STERN JUDGE IN DIVORCE CASES.

Justice Leventritt Has Many Unhappy Couples.

16 OUT OF 38 ADJOURNED.

The Court Especially Severe in the Questioning of Witnesses.

Curiosity aroused by the Maison-Zeimer "fake" divorce exposures brought a much larger crowd than usual to Justice Leventritt's part of the Supreme Court to-day, where a large number of divorce cases were set down for trial. Of the thirty-three cases on the calendar sixteen were adjourned.

Justice Leventritt is a terror to attorneys in divorce cases. He is a shrewd questioner and is called the hardest Judge on the bench from whom to secure a decree. He was especially severe to-day in questioning witnesses who testified to the service of summonses in divorce cases.

The case of Katherine F. Mulready vs. Robert W. Mulready for separation for alleged cruelty was the first. They were married Dec. 6, 1883, at Erie, Pa. Then they moved to Philadelphia, and finally to this city.

"On April 6," testified Mrs. Mulready, "my husband came home and beat me black and blue. The next day I left him."

The evidence satisfied Justice Leventritt and he said he would grant the decree.

Mrs. Preston's Decree.

Mrs. Bessie Preston next asked for a decree against William H. Preston, jr. She testified that she was married Aug. 7, 1895. Her attorney then put in evidence a certificate showing that Preston had after that date married Gertrude Knight, of Philadelphia.

The lawyer also filed a certificate of Preston's conviction for bigamy in Philadelphia. Preston is now serving a sentence in Moyamensing prison for the crime.

Miss Knight, who is a very pretty girl, took the stand and told about her marriage. She said she had believed Preston a single man when she married him and until her eyes had been opened by her uncle, who discovered his previous marriage.

The decree was granted.

The Latham Case.

Adelaide Wilson Latham asked for an absolute divorce from William McLane Latham. They were married in 1883 and have three children. Latham is a musician travelling with Major Pond. Mrs. Latham alleged that her husband had been with a woman in a hotel on Lexington avenue last April. She said she had recently had a talk with her husband when he told her Major Pond was paying him $65 a week.

Mrs. Mary Joyce testified that she accompanied Mrs. Latham on the night of April 5 last. They waited outside the Grand Opera-House until Latham came out with a friend and walked east along Twenty-third street. He went to Third avenue and down to Fourteenth street, then back again, and all this time Mrs. Latham, Mrs. Joyce and a man named William Rosenthal, a process server, followed him.

At Twenty-third street on the way back Latham met a woman. They went to a hotel on Lexington avenue near Twenty-fourth street.

Judge's Sharp Questions.

"You followed him closely?" asked Justice Leventritt.

"Yes, we were on the opposite side of the street nearly abreast of him."

Q. Why did you follow Latham on that particular night? A. Because I was a friend of Mrs. Latham and she asked me to.

Q. Was there any prearrangement that you was to follow him that night? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you ever followed him on any other night? A. No, sir.

Q. And you followed Latham and the woman through all those streets on that particular night, and still you say positively that you did not know what Latham was going to do on that particular night? A. Yes.

Mrs. Latham was then recalled. In reply to Justice Leventritt's questions she denied that there had been any collusion or prearrangement.

"When had you seen your husband previous to that night?" asked the Justice, eying Mrs. Latham closely.

"Oh, several weeks before."

Q. Was there any communication between you relative to a divorce? A. No, there was not.

"I'll consider this case," said the Justice grimly, at its close.

BETRAYED BY AN "AD."

It Gave Lawyer Steiner's Wife Clue to Dishonest Butler.

Charles Warren was held for trial today by Magistrate Brann for grand larceny in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the complaint of Mrs. Benjamin Steiner, whose husband is in the law office of Howe & Hummel, and who lives at 248 West Seventy-second street.

Mrs. Steiner on April 24 of this year hired Warren as a butler. He disappeared the second day with two sealskin garments, one valued at $650 and the other at $600. Last Sunday Mrs. Steiner noticed an advertisement similar to the one through which she hired the man, and suspecting it was Warren reported the matter to the police. When Warren called to receive his answers at the newspaper office he was arrested by Detectives Boyle and Charlton. One of the sealskin garments was pawned in a Seventh avenue store.

