NIGHT EDITION.

Book Lovers' Number.
The World next Saturday will print a special book number, with a surprising display of new autumn publications. A rare chance for readers and publishers.

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

RACING and SPORTS

Nowhere but in New York,
and nowhere in this city except in The World, can an advertiser drop the same fact or thought into the minds of so many hundred thousand city people, as read The World every day in the week.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

OVER PROTEST OF CLAIMANT'S LAWYER
EXPERTS SAY CRUGER WILL WAS FORGED

In Sensational Testimony from Handwriting Experts, David N. Carvalho and Dr. Charles A. Crumpton, Mrs. Tams's Counsel, Attack Legality of the Famous Document.

There was a surprising turn to-day in the fight over the twenty-three-word will of Eugene Guido Cruger, under which "Mme. Olga" Heitz claims the millionaire's name and fortune.

When the case was opened on Monday it was supposed that the lawyer of Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, formerly Mr. Cruger's wife, who contests the will on behalf of her children, would base her claim entirely on the ground that the testator was not competent to legally sign such a document.

To-day he threw a bombshell into the camp of the claimant by introducing two experts—David N. Carvalho and Dr. Charles H. A. Crampton—who declared the alleged will was not signed in the handwriting of the dead millionaire.

Mr. Lydecker, the claimant's lawyer, was taken completely by surprise at this turn of events. He declared the will was in France, and that the experts had only seen what purported to be a copy of it.

Says Will Was Forged.

David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, who was the author of the fateful declaration in the Molineux case, "Find the person who used robins-egg blue paper and you will find the poisoner of both Barnett and Mrs. Adams," was called to the witness stand by Mr. Ward as the first witness in what looks like an attempt to show a conspiracy to secure the Cruger millions.

Mr. Carvalho had twenty-four signatures known to have been written by the hand of Eugene G. Cruger, and he gave it as his opinion as an expert that the signature to the will was not written by Cruger. In other words, the will was a forgery, in his opinion.

He said it was plain that the will was a forgery, the evidence being unmistakable that the writer had attempted to disguise the writing, but had occasionally lapsed into his natural hand.

Mme. Olga wore a look of distress or anger or fear or indignation during the recital—according to the opinions of the various spectators who watched her closely.

Mr. Lydecker for Mme. Olga protested that the charge that the will is a forgery was not made in the papers filed by the contestants, and came as a complete surprise.

"We did not suppose there was any question of the authorship of the will," said he. "The will is filed in Paris. This expert has been comparing Cruger's writing with what purports to be a photograph of that will. We don't know whether it is a photograph of the will or not. This man says that not one line or stroke in that will was made by Eugene G. Cruger, and I don't believe he could tell by a comparison with a photograph."

Surrogate Thomas asked a lot of questions which seemed to imply small faith in handwriting experts in general.

Dr. Charles A. Crumpton, head chemist and handwriting expert in the Internal Revenue branch of the United States Treasury Department, corroborated Expert Carvalho's analysis and agreed with him that the will was not written by Eugene Cruger. He said the letter "o" convinced him that the will was written by a foreigner—one who had not learned to write English in America, and that the evidence that the writing had been retouched after it was completed, and that there had been an evident attempt to imitate Cruger's handwriting were proof to him that the paper was a forgery.

As to Mental Capacity.

Before the experts were put on the stand Samuel E. Morse was called as a witness. He came from Indianapolis to testify. He was United States Consul-General to Paris when, in 1896, William Jauncey Cruger, a physician, and Mme. Olga brought Eugene Guido Cruger to his office. He said:

"They informed me that Mr. Cruger wanted to execute a deed of property in favor of a child. He seemed weak in mind and feeble in body; looked haggard, and was apparently helpless. He spoke with great difficulty and inarticulately.

Asked how he assured himself of Cruger's mental capacity to make the deed, Mr. Morse replied that he was satisfied by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the lady.

"She signed the affidavit 'O. Heitz Kessler.'"

Here was a new name for the tall and fair Alsatian, the Mme. Olga of Fontainebleau, and Mr. Moore said that the lady who signed the affidavit was she who sat in court, who still wears the same rather inexpensive tailor-made suit of black, with white silk revers on the jacket, trimmed with gold cord embroidery.

