A PECULIAR FRAUD.

A CASE OF ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

HOW THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY WAS IMPOSED ON—A GIRL CLAIMING TO BE INJURED BY A COLLISION IS AWARDED $2,500—INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE GIRL AND HER FATHER.

Two of the indictments recently found by the Grand Jury of this county were against Patrick Moriarty and his daughter, Kate Moriarty, for obtaining $2,500 from the New-York Elevated Railroad Company under false pretences. Moriarty is about forty years of age and is a street-car driver. With his wife and five children he lives at No. 201 East Seventy-fourth-st. His daughter Kate is about twenty years of age. The particulars of the case, which is one of unusually bold and successful imposition, were collected yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter from the affidavits of trustworthy witnesses, who will appear for the prosecution, and from other sources.

The claim of Moriarty against the company grew out of the accident which occurred on March 25, 1879, at Forty-second-st. and Third-ave. At 12:20 p. m. on that day a train had just passed the Forty-second-st. switch on its way to the Grand Central Depot. J. J. Davenport, the switchman in charge of the up-track, had neglected to change the switch, and as a consequence the following through train crossed from the up-track just in time to meet a train that was leaving the station on the down-track. The engines came together with such force as to disable them completely. The glass in the car-windows was broken, and several persons were thrown down and sustained injuries. No such name as Moriarty was published or given as among the injured, who numbered, as far as could be ascertained, six persons. Crowds of men, women and children filled the streets beneath the track for some time following the accident. A few days after the collision the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was presented with a claim for $2,500 damages from Patrick Moriarty. Of this sum $2,000 was claimed on account of a broken collar-bone caused to Agnes Moriarty by the accident, and $500 for the loss to Moriarty of his daughter's services. Accompanying the claim were the affidavits of Dr. Francis A. McGuire, as examining physician, and of Agnes Moriarty. The latter set forth that on March 26, 1879, she had taken the elevated train shortly before noon at Fourteenth-st. for the purpose of going to Seventy-sixth-st., and that by the accident she sustained a dislocation of the collar bone. The company's physician, Dr. Freer, examined the girl and pronounced her injuries genuine, and on June 9, 1879, the company paid over to Moriarty his claim. Of the amount, $1,500 was placed in the Central Trust Company, to be held until the injured girl became of age.

Some time afterward suspicion was aroused as to the genuineness of the claim, and steps were taken to ascertain the facts concerning the matter. Soon the fact that the company had been imposed on was clearly proven, and Moriarty and his daughter were indicted and arrested. They now are out on bail awaiting trial. No child of Patrick Moriarty was named Agnes, but the name was substituted for that of Kate for the purpose of making the complaint. An affidavit is made that since December, 1878, and earlier, the daughter, Kate, had had trouble with her collar-bone, frequently complaining that it was out of place. To one of the witnesses the mother of the girl had explained that the dislocation was produced by the use of an instrument employed in the manufacture of artificial flowers, it being necessary to place the instrument against the breast and to use all possible strength in pressing, so as to make a firm imprint upon the material used. Two weeks before the collision on the railroad the girl had shown to a friend the injured part, it being then bound up in plaster of Paris and cotton batting. This was put on by Dr. J. Clark Thomas, of No. 107 West Forty-seventh-st., for the purpose of reducing the dislocation. In the first week of March, 1879, Kate reported that the doctor had told her that it was necessary to take off the bandages and get an apparatus instead of plaster. At that time her father came in and told her that she must get something done to help her trouble, so that she could make a living for herself, adding that she was big enough to earn her own living, and that he could not take care of her. Two or three days later, Kate, having complained that she was unable to get enough money to purchase the apparatus—its price was $4—was advised to go to Dr. Knight, at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, at Forty-second-st. and Lexington-ave. On the morning of the accident, March 25, Kate said that she was going to the hospital and left the house at 10:45 a. m. There is no doubt that she walked to the hospital, for she was heard to say before leaving the house that if she had 10 cents she would ride to see a friend. She returned between 12:30 and 1 p. m. and said that Dr. Knight would have the apparatus for her in a week. When she entered the house she said: "There was a terrible accident on the Elevated Road at Forty-second-st. and Third-ave."