"H. A. C." SENDS TAX MONEY.

But Who This is the Records Do Not Show.

Comptroller Coler this morning received a $50 bank note inclosed in the following letter: "Inclosed please find bank note for $50 for taxes on a very small estate." The note was signed "H. A. C."

Comptroller Coler receives a similar note about this time every year, evidently from the same person. There is no record, as far as known in the City's Tax Department, whereby the writer could be traced.

HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

Patrick Gill Charged with Causing Death of Patrick Carey.

Patrick Gill, a barkeeper, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, was remanded to the Coroner this morning by Magistrate Cornell, of the Harlem Court, on the charge of killing Patrick Carey. Last Sunday Carey was refused a drink by Gill. The two got in a fight and Gill forced Carey's head against the floor. Carey died at the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

BROKER'S WIFE DEFIANT; THREATENS EXPOSURES.

Mrs. Van Sickle Is Determined that Her Husband Shall Not Become a Scapegoat for Others

Developments in Mysterious Grant Brothers' Failure Checked by Resolute Attitude of the Little Woman.

MRS. JOHN K. VAN SICKLE.

Developments in the failure of the brokerage firm of Grant Bros. were suddenly checked to-day apparently, when they had reached a sensational climax.

Apparently thrown into a panic by the threat of Mrs. John K. Van Sickle, wife of the man accused of causing the failure, to expose the methods of others concerned if the charge against her husband was pressed without proof, all parties concerned maintained silence.

A person in the confidence of Grant Brothers said this afternoon to an Evening World reporter:

The Firm Responsible.

"I cannot see how an arrest can be made for the reason that all partners in a business concern are held equally responsible for their affairs.

"In this case an assignment was made by the firm for the benefit of its creditors. This precludes the possibility of a civil or criminal action of any kind although it is possible that a customer of the firm may take individual action.

"I do not believe it is at all probable. If the failure of the firm was due to any member it falls on the firm, and the responsibility does not rest on any one individually. That is all."

At 10 o'clock this morning Assignee E. G. Stedman issued a statement in which he said that no attempt would be made to place responsibility for the failure and the shortage of $195,000 until a thorough examination had been made.

At the same time Fred Grant, senior member of the failed firm, refused to throw any additional light upon the manner in which the firm's resources had been depleted.

Husband Not a Fugitive.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Van Sickle had announced from her home, in Elizabeth, N. J., that her husband was not a thief, was not a fugitive from justice and did not propose to be made a scapegoat for any one.

Her husband, she said, had spent the night at home and this morning had started for New York to face the men who had indirectly accused him of being responsible for the shortage of $195,000 which caused the failure of the firm and the appointment of an assignee.

Assignee Stedman had a large force of clerks at work on the books of the firm this morning.

In the office where the clerks were working were Frederick and Charles F. Grant, neither of whom would admit that he accuses Mr. Van Sickle of the shortage.

Wife Made It Public.

Were it not for Mrs. Van Sickle's statement it is probable that the charge against her husband would not have been made public.

Back of the failure of the firm there is disclosed, by Mrs. Van Sickle's statement, a partners' quarrel when they foreswa assignment: an attempt to place responsibility for the shortage upon one man—and at least a temporary backdown through fear of a woman's fighting to save her husband's good name.

While Mr. Van Sickle had not been at the office for several days preceding the appointment of an assignee yesterday, he is ready to meet his accusers, according to his wife, and to show to all who may have the right to know just what caused the failure.

John K. Van Sickle, whose wife is so stanchly battling for him, lives in Elizabeth, N. J. There he owns a handsome home. He is forty years old. His family consists of himself and wife, a sixteen-year-old daughter and an infant. His father, now dead, was ticket agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Mr. Van Sickle is a member of the Matano Club, of which United States Senator John Kean, Gov. Voorhees, Congressman Fowler and nearly all of the wealthy residents of Elizabeth are members. He is also a member of the Elizabeth Athletic Club.

