Doherty sends the following letter to "The Evening World" in reference to the statements of Assistant District-Attorney Osborne before the investigation of police methods by the Board of Police Commissioners on Saturday last:

To the Editor:

My signature does not appear in any way in connection with tall bonds of Mrs. Thurow, nor was any such thing shown in my trial. As soon as I discovered her name on the blotter as surety I stopped it, and I proved that I had done so. If Mr. Osborne made the statements as reported in "The Evening World" of Saturday, he did it, as is mistaken, or deliberately (sic) so untruth.

(Signed) MICHAEL DOHERTY.

A LONG TALE OF BRUTALITY.

Leyendecker's Wife Says He Abused Her for Years.

Now She Sues Her Artist Husband for Divorce.

Application was made to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning by Mrs. Leyendecker for alimony and counsel fees in her suit for separation from her husband, Jacob Leyendecker.

The Leyendeckers were married in April, 1891. Leyendecker is an artist and formerly lived at 262 Graham avenue and 5 Debeboise street. The papers in the case allege cruelty, commencing almost as soon as the marriage ceremony was performed.

Beatings kickings, chokings and other physical abuse is alleged by the plaintiff to have been inflicted upon her almost daily. On Aug. 16, it is alleged, Leyendecker struck his wife on the right ear, impairing her hearing. On Nov. 29, she says, he knocked her against a stove.

On December 6, 1891, Mrs. Leyendecker left her husband, but returned on promise that he would treat her differently. On July 1, 1892, while she was in a delicate condition, she alleges that Leyendecker struck her in the stomach, and that on July 10, while still ill in bed, he beat her, threw her and their eight-day-old infant out on the floor, injuring her severely. The child died shortly afterward.

On March 10, 1894, according to her, Legendecker struck his wife on the head with a frying pan and threw her down a flight of stairs. Mrs. Legendecker also says that on March 25 last her husband stabbed her in the back with a carving knife, and she was confined in St. Otherine's Hospital for several weeks afterwards.

Mrs. Legendecker says that she is now suffering from lung trouble as a result of the stab wound.

Leyendecker denies all of the allegations. He says that his wife by her unwifely conduct is to blame for all the trouble they have had.

Justice Gaynor took the papers.

OPPOSES THE REPORT.

Mr. Johnson Believes Sectarian Schools Would Profit by It.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Several applications to be excused from attendance the latter part of the week were made in the Constitutional Convention this morning after the prayer.

The report of the Committee on Charities was read, and Mr. I. Sam Johnson arose and said he wished to have it understood that it was not a unanimous report. He, for one, and some others, were opposed to it, because he believed that the committee's proposed amendment would allow money to be given to sectarian schools. He believed it was wrong and should not be accepted.

Mr. Lauterbach said that the section alluded to was a joint section adopted by the Committees on Education and Charities. It did not allow schools of sectarian proclivities to get money, but simply allowed the State to give money to such orphan asylums as were under the charge of the State Board of Charities.

The children in those institutions had to be educated, and the State had to see to that education. This amendment positively forbids the appropriation of money to what is commonly known as a sectarian school. It could be amended in the convention if there was any such need.

Mr. Blake, of New York, said that he should object to the amendment if it did not thoroughly protect the State from the inroads of sectarian institutions.

The committees of the Convention were to have reported finally to-day, and all but four of them did so.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably the amendment of Mr. I. S. Johnson, incorporating in the bill of rights for newly elected officials a section alleging that no influence has been had over any primary. Referred to general orders.

The Committee on Rules reported amendments allowing members three minutes each to explain their votes, and also to make the rejection of a favorable report of the Committee of the Whole or the acceptance of an adverse report final action. The amendments were adopted.

The Committee of the Whole took up the judiciary article again, and Mr. Platzek offered an amendment providing that the City Court of New York be retained. He argued that it had special duties that no other court could take up and do justice to.

MYSTERY NOT YET SOLVED.

Body Found at Rockaway Still Puzzles the Authorities.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 21.—The body of the unknown man found on the beach at Rockaway Point lies at Fitzpatrick's morgue, in this village, and has not yet been identified. A number of persons called there during the forenoon, but none of them were able to identify the remains.

It has not yet been determined whether the wounds in the head are bullet holes. An autopsy will probably be made this afternoon, when the question will be settled whether the man came to his death by being shot.