"Was any one killed or did any cars run off the track?" was asked.

"No, there was not, but there was a great crowd there."

"Did you stop to look at it?"

"Yes," was the answer. Affidavits set forth that the next day Mrs. Moriarty, Kate's mother, and Kate were talking about the accident in the presence of others, when Kate took up a newspaper and read the published account. Mrs. Moriarty then said: "There was no fear of your being there and getting something to help you get along. If you only had had the luck to be there so that you might get some money out of the company, if it was only $300."

Kate replied: "I was near enough to it. I was on the corner and I saw it just after it occurred."

On the second day after the accident Mrs. Moriarty was heard to say: "We have made up our minds to see if we can get anything out of the railroad company for Kate on account of the accident, because Katie could show her collar-bone and say to the company that she had got hurt in the collision."

Kate was present and said: "That will be a first-rate excuse."

"I am going to take Katie to a doctor to see what he will say," said the mother.

"Why don't you go to Dr. Thomas?" was asked.

"It will not do, because he has attended her for her collar-bone before the accident," was the reply.

After some discussion it was decided to go to Dr. McGuire. An hour later they returned and Mrs. Moriarty said: "The doctor says that he never saw anything like it before, and that it will prevent Katie from getting a living. He thinks that she is hurt internally. I have given the doctor the name of Agnes instead of Kate, because she won't be as well known by the name of Agnes. Everybody knows her by the name of Kate, and in case the name gets into the papers as having been paid money by the railroad company, no one will know who she is."

On the day of the accident a rag-buyer at Mrs. Moriarty's house said to her: "Wasn't that a dreadful accident?" "What accident?" was asked. The man gave the particulars, and after he went away Mrs. Moriarty said: "This will be a good thing to say—that Katie got hurt at the time of the collision, and see if we can't get some money out of the railroad company. It would be no harm, as Katie got a severe crushing going in the cars at Houston-st. one evening."

A witness, who was at the scene of the accident at 12:30 p. m., states that he knows Kate Moriarty well, and saw her on the sidewalk on the northeast corner of Third-ave. and Forty-second-st., three feet from the curbstone. She was standing and gazing at the results of the collision, as were many others.

Mr. Moriarty and his daughter are out on $500 bail each. When the money was given to them by the railroad company Mrs. Moriarty told a friend that it had been left to Kate by a sister living in Troy.

Dr. F. A. McGuire, of No. 235 East Fifty-third-st. said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "It was a remarkably unique case of fraud and worthy of a sharp brain. The trial will develop some interesting facts that can't be given out now. This Mrs. Moriarty with her daughter came to me in March of last year and told me that her daughter had received injuries at the accident on the Elevated Road a day or two before. I examined the girl and found that there was a complete dislocation of the collar-bone on the right side. This was swollen some, and she also complained of a pain in the spine. Upon lifting up her left arm I discovered that the left end of the collar-bone was dislocated. This made the case most unusual and remarkable, being the first of the kind that was known to have occurred in this country. I called in Dr. J. C. Davis and also Dr. Franklin H. Hamilton. We thought it so remarkable that we took a plaster cast of the formation. I knew nothing of the family, but never for a moment suspected an imposition. The girl said that she had been struck against a part of the car, but was so jarred and confused that she could not tell how. Dr. Freer examined her a few days later and insisted that I should act as arbiter in the case, and I did. Previous to this Moriarty had made affidavit in the company's office, in my presence, that the girl had no such injuries previous to the accident. I was so impressed with the singular character of the case that I had a long article prepared to be read before the Medical Association. I heard nothing more until last fall, when an acquaintance hinted that something was wrong. I could not believe it until I had seen Dr. Knight, of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. This same acquaintance informed the railroad company. The trial will come off early in the fall I suppose."

VEXED QUESTIONS LEFT TO ARBITRATION.