Mother a Religious Worker.

Mrs. Van Sickle's mother is an enthusiastic religious worker, and a couple of years ago established the Hay Way Mission. The daughter inherits her mother's liking for church work, and is an active worker in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, which is two blocks from their home on the same street, and is one of the three fashionable churches in the city.

Assignee Stedman, when handed a copy of Mrs. Van Sickle's statement, declined to say anything until he had concluded the examination of the insolvent firm's books.

Chief of Police Tenney, of Elizabeth, said to-day that there had been no request made of him from any source to look up John K. Van Sickle and he did not expect there would be. The Chief said that no New York detectives had been to see him about the case and he did not believe they had been in town.

They would not, he said, undertake to arrest the stock broker without first consulting with the Elizabeth police authorities, as Van Sickle, if arrested, would have to be brought to Police Headquarters and arraigned in Elizabeth's police court and then held to await a requisition.

The Chief said the story that Elizabeth detectives were searching the hotels and other places in Elizabeth for track of Van Sickle was incorrect.

"MY HUSBAND WILL FIGHT FOR HIS GOOD NAME."

Statement Dictated to an Evening World Reporter BY MRS. JOHN K. VAN SICKLE.

My husband left home at 8 o'clock to-day after spending the night here with me, as was his custom.

We were out during the greater part of the evening at the house of a friend. Later we came home and spent the night.

My husband has not run away and he will not. There is no occasion for it, as will be shown.

He left me this morning to see his attorney, Frank Bergen. They intended to go to New York on the 8.30 or 9 o'clock train.

My husband said that he expected to go to the office of Grant Bros. and from there to the office of the assignee, Mr. Stedman.

Perhaps Mr. Bergen, while in New York, may make some statement. My husband will not talk, under the direction of his attorney.

I have nothing more to say except that my husband is not a thief; has not run away; nor will he.

He will not be made a scapegoat for any one else, as it seems they are trying to make him. I don't accuse any one yet, because I do not know all the details.

If they dare to accuse my husband of this shortage there will be an exposure of the methods of others concerned which will shock Wall street. I have absolute faith in my husband. I know he never placed any money on the market without my knowledge. I know that he had not been speculating to such an extent that he could lose $195,000.

My husband told me three days ago that the firm would have to make an assignment and that an attempt would be made to place the shortage on him by his partners.

He told me that he would defend his good name, and he at once employed a lawyer to look after his interests.

I advised him then to fight hard for his name and for his family.

He had told me before that there had been a row in the firm and that both his partners were against him. After telling me of the assignment planned and the charges he declared that he would expose everything. He said that he was by no means to blame and that no man could hide behind him when his own name was at stake.

They have even gone so far as to declare that my husband has fled from home, that he is a fugitive. That is a lie. It is true that he has not gone to his office for several days, but he was advised against going there.

I know that my husband speculated. We consulted about such matters. He made small speculations occasionally, but he could never have speculated largely enough to have lost that tremendous sum of money.

BIG WATER MAIN BURST.

(Continued from First Page.)

side, and some 200 feet from the Fifth avenue corner.

Instantly a great spout of water shot up from the torn earth to a height of fifteen or twenty feet.

Then just a few seconds later another and greater volume poured forth.

The first outpouring had further loosened the masonry of the great main and widened the gap to the full extent.

Goodwin and his men were panic stricken, and their excitement soon communicated itself to the whole body of workmen in the big inclosure.

Eugene Lentholon and the engineer with him retained their presence of mind, and immediately ordered the cement saved.

Like a mill-race the flood spread over the block, swirling in between the sections of the library foundation already laid. There were thousands of cubic feet in place on which the great City Library was to have risen.

The sections were laid in blocks of about twenty feet square, with intervals between, and through these the water made its way with a rush and roar.

To have stopped the leak in the burst main at the spot whence the flood issued would have been impossible.

When the Water Commissioner's men reached the scene the reservoir site was a great lake.

They quickly set to work to find if there was a connection under Forty-second street that could be reached in time to save the surrounding property.

The fact that the Forty-second street reservoir had not been used for years added to the uncertainty.