WHITNEY PAYS $30,000 FOR ENDURANCE BY RIGHT.

John W. Schorr Sold the Filly to John Madden, Who Immediately Transferred It to the Millionaire—The Mare Is Insured for $26,000.

(Special to The Evening World.)

MORRIS PARK RACE TRACK, Oct. 10.—John E. Madden to-day bought from John W. Schorr the great filly, Endurance by Right, which has beaten all the good colts hereabouts this season, and is believed by many to be the champion two-year-old of the year.

Mr. Madden almost immediately sold the filly to William C. Whitney. The impression, therefore, was that Mr. Madden acted as Mr. Whitney's agent.

Mr. Whitney, however, denies this. He said that Mr. Madden did not act in capacity of agent for him, but that he purchased the filly from Madden when he learned that that turfman had secured the filly from Mr. Schorr.

The price was not stated. It is believed to be $30,000, since the mare is insured for $26,000.

Most men would consider themselves lucky if they carried a life insurance policy for $26,000. Yet this horse, Endurance by Right, has been so insured, and she is worth every cent of it.

Her racing qualities have shown her to be one of the greatest fillies on the American turf. To lose her would be a sad blow to her owner. The sum of $26,000 would hardly compensate for her loss.

Anybody who knows anything of the thoroughbreds knows the quality of the filly. They know that she must be in great condition, and it is no surprise that Dr. Farley, who examined her for Lloyd's, reported her a good risk. For her to fall in a race or something of that sort is about the only risk incurred by the company, and that is why for the next year Endurance by Right will carry a policy for the amount named at 6 per cent. There is a clause in the policy, however, making the sum payable in case of death from any cause.

Insurance of a campaigning thoroughbred is unique.

SURROUNDING BRIGANDS; MISS STONE'S PERIL GROWS.

Fears That the Bandits May Resort to Extreme Measures if They Are Cornered by Turkish and Bulgarian Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The surrounding movement of Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the mountain of Ilieltepe, on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, near Dubnitza, has commenced.

The presence of Miss Stone and the bandits on the mountain is confirmed. The inhabitants of Dubnitza are supplying the outlaws with food.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—With reference to the announcement that Turkish and Bulgarian troops are surrounding the abductors of Miss Stone, the Globe says it considers that unless the movement is suspended until she is safe out of the hands of the brigands, there will infallibly be a repetition of the tragedy in Greece, during the year 1870, when Lord Muncaster and a party were captured.

Lord Muncaster was released in order to negotiate for a ransom of £25,000. Then, as now, an attempt was made to surround the brigands, with the result that four gentlemen of the party were murdered.

Lord and Lady Muncaster, and a party of English travellers were seized by Greek brigands, April 11, 1870, at Oropos, near Marathon. Lord Muncaster and the ladies of the party were sent to treat for the £25,000 demanded as ransom, with a free pardon for the brigands.

The bandits were surrounded by troops and, in retreating, April 21, killed Mr. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert and Count de Boyl. The incident caused great excitement, especially as many influential persons were charged with connivance at the brigandage.

Several of the brigands were killed and seven were captured, tried and condemned, May 23, of the same year. On June 20, 1870, five of the brigands were executed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from Spencer Eddy, Secretary to the United States Legation at Constantinople, concerning Miss Stone's case, which it is said is practically a repetition of the facts stated by Consul-General Dickinson in his despatch of yesterday.

The State Department officials are still of the same mind as to the danger of too much publicity touching the negotiations for Miss Stone's release, hence they decline to give any information as to the progress they are making.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 10.—According to semi-official intelligence some shepherds informed a Bulgarian official yesterday that the brigands having Miss Stone in custody are now on the heights of Jokoruda, in Turkish territory.

SAMPSON BARRED OUT BY SCHLEY INQUIRY BOARD.

The Admiral Claims that Improper Testimony Has Been Allowed, Concerning Himself, to Go Down on the Records.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Schley Naval Court began business at 11 o'clock to-day with the recall of yesterday's witnesses for the correction of their testimony and the addition of such points as might have suggested themselves since their retirement from the witness stand.

They were followed by Lieut. Edward F. Leiper, who had begun his testimony yesterday.

Capt. Lemly resumed the questioning of Lieut. Leiper by asking him concerning the blockade of Santiago by Commodore Schley.