Unable to agree upon a valuation of the Metropolitan and New-York Elevated Railroad stocks, the directors of the Manhattan Company at a meeting yesterday, agreed to submit the matter to arbitration. The presidents of five trust companies—John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company; Henry F. Spaulding, of the Central Trust Company; R. G. Rolston, of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Edward King, of the Union Trust Company, and Henry Parish of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company—were chosen arbitrators. The resolution providing this reference was introduced by Cyrus W. Field and supported by Commodore Garrison, the members of the committee which had been unable to agree upon the value of the stocks. The measure received the unanimous approval of the Manhattan Board present at the meeting. In the original resolution offered by Mr. Field the stock of the Manhattan Company was included with the others, but it was stricken out before the motion was put to vote. Various interpretations were placed upon this action by persons interested in the roads. By some it was concluded that the Manhattan Company was to pass entirely out of existence, while others maintained an entirely opposite opinion. No adequate explanation was given by the officers of the companies. A prominent director of the New-York Company said that the value of Manhattan stock could be fixed easily after that of the Metropolitan and of the New-York stocks had been determined.

The directors of the Manhattan Company pledged themselves to recommend to the separate companies the adoption of the proposed reference, the result of which they promised to abide. A meeting of the New-York directory was held yesterday afternoon, soon after the adjournment of the Manhattan Board, and the action of this body was approved unanimously. The directors of the Metropolitan Company will meet this morning and probably will not withhold their approval. Later in the day a meeting of the Manhattan Board will be held and arrangements for the arbitration will be completed. The two companies are to be represented before the board of reference by counsel, and the value of the respective stocks is to be fixed after hearing evidence and argument. The plan of consolidating the companies is said to hang wholly upon the appraisal of the stocks. It is understood that if the project should be carried to a successful close the experiment of 5 cent fares will be tested at once.

ONLY TEN DAYS MORE TO FAST.

DR. TANNER GROWING WEAKER.

SPECULATION AS TO THE EFFECT OF FOOD AT THE END OF THE FAST—WEARY HOURS BEGUILED BY MUSIC—SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE DOCTOR'S WEIGHT.

"How will Dr. Tanner's stomach act when he begins to eat?" This is one of the many interesting questions afforded by the fast at Clarendon Hall. It is known that the stomach seems to become weakened by prolonged abstinence from nourishment, so as to eject food when taken, but Dr. Tanner said yesterday: "The reports that my stomach rejected food at the end of my former fast are erroneous. When I said formerly that I was unable to retain the milk I drank, I meant that it seemed to be instantly absorbed, for I didn't feel it at all, and I instantly drank a quart more." A physician at the hall expressed the opinion that Dr. Tanner's stomach would probably assimilate milk at the end of the fast. He said: "As there is nothing to stimulate the stomach now, of course the secretion of the gastric juice is not actively going on, and the functions of the stomach are in a state of abeyance. But I think it probable that he will be able to take milk and such easily digested articles of food, though more solid food would overtask the capacity of the stomach. This is on the supposition that the functions of the stomach, although in abeyance, are still preserved. If the functions are paralyzed and lost, then no food can be taken, and death must ensue."

The fact that only ten days more remain has excited this speculation in regard to the probable action of Dr. Tanner's stomach when surprised by food. The doctor, though still growing weaker, seems grimly determined to fight to the death, and he will certainly finish the forty days if will alone can do it. But every day brings some new, though slight, sign of weakness. One day he is sick; another his stomach refuses water; then he becomes irritable and easily exhausted, and shrinks from an ascent of the stairs. No one at the hall ventures any positive predictions any longer, but it is the opinion of those qualified to judge that the doctor is steadily growing weaker.