The flood swelled continuously as the officials worked, and the peril grew.

Throngs collected in the surrounding streets and watched as the water deepened, coming to within a foot or two of the street level.

When it reached that height there was nothing to hinder its spread on all sides.

Contractor Lentholon did his best to restrain the deluge by banking earth just beyond the curb stones so as to confine the water as much as possible to the gutters.

Shortly after noon he said: "I do not believe the foundations of the library will be damaged by this accident, as Portland cement was used in their construction. The tendency of this material is to harden on contact with water. As soon as the site is cleared out we can go ahead with the building."

Some 2,500 sacks of the cement that had been left were turned to stone and will have to be blasted out before the work can be finished.

Bridges at Crossings.

By noon the crowds that gathered to see the flood had increased to 10,000, and the long lines of police had great difficulty in keeping order.

The river that was flowing down West Forty-second street turned into Sixth avenue and flooded that thoroughfare as far south as Thirty-fourth street. Every effort was made to divert this stream to the sewers.

Little bridges of planks were laid at the crossings for women pedestrians to go over on. Cab horses standing at Sixth avenue and Forty-second street were up to the fetlocks in water. The cars on Forty-second street were finally compelled to stop running altogether, and those on Sixth avenue were delayed.

Water Commissioner Dalton said this afternoon: "The water has been successfully cut off in Fifth avenue, just north of Forty-second street, and no householders will suffer thereabout.

"Engineer Birdsall is busy investigating the cause of the disaster, but so far has not determined just how it happened. The contractors deny that there was any blasting. It will be some time before the exact state of things can be got at."

Assistant Engineer Bull explained the trouble:

"The broken main was not, as at first supposed, a connection with the Central Park Reservoir, but a spur of the branch Amsterdam avenue main. It was 48 inches in diameter and from the section in Forty-second street the lower east side received a good part of its supply.

"Our men shut the gates at Fifth avenue and at Madison avenue as soon as possible. There was also a gate about 50 feet west of the break and in Forty-second street, which we closed.

"We have now blasted a part of the rock that separated the flooded reservoir from the Forty-second street main sewer and the water is running out through that.

"It will be a day or two before we can get at the break and repair it.

"In the meantime the section of the east side affected may be short of water. But there are other mains in Second and Third avenues, and there will be no danger from fires."

IT COST ODELL $7,000.

Governor-Elect Paid $6,500 to the Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Benjamin B. Odell, jr., Governor-elect, filed his certificate of election expenses with the Secretary of State to-day.

In all he expended $7,000, of which $6,500 was paid to the Republican State Committee and $500 to the Newburg City Committee.

Thayer's Plurality 126.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14.—Congressman John R. Thayer, Dem., was re-elected in the Third District over C. G. Washburn, Rep., by 126 plurality, according to the recount completed to-day. Thayer gained twenty-seven votes on the recount.

NO ICE TRUST DECISIONS.

Appellate Division Expected to Hand Them Down This Month.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Contrary to expectation the Appellate Division, Third Department, did not hand down any decisions in the ice trust case today.

The decisions are expected, however, before the expiration of the November term.

STRONG & CO. LIABILITIES SAID TO BE $6,000,000.

(Continued from First Page.)

notes also of which the two men were joint signers.

"Mr. Stott being dead his estate must as a matter of necessity be settled. If the notes are all paid from the funds he left the indebtedness of Strong & Co. may be wiped out.

"These notes falling due we tried to have them extended or taken up, but could not get credit.

"Col. Strong worried about these for a long time. As a matter of fact he had been anxious about his business for years, and worry helped to bring about his death.

"The figure quoted in Philadelphia, $6,000,000, as the probable amount of the liabilities of W. L. Strong & Co. is very much exaggerated I think. I don't believe it possible for the firm to owe that much money."

Cornelius Bliss, John Claflin and A. D. Juilliard have been appointed a committee by the merchants in the dry-goods district to assist in straightening out the affairs of the firm.

This means that Strong & Co. is to have all the material assistance and credit from the business world in the effort to maintain its standing.