The witness said that when the New Orleans joined the blockade the vessels were lying in column from six to eight miles off shore, a little to the eastward of directly south of the mouth of the harbor.

On cross-examination Mr. Rayner called the attention of the witness to the statement of Capt. Folger, who had been in command of the New Orleans, that the fleet was nearer the shore at night than in daytime, and asked whether he agreed with his commanding officer. The witness replied:

Disagrees with Schley.

"As a fleet or squadron I do not agree that they moved closer to the shore at night. I have an indistinct recollection that the New Orleans the first evening was lying a little further off shore than the Brooklyn.

"When the Brooklyn took up her course east the New Orleans had to go in probably a quarter or possibly half a mile to get her position in the rear of the Brooklyn, but it was no more than that. I was simply to stand in. It may have been that that gave the captain or commanding officer the impression that we were closer in at night."

Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that the log of the New Orleans placed the distance of that vessel from the Morro at four and one-half miles, and the witness said this was true.

Lieut. Leiper said in further reply to questions that his estimate of the distance out was entirely due to visual observation.

Stadimeter Inaccurate.

Judge-Advocate Lemly then asked him: "Does what you have heard read from these reports, made in 1898, and which do not appear to have been based upon actual experience in action, change your views, formulated upon your own practice with the stadimeter and in action?"

The witness replied: "They do not change my idea of the stadimeter. The stadimeter is an instrument that is accurate at short ranges and becomes inaccurate at higher ranges.

Lieutenant-Commander William H. Schuetze, who, as Lieutenant, was the navigator of the battle-ship Iowa during the summer of 1898, and who is now Superintendent of Compasses in the Navy Department, was the next witness.

He was a member of the Board of Navigators which prepared the official chart of the positions of the vessels engaged on both sides in the battle of July 3, and Judge-Advocate Lemly asked him concerning the report made by that Board which accompanied the chart. The witness said he had not been satisfied with the report.

"I protested," he said, "against signing the report as being inaccurate, but I was finally persuaded to do so by the senior member of the board, Commander Wainwright, who thought that was the best we could do even if we stayed there until doomsday, and I signed it under protest.

"My first objection was that the chart was inaccurate; that the position of the Iowa as plotted on this chart gave her too much speed. In order to keep the Iowa in relative position to the other ships for certain distances she approximately appeared to be making eighteen knots when she was making nine or ten.

"Another objection I had was the initial position of the Brooklyn when the Spaniards first left the harbor. I contended that the Brooklyn's position was too close to the mouth of the harbor; that she was not in her regular position. She was south of it.

"I based that assertion on the fact that when I first discovered the Spaniards coming out of the harbor I looked over toward the other ships on our left and the Brooklyn was very nearly abeam of the Iowa. The Iowa was heading north, directly into the harbor."

Commander Schuetze was asked in regard to his observations of the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3. He replied:

"I saw the Brooklyn at the beginning of the action about port abeam of the Iowa. I saw her some minutes afterward, when she appeared to be headed a little to the eastward of north.

"It is difficult to tell because she was very nearly broadside on. Soon afterward I saw her headed to the eastward, about due east, I should say. That is the last I saw of her."

The following letter was received by the Board and read:

Letter from Sampson.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 10, 1901.

Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., President Naval Court of Inquiry, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—I am instructed by Rear-Admiral Sampson to acknowledge for him the receipt of your letter of the 27th of September, 1901, stating that the Court does not at this time regard him as a party to the case now before it, and is, therefore, unable to comply with his request that he be permitted representation by counsel.

2. I am further instructed by the Admiral to ask that whenever the circumstances arise, which entitle him to representation you will permit our admission as counsel in his behalf.

3. Mr. E. S. Theall, of Washington, D. C., who is my associate in this matter, and myself, have been present in the court-room nearly every day of the proceedure, and one or both of us will endeavor to be present every day hereafter.

4. We have not had facilities which would permit us to hear the proceedings, but we have been furnished with copies of the Court's record and beg leave to refer respectfully to certain pages of that record, which contain attacks upon Admiral Sampson.

5. Rear-Admiral Schley, for instance, was permitted to say (see page 7) that "the principal parties to the present issue are Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley."