Coroner Smith is inclined to doubt the murder theory. He says the body has been in the water a long time, probably weeks, and that it appears to him to be a simple case of drowning. The Coroner has adjourned the inquest until Friday.

The fact that the man's body was covered with canvas is explained by Fisherman Heins and Smitr Foster, who say that they threw the canvas over the body to cover it until the arrival of the Coroner.

MRS. CLARKE WON'T DEFEND.

Expects to Be Convicted--Husband and Son at Large.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Clarke, of the Clarke family of thieves, at Glenmore, was brought here to-day in custody. The story of her capture, along with her husband, son and daughter, and the subsequent escape of the two men has been told.

They are supposed to have committed a number of robberies in their neighborhood, and $1,000 and a number of valuables belonging to farmers of the region were found in their house.

They were reserved in their habits and avoided acquaintances, although they were frequently seen driving about the country. They were arrested, at last, through the efforts of Spencer Wearts, Corporation Counsel of New Jersey, whose house had been entered by thieves.

Mrs. Clarke said to-day that she would not attempt a defense, as she expected to be convicted anyway.

SHOOTING MAY PROVE FATAL.

Boys Didn't Know the Revolver Was Loaded.

George Taylor, a young Virginian, was held to answer in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning for the probably fatal shooting of William Gallistring at the residence of his friend, Harry Page's, aunt, 485 Seventh avenue, about 5.30 o'clock last night.

Taylor and young Page were chatting with young Gallistring, who is sixteen years old, and lives at 148 West Fifty-second street, and had dropped in on a visit. Page showed Gallistring a 32-calibre revolver, which Taylor took and commenced snapping. The boys thought the weapon was unloaded, but at the fourth snap it was discharged, a bullet entering Gallistring's left eye and running upward to the brain. Policeman McCauley came up, and called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. He arrested Taylor and Page.

The hospital physicians say that they are not probe for the bullet, and that Gallistring will hardly live the day out.

REACTED ON REALIZATIONS.

Market Opened Stronger and Then Fell Off Slightly.

Sugar Was Still Higher and Whiskey on the Rise.

The bulls opened the stock market this morning with a great hurrah, with Sugar as the leader. The stock sold at 114 7-8, a rise of over 10 points in a week. The shorts were thoroughly alarmed and made a rush to cover.

This was taken advantage of by leading operators to realize, and in a jiffy Sugar was down to 113.

Everything else yielded in sympathy, Burlington & Quincy selling off 7-8, to 76 7-8; Northwest, 1-2, to 107; Rock Island, 3-4, to 67 5-8; General Electric, 5-8, to 42 3-8; Louisville & Nashville, 3-4, to 53 3-4; Missouri Pacific, 1-4, to 30 1-4; Omaha, 1-2, to 38; Tennessee Coal, 1-2, to 19, and Long Island Traction, 3-8, to 16.

This was not much of a decline, considering the advance that has recently taken place, and it shows that stocks are being well taken and that the buying power is greater than has been generally supposed.

Sugar rallied to 114 3-8, while Distillers rose from 19 to 20 7-8. Lead preferred from 88 1-2 to 90 1-4; Burlington from 76 7-8 to 77 1-2 and New England, 3d Assessment paid, from 25 1-4 to 28 1-4. The strength of the market was all the more surprising because quotations came lower from London.

Suit has been brought by the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, T. F. Oakes, H. C. Payne and H. C. Rouse, to set aside and cancel all taxes and assessments levied against the lands of that railroad in North Dakota during 1888. This suit affects thirty counties and involves a very large sum of money.

The exports of general merchandise from this port for the week were $6,313,924, against $7,896,014 for the corresponding week of last year.

Money, 1 per cent. on call. There is a fair demand for funds on time and for discounts of mercantile paper. Four to seven months' money is 3 to 4 per cent., and prime mercantile paper is quoted at 4 a 4-1-2 per cent.

Sterling exchange is firmer on account of the small supply of bills and an improved demand. Bankers' long 4.85 1-2 a 4.86 and demand 4.86 1-2 a 4.87.

Bar silver in London is up to 29 3-4d. per ounce, and commercial bar here advanced 3-4c. in sympathy. Silver certificates are quoted at the same figure, and the offerings are very light.

The stock market was less active after midday, with irregular movements in the leading shares. There were indications of extensive realizations, which checked the rising tendency. It was noticeable, however, that the reactions were comparatively slight, and that the bears were unable to make any lasting impression on prices.