These three men began their duties to-day and will work in conjunction with Receiver Treat.

Attorney Van Brunt, who represents the executors of the estate, and is working with Receiver Treat in the endeavor to straighten out the affairs of William L. Strong, said this afternoon that he had not the figures showing how much of Stott's negotiable paper had been indorsed by William L. Strong.

"I think it probable, however," he said, "that the figures given, $500,000, are pretty nearly correct. I won't say that the amount is greater or less than that.

"I have received a telegram from Philadelphia stating that the attachments levied against the Griswold goods had been vacated.

"Undoubtedly this action was taken because the firms discovered they had no legal right to attach the goods."

When Mr. Van Brunt was asked if this meant that all the creditors would share alike he said it did, and that there would be no preferred creditors.

Strong Swapped Notes.

One bank president in Wall street, who has had business relations with the firm, said that Col. Strong was not by any means so rich as was generally supposed.

"Mr. Strong," he added, "was not a millionaire, and he was not very wealthy. Lately he and Mr. Stott had been presenting their notes in sizes all the way from $25,000 to $100,000, so that the lending banks became cautious, and then many of us refused to discount their stock.

"The two dead members of the firm had been doing what we call 'swapping paper.' Mr. Strong indorsed Mr. Stott's paper and Mr. Stott indorsed Mr. Strong's. It was an accommodation paper and served to show that the firm was in growing difficulties."

Partners Won't Talk.

So far as outward appearances are concerning the business of W. L. Strong & Co. is going on as usual to-day, and no member of the firm will make any statement of the affairs of the concern, referring inquirers to the receiver, Edward A. Treat, of Treat & Converse.

Receiver Treat had this to say to The Evening World reporter:

"All I have done to-day is to pay a ten-minute call on W. L. Strong & Co., to take formal legal possession of the establishment as receiver.

"A force of expert accountants was set to work on the books of the firm yesterday. They worked all night on the accounts. They are at work yet, and will continue until they have everything straightened out, so that I can have something on which to make a report of the condition of the firm.

"I can't tell how long that will take. It may be in a few days. It may take two weeks."

May Be Another Receiver.

"The question oftenest asked is as to whether W. L. Strong & Co. was insolvent, or was the receiver asked simply for the purpose of settling up the estate of Mayor Strong," suggested the reporter.

"I cannot tell. I don't know. Of course when a receiver is appointed it means that the firm is not ready to meet its obligations, but that does not necessarily imply insolvency.

"In this case the death within forty-eight hours of Mr. Strong, the head of the great commission house, and of Mr. Stott, the head of the great mills whose goods were exclusively controlled by W. L. Strong & Co., has complicated matters, for the affairs of the two concerns were mixed and interwoven so completely that only through the presence of these two men could they be straightened out off hand.

"Had either of them survived I think there would have been no occasion for the appointment of a receiver."

"Will there be a receiver for the Stott mills?" was asked.

"That I cannot tell; but there ought to be, so that the two receivers could work in harmony in straightening out the affair."

"I have seen the statement that over $500,000 liabilities of W. L. Strong & Co. have already been set up. That is a great deal of money for a commission house to owe, but even that doesn't imply an inability to pay. There will be more claims filed right along now, no doubt. But at this time I have no information on which to base a statement of the liabilities or the available assets of the firm.

"The death of Col. Strong unquestionably brought on any trouble there may be. Col. Strong was Mayor and for a time President of the Central National Bank. These things occupied much of his time. Then he fell ill, and for two months was unable to give any attention to the business. Naturally, with the managing head of the concern otherwise occupied, and at the last quite removed from the management, the affairs of the firm did not run as smoothly as they might have done had he been able to devote himself to the business. How long it will take to straighten things out is only a matter of conjecture."

Credit Not Questioned.