6. Direct allegations have been made against Admiral Sampson, and we ask the Court to refer to pages 152 to 156 of the record, where counsel repeatedly accuse Admiral Sampson, first, of conducting a blockade with his vessels at a distance as great as that which was selected by Admiral Schley for his blockade, and, second, of permitting the Colon to remain for an indefinite time after his arrival in full sight of his squadron without making an effort to destroy her.

7. On page 23 of the record counsel was allowed to declare that despite Admiral Sampson's official report, in which he states that the battle of July 3 was fought under his command, that, as a matter of fact, Admiral Sampson did not command on that day, and effort was made by counsel in yesterday's proceedings to introduce into evidence a signal made by Rear-Admiral Sampson, which counsel stated in his argument was intended to show that Rear-Admiral Schley was commander-in-chief at that battle. Surely these allegations involve the honor of a naval officer.

His Honor at Stake.

8. The Court's precept states that an officer who is interested may be permitted to appear and defend himself; and while we fully realize that Admiral Sampson is not a party to the case, as the Court states in its letter of Sept. 27, yet notice has been given that an effort will be made to deprive him of his honors and even his honor and his good name. He is accused of permitting an enemy's vessel to lie undisturbed in his presence, and all that as a naval officer he holds dear is involved, and we ask you to decide merely that he is "interested."

9. It is true that the attacks upon Admiral Sampson have been made covertly and under the name of argument, but the statements have been nevertheless public; they have been given great currency and they are embodied in the record to remain forever on the files of the Navy Department. It is at least worthy of comment that on every occasion in which such an argument has been indulged in the question at issue has been voluntarily withdrawn, after full opportunity had been taken to accuse the Admiral.

Wants Representation.

10. Were we alone in our opinion that these arguments are improper we should hesitate to make such statements, but the judicial officer of the court, the Judge-Advocate, has repeatedly characterized these arguments as improper.

11. We, of course, realize fully that the intervention of new issues and new parties might be improperly used to cumber the record and prolong the trial, but counsel are entirely under the control of the Court and may always be suitably restricted.

We, therefore, request that we now be permitted to appear before the Court and given facilities which will enable us to hear the procedure and be present to defend Rear-Admiral Sampson when counsel shall make upon him attacks of the nature which they have already deemed proper to make. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. STAYTON.

A reply was sent Mr. Stayton to the effect that Admiral Sampson was not a party to the inquiry, and that he would be notified when the Court considered him as interested.

FIRE IN CROSBY STREET THREATENS 8-STORY BUILDING.

Two alarms were sent in shortly before 6 o'clock this evening for a fire in the five-story building at No. 163 Crosby street. The blaze broke out with startling suddenness and threatened the eight-story building adjoining.

The building was occupied by Budd & Co., carpenters. The big building adjoining, the Elm Square, was filled with working people. There was considerable excitement, but no one was injured in the rush to the street.

HOPE BOOTH GETS $20 A WEEK ALIMONY.

Justice O'Gorman this afternoon granted alimony of $20 a week and $200 counsel fees to Actress Hope Booth in her suit for absolute divorce from Jimmie Earl.

DESPONDENT CLERK A SUICIDE.

Frederick J. Weber, a clerk, thirty-eight years old, committed suicide this afternoon at 4 o'clock by shooting himself in the left temple at his rooms at No. 217 Third avenue. He was out of work and despondent.

LATE RESULTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Third Race—The Elba 1, Little Chico 2, W. J. Baker 3.
Fourth Race—Lady Strathmore 1, Peaceful 2, Lunar 3.
Fifth Race—Uterp 1, Nannie Nolan 2, Loone 3.

LATE RESULTS AT WORTH.

Fifth Race—Ivory Bell 1, Evelyn Byrd 2, Andes 3.

LABORERS FALL; ONE IS KILLED.

SCAFFOLD ON NEW HOUSE BREAKS WITHOUT WARNING.

Foreman, Who Escapes Injury, Arrested on the Charge of Negligence.

A scaffold hanging outside of the second floor of the new apartment house, No. 16 East Eighty-third stret, broke in the middle at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon and threw four of the five men on it down to the basement.

The four were Italian laborers, who were known only by numbers. One of them was instantly killed and the other three were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital seriously wounded.