In the early part of Monday night the doctor tried to drink some water, but before getting it was nauseated and threw up two tablespoonfuls of mucous liquid. Through the night he was somewhat restless, asking several times to have his cot moved. Waking at 5 a. m., yesterday, he seemed somewhat refreshed, and dressing, he went for his usual drive in the Park. Probably fearing disastrous consequences, he omitted his morning drink. At 8:15 a. m., however, he asked for water, and four ounces were given him, of which he only drank half an ounce. He then spoke of feeling remarkably well, and soon fell asleep. The doctor appeared listless during the forenoon and failed to show his usual interest in his mail. Most of the visitors were obliged to be content with a far-off glimpse of the fasting man as he lay asleep, although at one time he held a conversation with some people from Chicago. From 10 o'clock till 2 the doctor spent all the time, with the exception of a quarter of an hour, lying on his cot. Some mineral water had been sent him and the doctor drank a small quantity, but he failed to show much enthusiasm. However, a portly watcher supplied what the doctor lacked. "It is a very fine thing," he said, "and we must have this put in a conspicuous place. Every one that comes must drink some." A murmur ran through the crowd of bystanders on hearing this announcement. It was the first glimpse of a "free lunch" that had appeared at Clarendon Hall, but the prospect was not encouraging. Men began to slide out one by one lest they should be held by force and compelled to drink the compound. With a singular unanimity those who remained declared they were not thirsty and couldn't drink. People came in constantly asking who was in charge of the faster. Dr. Reiley said: "We are bothered every day by these questions. The watch is under the charge of the United States Medical College."

About 2 p. m. Dr. Tanner's pulse was found to be 84, slightly more full and regular; the temperature 98⅘°, and the respiration 14. The dynamometer showed a pressure of 80 kilogrammes with the right hand and 85 with the left. Then the doctor stepped on the scales in the large hall and his weight was declared to be just 130 pounds. This is a gain of one-quarter of a pound since Sunday night, the last time previous that he was weighed. This gain was considered almost unaccountable. One physician suggested that it was due to the increased quantity of water the doctor has been drinking since Sunday. The quantity, however, has been only slightly increased, not sufficiently, it is claimed, to account for the gain. Then it was said that there had been some change in the doctor's clothing, but it is claimed that he has worn the same every time he has been weighed.

The afternoon was largely devoted to music, which was first given by a small boy, and after him some women played and sang. Then some swarthy but not picturesque wanderers, supposed to be "Spanish Students," appeared, and twangled various lively airs, to the doctor's intense delight. He sat up on his cot in the gallery, and regardless of the women who surrounded him, leaned his head on the railing and gazed down fixedly at the performers. The crowd in the hall stared at him, but he was oblivious of everything except the thrumming of the mandolins and guitars. He expressed his gratification most emphatically, and the little incident seemed to enliven him. The rest of the afternoon was spent in an endeavor to escape the visitors, most of whom persistently wished to bore him with questions. Mysterious and awful were the "scientific" theories evolved by the would-be learned men who gazed at and commented on the doctor.

At 6 p. m. the carriage was announced. The doctor rose and walked down stairs, evidently making an effort. Some children blocked the way across the sidewalk. He raised his cane angrily. "What are you looking at? Didn't you ever see a hungry man before?" he said, and casting a disgusted look at the crowd that filled the street, he settled himself in a corner of the carriage. A blanket was wrapped about him, and the party disappeared up the street.

Dr. Tanner returned from his drive at a little past 8. After resting for a short time on the lower floor he walked up to the main hall and sat down in his rocking-chair, facing the usual curious crowd. Here he spent an hour. At 9 o'clock he went up to the gallery. The lights were turned down, and after the visitors had gone the doctor retired for the night. About 10 he was apparently asleep.

Dr. Miller said last night: "In regard to this gain of a quarter of a pound, there is no doubt that Dr. Tanner's skin is in the best possible condition for absorbing moisture. Still, I don't understand how he can have taken in enough water to account for this gain in weight and for his remaining stationary as he did for two days. If we can believe anything of the teachings of physiologists, Tanner ought to be losing rapidly. As to the fluid vomited up last night, the watchers say it didn't amount to anything; still it should have been preserved for examination. Toward night the doctor has seemed better, and he has not been so much worse to-day as we should reasonably expect. Taking all these things together, I frankly admit that I am unable to explain the doctor's condition now, on the thirtieth day, on any other supposition than that he has taken food. And it is necessary to acknowledge that the watch has not been exact."