W. R. Corwine secretary of the Merchants' Association, said this morning:

"W. L. Strong & Co.'s credit has never been questioned. I do not know that it is now. The situation of the firm was like that of nearly every one of the great dry goods commission houses. It has come to be necessary to one of these big houses to control the output of some great mill or mills. Strong & Co. controlled the Stotts Mills at Stottsville. It was an enormous output. Sometimes, it appears, W. L. Strong & Co. had to advance immense sums of money to the Stotts Mills for the purchase of raw materials. Mr. Strong built up the business of his concern himself, alone. F. H. Stott built up the business of the Stott Woollen Mills, now a corporation.

"Although the firm and the corporation were distinct concerns, their affairs became interwoven through the necessity for large advances on raw material.

"Only the receiver's investigation can tell whether Stott lost heavily on raw materials through shifts in the market or not. Nobody seems to know how Stott stood with W. L. Strong & Co., nor Strong with the Stott Mills.

All in a Tangle.

"The appointment of a receiver does not necessarily imply the insolvency of W. L. Strong & Co., but only that the affairs of the concern are so complicated by the coincidental death of the head of the milling concern with which it was most closely allied and the fact that there was no copartnership agreement in writing between Mr. Strong and his partners, that the services of disinterested outsiders, experts in accounts and in the peculiar trade in which W. L. Strong & Co. were engaged were necessary to straighten things out with justice to all interested parties.

"The partners in the concern were all former employees of Mr. Strong, and apparently their relations to the concern were unchanged except that they had acquired a certain percentage in the business.

"The receiver said that he had no idea what share each of the partners in W. L. Strong & Co. enjoyed, and he asked no questions on that point.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son and executor of the will of W. L. Strong, reached his office at 52 Broadway early to-day. He declared that he had no statement to make.

Albert R. Shattuck, the other qualifying executor of the Strong will, and son-in-law of Col. Strong, denied himself to all seekers after information.

Receiver Edward M. Treat, who is winding up the affairs of W. L. Strong & Co., says candidly though that the books are in such a muddle that no idea of the standing of the house can be obtained.

"Only through the presence of either Col. Strong or F. H. Stott could the accounts be straightened out off hand," he said.

There is much in this brief remark. It recalls the close association, both in a business and social way, of these two men who worked together so long that their interests practically became one. They had implicit confidence in each other, and the affairs of Strong & Co. became those of the Stott mill and vice versa.

Both Taken Ill.

When Col. Strong fell ill Mr. Stott tried to carry the burdens of the two concerns, never looking to the contingency of death and failing to separate the accounts of the two houses, so deeply interwoven.

Col. Strong knew the task of his business associate and worrying he aggravated his ailment. Mr. Stott did not last long under the strain he invited and was also taken sick.

With the two heads of the double concern absent from their desks, there was ground for the fear both entertained of financial trouble following. But neither showed improvement and day after day their mental suffering grew.

Each knew the condition of their affairs, but neither could essay the task of attempting to straighten them out nor direct others in the work.

What passed between the two men as they lay helpless, realizing the crash possible should they die, has not been told. But it is certain that the worry of it all hastened the end for each.

Strong Died First.

Col. Strong, ever an optimist, felt positive he would recover, and even as he lay dying he told his family gathered at his bedside that he would rally.

When the news of his death was carried to Mr. Stott the shock proved fatal. He survived only two days and died the day before Col. Strong was buried.

Thus the passing away of these two men who had worked together to the end has involved a house that was considered among the strongest in the business world, and a receiver may have to be appointed for Stott's mill to ascertain its financial status.

The general belief in the dry goods district is that the affairs of W. L. Strong & Co. will be straightened out in short order and that the estate will not suffer, though such men as Cornelius N. Bliss, A. D. Juilliard, Miles M. O'Brien, of Claflin; President W. F. King, of the Merchants' Association, and William Brookfield confess that they know very little about the affairs of the firm beyond the stated fact that it was capitalized at $750,000 with credit for $1,000,000, and that it easily secured heavy loans at the low rate of 3 1-2 per cent.

"There is nothing sensational in the case of W. L. Strong & Co.," said Cornelius N. Bliss this afternoon. "It was a singular thing that Stott and Strong should have died almost together, leaving heavy transactions about to mature, and leaving nobody to act for either one of them.

A Legal Snarl, He Says.