The fifth man was Foreman Thomas J. Flanigan, of No. 732 Amsterdam avenue. He saved himself by clutching at one of the broken ends of the scaffold and hanging to it until a rope was lowered to him, down which he slid to the ground unharmed.

He was arrested and taken to the Harlem Court, where Magistrate Mayo held him in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow morning on the charge of criminal negligence.

YACHT FOR FRANK GOULD.

Handsome Craft Is Being Built Under Millionaire's Supervision.

A large cruising steam yacht, with an over-all length of from 185 to 190 feet, a 22-foot beam and a draught of about 10 feet, is being constructed in the Seabury & Co. shipyards at Morris Heights for Frank Jay Gould, of the New York Yacht Club.

As Mr. Gould is greatly interested in yacht building and marine engineering the construction of the new vessel is practically under his personal supervision, and it is expected will be ready for launching on April 15 next.

The craft is to be thoroughly modern, with deck-houses forward and aft, the former being sufficiently spacious to contain dining and smoking rooms, captain's stateroom and steward's pantry, while the latter will contain a music room or social hall, with piano and organ. The speed of the vessel will probably be about eighteen miles an hour.

FUNERAL OF MURDERED BOY.

ALBERT ROBINSON RYAN LAID AT REST.

Large Crowd of Curiosity Seekers Surrounded the House Where Funeral Services Were Held.

The funeral of Albert Robinson Ryan, the boy who was murdered some time during last Sunday night, and whose body was found in a burlap bag in an areaway in West Twenty-second street early Monday morning, took place this afternoon from the home of his mother Annie Robinson, No. 300 West Twenty-first street.

The services were conducted by the Rev. W. C. Coles, who made a brief address, in which he said the crime was the most horrible he had ever heard of, and declared that no punishment that could be meted out to the guilty person would be too severe.

There were several hundred persons, mostly colored, at the service, and the street in front of the house was filled with curiosity seekers. Interment was made in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Among the throng were noticed Detectives Price, Livingston, Hughes and Butler, who have been at work on the case since the body was found. So far they have been unable to develop anything new.

The three carriages in the funeral procession were occupied by the mother of the boy and her immediate relatives. Ryan, who lived with Mrs. Robinson was not present.

PLENTY OF LOW MONEY.

Betting on the coming Mayoralty contest was fairly brisk in Wall street today, though few yarge wagers were reported. There is plenty of Low money at evens, but so far little Tammany money has appeared.

E. A. Chartrand, a "curb" broker, bet $1,000 even on Low, Kerr & Co., of the Stock Exchange, taking the other end.

M. A. Cornell, another outside broker, bet $400 on Low, the Shepard end being taken by a representative of A. A. Housman & Co.

INDIANS HOLD GIRL CAPTIVE.

They Demand Ransom of Three Hundred Ponies for Her.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 10.—Miss Annie Wilson, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a prosperous farmer living near Gray Horse, Okla., has been kidnapped by a band of half breed Osage Indians.

The Indians were led by the famous outlaw White Horse. At the time of her capture the girl was walking alone on a road leading from Gray Horse to her home. The abductors approached on horses, compelled her to mount one of them, and then made off into the mountains.

A message was sent to-day to Miss Wilson's father demanding 300 ponies as a ransom.

The Indians have become desperate of late because of the failure of the Government to give them their annual supplies. They have bartered their ponies for whiskey smuggled to them.

The young captive is described as pretty and cultured, and is a comparative newcomer in that country, having spent most of her time in an Eastern college, from which she was graduated some months ago.

ODELL MEETS MERCHANTS.

Governor, Guest of Buffalo Men, Speaks and Dines.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—Gov. Odell was tendered a reception at the Merchants' Exchange at noon to-day. The hall was filled when the Governor arrived. He was introduced by President Letchforth of the Exchange, and spoke at length on commercial matters.

Upon the conclusion of his speech the Governor received the business and professional men of the city, hundreds of whom took advantage of the occasion to shake hands with him.

After the reception the Governor lunched with the officials of the Exchange at the Buffalo Club.

VAN WYCK A BUFFOON.

Justice Jerome Applies the Term to the Mayor in a Speech.

In a speech to a big audience at Zeltner's Hall, Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth street, Justice Jerome last night referred to Mayor Van Wyck as a "grotesque buffoon," and said that personal liberty, as defined by Tammany and himself, differed vastly.