Another physician said: "If you calculate the amount of force contained in a pound of fat, you will find that Tanner is able to continue his fast. I think he can last it out, and it can be demonstrated that he is able to obtain sufficient force from his own adipose tissue to support him."

A more inane collection of letters than the piles which arrived yesterday at Clarendon Hall it would be hard to imagine. One man furnished some amusement to the watchers by sending a circular and letter about the "Mirror of Light," which he afterward described as a sort of spiritual telephone. A box was received from "two Missouri girls," containing a counterfeit lunch in miniature, Napkin, spoon, sandwiches and claret were all provided, carefully made, with the exception of the napkin, of wood and glass.

The doctor's variations in weight up to the thirtieth day are shown by the following table:

Day.	Pounds.	Day.	Pounds.
1st	157½	20th (4 p. m.)	135½
3d	153	20th (6 a. m.)	135
5th	147½	21st	135
7th	143½	22d	133½
11th	139¾	24th	132½
13th	136¼	25th	131½
14th	133	26th	131½
16th	132	27th	130½
17th (3:30 p. m.)	133½	28th	129¾
17th (11 a. m.)	135½	29th	.....
18th	136½	30th	130
19th	136		

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE OBELISK TO STAND ON A KNOLL.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS—CHOICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Park Commissioners, to which the matter was referred, decided yesterday afternoon that the obelisk should be erected on the site originally chosen—the knoll a little to the southwest of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park. The Board met yesterday morning. Commissioners Wenman, Conover, Lane and Green being present. Ex-Park Commissioner Henry G. Stebbins and William H. Hurlbert were also present. Before any action was taken by the Board, a general discussion of the sites that had been suggested took place. Mr. Hurlbert spoke at some length, and said that all of the persons who had been instrumental in having the obelisk brought to America favored the site that had been designated at the meeting of the Park Commissioners in May last—the site near the Museum of Art.

Mr. Stebbins spoke briefly, concurring in what Mr. Hurlbert had said in regard to the selection of the site. Commissioner Green favored the plaza at Fifth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., and said that this, in his opinion, would be the most fitting place for the obelisk to stand. He cited the Column Vendome in Paris in order to illustrate the excellent effect produced by a shaft erected in an open space and surrounded by buildings. Commissioner Wenman said that he had voted for the site near the Museum in May last, when the subject came before the Board, because those who were most interested in the obelisk had selected that as the most suitable place for the monolith to stand. For the same reason at the last meeting of the Board, when the subject was again before the Commissioners, he had voted against a reconsideration of the question of the site. He had a very high regard, he said, for the opinion of Mr. Church. Secretary Barker read to the Board two communications—one from the West Side Association, suggesting the circle at Eighth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. as an appropriate site for the obelisk, and the other from W. B. Phillips, who thought that the monolith could find a satisfactory resting place in Union-square. Commissioner Wenman then moved that the site near the Museum be approved, and that the further consideration of the subject be referred to the Executive Committee with power.

Commissioner Green next offered as a substitute: That the obelisk be placed on the Plaza, opposite the Scholar's Gate, at Fifth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. This substitute was lost, and the original motion also was voted down. Commissioner Conover then offered a resolution to the effect that the whole subject of the site be referred to the Executive Committee with power. This was carried, Commissioner Green casting the only vote against it.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Commissioners Conover, Lane and Wenman, accompanied by Mr. Hurlbert, then drove to the Park, and made an examination of the plaza at the Fifth-ave. entrance, and of the knoll. The matter was talked over, and it was finally decided to select the site near the Museum. A vote to this effect was cast by the chairman of the Executive Committee, and all three Commissioners voted for it.

As described in the first resolution offered by Commissioner Wenman, the site that has been selected is the knoll lying southwest of the Museum of Art, on the west side of the East Drive, and north of the Greyrock Arch. At this point the ground is about 117 feet above the level of the sea, and the top of the knoll is about thirty feet above the level of the drive. It is the intention of the Park Commissioners to cut away the uneven surface of the rock so that the knoll will be symmetrical. A carriage way and a walk will be laid out around the base of the knoll, and footpaths will lead up to the base of the obelisk. Trees will be cut down in order that a good view of the monolith may be had from all points. It is expected that, now the site having been selected, the work of unloading the huge stone will begin as soon as a suitable dock can be found.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MERCHANT.