"It is a mistake to speak of the Stott Woollen Mills as a corporation. It was only a firm and there's the trouble. Strong's concern was only a firm, too, and that without any legal papers to show the liabilities of the several partners. No one was left on Strong's side with the authority to renew the note for $100,000 to become due to-morrow, and no one was left on Stott's side with authority to pay it. So there was no other course to pursue than to apply for a receiver of Strong's concern.

"It does not follow that neither of the parties to that note was able to meet it and we all hope. If we have not enough knowledge of the situation to form a belief, that the affairs of the firm will be straightened out without loss to the estate of Col. Strong, who was loved and respected by everybody and whose gifts to charity were uncounted and lavish for one of his wealth. He was estimated to be worth anywhere from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000."

BIG BANK MAY BE IN TROUBLE OVER THE STRONG FAILURE.

The local bureau of the Associated Press this afternoon sent out this report:

"There was a persistent report in Wall street to-day to the effect that one of the downtown banks might find temporary embarrassment by the proposed dissolution of the firm of William L. Strong & Co.

It is known that a number of banks hold notes issued by the late Mayor and his late partner, F. L. Stott, and the sudden taking off of Mr. Strong and the simultaneous death of his partner seem to have complicated the affairs of some of the banks with whom they had former relations.

BARSTOW FINDS $28,000.

Left It at a Newark Florist's While Celebrating McKinley's Election.

The bonds and stocks which John P. Barstow, of 74 Wall street, New York, reported to the police that he had lost, were found to-day at the florist establishment of Strobell & Brother, on Broad street, Newark, N. J. Mr. Barstow last night called at Police Headquarters and said that he had lost a satchel containing stocks and bonds to the value of $28,000.

He said that on election night while he had the satchel, the contents of which belonged to his son, in his possession, he began to celebrate the election of McKinley. He remembered going to Newark and having the satchel with him, but he had little recollection of where he had been up to yesterday.

It appears that Mr. Barstow went into the florist's establishment and left the satchel with the proprietor for safe keeping. The value of the contents was unknown to the florist.

SAYS HUSBAND BEAT HER.

Mrs. William E. Allaire Sues the Publisher for Divorce.

A motion for counsel's fees for $250 was made in the special term of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn before Justice Smith to-day by Mrs. Mary Allaire, in a suit for separation against her husband, William E. Allaire. Mrs. Allaire charges gross cruelty.

Mr. Allaire is a member of the publishing firm of S. Y. Allaire & Co., of 3 William street, Manhattan. He lives at 88 McDonough street, Brooklyn, in a handsome house.

Mrs. Allaire complains that her husband beat her and treated her cruelly. On one occasion, she says, he beat her so badly that she went to her mother's house and was in bed for five days. When she returned to her home, a letter was thrust to her through a half-closed door. This letter was produced in evidence and read as follows:

"For my faithless wife. My order is that you are not to be admitted to my house unless I am there."

Mr. Allaire denies all the allegations, and in the papers filed by his attorney says, "the marriage is a misfit."

Justice Smith reserved his decision in the case.

DIVORCE IS THEIR THEME.

Protestant Episcopal Convention's Views on Remarriage.

The Social Committee appointed by the Protestant Episcopal Convention of 1898 to consider and report to the Convention of 1901 on the subject of divorce is in session to-day at Trinity Chapel, at 15 West Twenty-fifth street.

The purpose of this Committee is to consider and pass upon the canon of absolutely forbidding remarriage after divorce, in the church.

A meeting of this Special Committee was held some months ago, but no agreement was reached. The rules require nine months' publicity of the report of the Committee prior to its consideration by the Convention.

There are twelve members of this Special Committee and nine of them assembled this morning. Dr. Morgan Dix presided and Francis A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, acted as secretary.

The session this morning ended at 1.30 P. M., and the Committee reconvened at 2.30 this afternoon.

NEW ATCHISON DIRECTORS.

John G. McCullough Takes the Place of Edward N. Gibbs.

The following changes were made today in the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company:

Howell Jones, of Topeka, Kan., in place of C. K. Halliday, deceased.