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Amer. Tob.	98⅞	99⅞	98⅞
Amer. Sugar Ref.	114⅝	114⅝	113
Amer. Sugar Ref pf.	100¼	100¼	99⅞
Amer. Cotton Oil	32⅝	32⅝	32¼
Amer. Cotton Oil pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼
Amer. Dist. Tel.	44	44	44
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Canada Southern	51½	51½	51½
Ches. & Ohio	19	19½	19
Chicago Gas	78⅝	78⅝	78
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	77⅝	77⅝	76⅞
Chic. & Northwest	107¼	107¼	107
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	64⅝	64⅝	64¼
Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	120	120	120
Chic., Rock Is & Pac.	68	68	67⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅝	39⅝	39¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85
Col. & Hock. Valley	19	19	19
Del. & Hudson	134½	134½	134
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Dis. & Cattle Feed	19⅝	20⅞	19
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	18	18	18
Evans. & Terre Haute	49	49	49
General Electric	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝
Green Bay & Winona	5½	5½	5½
Great Northern pf.	102	102	102
Iowa Central	10¼	10¼	10¼
Lake Shore	133½	133½	133¼
L. E. & West.	17½	17½	17½
L. E. & West. pf.	70	70	70
Long Island Traction	16	16	15
Louis & Nashville	54¼	54¼	53⅝
L., N. Alb. & Chic. pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
Manhattan Consol.	118¼	119	118¼
Missouri Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	30¼
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	24	24	23⅝
Nat. Lead Co.	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝
Nat. Lead Co. pf.	89¼	90¼	88½
Nat. Lin. Oil	17	17	17
New Jersey Central	112½	112½	112½
New York Central	101	101¼	101
N. Y. & New Eng. 3d pf.	25¼	28¼	25¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15½	15½	15
N. Y., Susq. & W.	16⅝	16⅝	16½
N. Y., Susq. & W. pf.	44	44½	42⅝
Norfolk & Western	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Norfolk & Western pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝
North American	4⅝	4⅝	4½
Ontario & Western	17	17	16⅞
Oregon Improvement	16	16	15½
Pacific Mail	17	17	17
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
Pullman Palace Car Co.	162	163	162
Rich. & West Pt. Ter.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
Rich. & W. Pt. Ter. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
St. P. & Omaha	38	38	38
St. P. & Duluth	27	28	27
Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅝	13½
Southern Railway pf.	40½	40½	40
St. L. Southwestern pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
Southern Pacific	21½	21½	21¼
Texas Pacific	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19⅝	19½	19
Union Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13
United States Cordage	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝
United States Rubber	42	42	42
Wabash pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
West. Union Tel.	89½	89⅝	89½
Wheel. & L. E.	12¼	12¼	12¼
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	43	44½	42
Wis. Central	4	4⅛	4

A full account of Wall street affairs will be found in the Six O'Clock edition of "The Evening World."

CEREALS RATHER DULL.

Cotton Declines Several Points on Liverpool Advices.

There was some irregularity in corn during the morning session, although prices did not get far away from yesterday's closing figures. October opened at 58 3-4c. and May at 55 3-4c. a 55 7-8c. There were moderate fluctuations, but not much speculative trading. Wheat declined about 1-2c. at the opening, after which the market ruled steady. September opened at 58 5-8c., December at 61 7-8c. and May at 66 5-8c. Oats were dull and nominal.

Cotton opened about 4 to 5 points lower, on a decline in Liverpool of about 2 points on futures and a decline in spot cotton. Sales at the first call here included September at 6.58, October at 6.65 a 6.66, November at 6.73 a 6.74, December at 6.80, January at 6.86, February at 6.92, May at 7.10.

'Wealer Leaders Set Free.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Christopher Columbus Jones and Marshal McKee, who were in charge of the Commonwealers when the camp at Hyattsville was raided by Baltimore policemen, were yesterday released from the House of Correction, where they had been committed with the others for three months. They had intended to fight Gov. Brown in the courts, but accepted an unconditional pardon and left for Hyattsville to wind up Coxey's affairs there.

RED FLAG TAKEN IN.

County Treasurer Can Now Use His Safes.

Justice Gaynor Orders the Execution Set Aside.

Says that the Word "As" Was Inserted in the Judgment.

By an order of Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning Sheriff Buttling was ordered to haul down the red flag which has been figurat