"When woman's shame is made a source of revenue for uniformed ruffians, decent men have a right to interfere without being accused of persecuting fallen women. Perhaps in raiding Webster Hall we interfered with the personal liberty of Capt. Gannon.

"What we want is to make this city a decent place where an honest man can do business without paying anybody for the privilege."

TO ECLIPSE VANDERBILT

Philadelphians Sure They Can Lower His Coaching Record Between 2 Cities

(Special to The Evening World.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Several well-known Philadelphians, under the leadership of Edward Browning, are now going to try to break the coaching record made yesterday by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party.

After the Vanderbilt coach left the Bellevue yesterday, Edward Browning, W. E. Carter, R. Penn Smith and Megargee Wright drove out on Mr. Browning's coach. On the road the performance of the Vanderbilt party was talked over and it was decided to make an attempt to break their best time in a run between the two cities.

Mr. Smith contended that Philadelphia horses could do it in better time, and in this claim he was supported by Messrs. Browning and Wright. It was decided to make the attempt to run to New York from Philadelphia and return in less than nineteen hours and twenty minutes. Mr. Smith believes it can be done inside of seventeen hours.

It was decided that Mr. Browning should put the matter before those interested in four-in-hand driving and also to call a meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club.

The attempt will be made within a fortnight, and the run will be from the Hotel Bellevue to the Holland House in New York and return. At least sixteen fours will be used as relays and probably the number may reach twenty fours.

The trip of the New York men has brought Philadelphia coaching men to the front, and there is small doubt that horses in plenty will be offered the party.

ROOSEVELT BUYS HORSES.

Three More Added to Stable and Three New Carriages Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—President Roosevelt has purchased three horses, a landau, a brougham and a victoria. The carriages and horses are expected to arrive here early next week from New York. The President already has in the White House stables a fine thoroughbred saddle horse, which he purchased at Fort Plain, Ky., since he became President, and Mrs. Roosevelt's saddle mare Yaeganka is also here. The President's saddle horse is called Bleibtreu.

All the horses and carriages used by President McKinley have been sent to Canton.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. Friday for New York City and vicinity: Partly cloudy to-night and Friday; light south winds.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MOBBED BY VENEZUELANS

German Sailors, Badly Treated—May Lead to Strained Relations.

PORT OR SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 10.—The British Royal Mail steamer Eden arrived here to-day from Laguayra, Venezuela, and brought the following reliable story: Last Sunday night about fifty sailors from the German cruiser Vineta became engaged in a street row at Porto Cabello, on the gulf of Trieste, with the local populace.

Police in civilian clothes interfered, siding with the inhabitants, and the fight became general, the Germans making their way toward the wharf, where they boarded the German steamer Valesia, moored at that place.

In the mean time two petty officers of the Vineta, who were entirely sober, and who were waiting at the wharf to take the Vineta's boat, were attacked by the police. They resisted and the police wounded them both badly, with their swords. All the Germans ashore were unarmed.

The mob then tried to board the Valesia, but were prevented by the captain who signalled to the Vineta, which was in the harbor, and got help.

The mob, estimated at 1,200 persons, was driven off by a show of arms.

It is said that the Venezuelan Government is putting the blame for the affair upon the Germans, and has requested the German Minister to apologize for the sailors' conduct.

It is believed at Caracas that the German Minister intends to ask Venezuela to apologize.

DIDN'T KNOW WIFE'S UNCLE.

Postmaster McKnight Saw Them Out Walking and Deserted.

John McKnight, superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay Post-Office, was before Magistrate Furlong, in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, to-day charged with deserting his wife Dorothy.

The McKnights have been married eight years and have three children.

McKnight did not deny having left his wife.

"I found her walking with a man I never saw before over in New York one night," he said.

"It was my uncle," said the wife, with a look of reproach.

"Well, he was a new one on me," said the Postmaster.

Magistrate Furlong, who is noted as a matrimonial peacemaker, failed dismally in this instance.

He adjourned the case for a further examination on Oct. 24.

Staten Island Nomination.

The Republican Convention in the Seventy-third Aldermanic District, comprising the old towns of Northfield and Westfield, Staten Island, nominated last night C. August Shea, of Pleasant Plains. This nomination completes the fusion ticket in Richmond County.