Jean G. McCullough, of New York, in place of Edward N. Gibbs, deceased.

Bryon L. Smith, of Chicago, in place of William Rotch, resigned.

GERMANY'S BIG WAR BILL.

Will Need Two Billions of Marks to Balance the Budget.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Several of the papers announce that the German Financial bill submitted to the Federal Council shows that to balance it the sum of 2,240,947,301 marks will be required.

The bill empowers the Imperial Chancellor to raise a loan of 97,286,284 marks and to issue Treasury bills to the amount of 175,000,000 marks to strengthen the ordinary working capital of the Imperial Treasury.

A bill providing for a third supplementary credit on account of the China expedition will be submitted to the Reichstag.

MAGISTRATE KNEW HIM.

That Is Why Joseph McNabb Got a Six Months' Sentence.

"If this is not poetic justice, I don't know what you would call it," said Magistrate Cornell, of the Harlem Court, this morning.

Joseph McNabb hung his head. McNabb says he comes from Boston. He was arrested for vagrancy. Magistrate Cornell recognized him at once as a former doorman at the University Club. About a year ago on the plea that his mother was dying in Boston, McNabb worked on the feelings of the Magistrate to such an extent that he gave up $5, apologizing for not having more with him at the time.

A few days later he learned that McNabb had made similar collections from other members of the University Club, from which place he had been discharged two months previously.

"Six months," said the Magistrate.

LOVED WIFE HE MURDERED.

So Prietag Declared in Williamsburg Court To-Day.

In Ewen Street Court, Williamsburg, Joseph E. Prietag was held to-day without bail on the charge of murdering his wife on Nov. 7. He soon after, it is said, attempted to kill himself.

When arraigned in court Prietag made this statement:

"I do not know why I killed my wife. I loved her and had gone to the house that day to ask her to come and live with me again."

WRECKED ON TRIAL TRIP.

Torpedo-Boat Stockton Had Board of Inspectors on Her.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Navy Department has received a despatch from Annapolis saying that the torpedo boat Stockton, which went ashore on Horn Point Shoals on Tuesday night, cannot be floated until the wind changes.

The Stockton is one of the new torpedo-boats, and was about to have her trial trip, the Board of Inspectors being on her.

HIS ONE HUNDRED VICTIMS

Detectives Say Rheinstrom Uttered Many Worthless Checks.

Joseph Rheinstrom, of 126 West Forty-first street, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, charged with representing himself as one of the Rheinstrom Bros., whiskey distillers, of Cincinnati, O., and uttering worthless checks and drafts.

Youman, the hatter, appeared as a complainant, alleging that a worthless check for $25 was passed on him. Ruppert A. Riley, a Fifth avenue tailor, said he not only cashed a worthless check for $250 at the man's request, but on the strength of his representations gave him $80 worth of clothing.

Rheinstrom strenuously declared that he was one of the Rheinstrom brothers. The detectives asked that he be held until to-morrow, declaring they would produce as many as 100 complainants.

Magistrate Brann held the man in $1,000.

DIVORCE MEN INDICTED.

Grand Jury returns Bills Against Zeimer and Wilson.

The Grand Jury, which reported to Recorder Goff at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon, returned several indictments against Henry Zeimer and Frank Wilson, the men charged with conducting the wholesale divorce mill, by means of which hundreds of fraudulent decrees were turned out.

The indictments charge the two men with perjury and subornation of perjury and included in the count is a charge of conspiracy.

Assistant District-Attorney Unger refused to say what disposition had been made with the cases against Mrs. Herrick and Mary Thompkins.

Zeimer and Wilson will be arraigned before Recorder Goff to-morrow morning to plead to the indictments.

CENSORSHIP IS REMOVED.

News Despatches May Be Sent from Manila to This Country Now.

MANILA, Nov. 14—12.30 P. M.—The censorship on despatches to the United States has been removed.

The army transport Warren arrived to-day from China with the Fourteenth Infantry. The men are in excellent health and have vastly improved by their experience.

The Fourteenth, under command of Col. Daggett, left Manila for China on July 15 on board the transport Indiana.

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