Richard M. Lea, a prominent member of the Produce Exchange, was taken suddenly sick in his office at No. 38 Whitehall-st. about 3 p. m. yesterday. He fell into convulsions and exhibited such signs of alarming illness that his friends speedily procured an ambulance and removed him to the Stevens House, in Broadway. Messengers were dispatched to Dr. Shine's house in State-st., and to the Astor House, and two physicians were soon with him. Dr. Smith, of Brooklyn, Mr. Lea's family physician, afterward arrived. For an hour and a half the physicians tried to relieve him, but he died at 4:30 p. m.

Mr. Lea had been suffering from Bright's disease since last December. Dr. Smith had attended him, and lately the patient showed signs of marked improvement. His friends knew that he might die at any time and possibly very suddenly, but his death yesterday was unexpected. The night before he was present at a whist party and seemed to be in good spirits. Yesterday morning he was at his office as usual, and was on 'Change the greater part of the day. He did not complain of feeling ill then. At his office he transacted his customary business until he was taken sick. Many of his business and social friends called at the hotel. They sent a telegram to the members of his family, who are at Budd's Lake, N. J. Late in the afternoon the body was removed to his house, No. 1,193 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Lea was about thirty-nine years old. He was a native of Philadelphia. About sixteen years ago he came to this city and immediately became a member of the Produce Exchange. He was successful in business. He leaves a wife and five children.

AT WORK ON THE COFFER-DAM.

The work on the coffer-dam at the Hudson River Tunnel, in Jersey City, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The workmen number 150, and the timbers are being placed in position and driven down to the pile-drivers as fast as they can be prepared. Patrick Hughes, a workman, fell from one of the pile-drivers late Monday night and was slightly injured. Yesterday he was able to return to work. The crowd of spectators at the tunnel yesterday was smaller than at any time since the accident occurred. No one but persons connected with the tunnel company are allowed within the fence which surrounds the shaft and coffer-dam.

The workmen are divided into two gangs, one under the direction of Engineer Lovejoy and the other of Michael Hurley, the foreman. The coffer-dam will be forty-two feet wide and forty-six feet long. As soon as it is completed the earth will be dug out inside until the mud is reached, fifteen feet below the surface. This mud will then be mixed with water until it becomes so thin that it will pass through the pumps and it will be pumped out. It can be removed much faster in this way than by shovels. It is estimated that there will be no difficulty in tearing open the heavy iron plates which inclose the spot where the bodies of the twenty men lie. The plates are riveted together. The coffer-dam will be finished by Thursday night, and it is expected that the bodies of the dead workmen will be recovered Friday night or Saturday morning.

CHARGING HIS WIFE WITH VAGRANCY.

Mrs. Rosanna McCarthy, of No. 215 Railroad-ave., and Mrs. Delia Decker, were arraigned before Justice Peloubet, in Jersey City yesterday morning on a charge of being disorderly persons. The charge was not proven, and the two women were discharged. As they were leaving the court-room a man pushed his way to the desk of Justice Peloubet. Waving his right arm in a frantic manner, he shouted: "I want to make a charge against that woman," pointing to Mrs. Decker.

"Who are you?" asked the Justice.

"My name is Decker, and I am her husband," was the answer.

"What is the charge?"

"Well, in the first place, she's got no home; she is a vagrant."

"If you are her husband," said the Justice, "I shall have to put you under bonds to provide her with a home."

"She does not conduct herself in a proper manner," answered the husband, backing away from the desk.

"Then get a divorce, but while she is your wife you are bound to keep her. Take her home now."

The couple left the court room together, but in a few minutes the woman returned, crying bitterly, and said that Decker would not allow her to enter his house. The Justice ordered her to go the house, and if her husband put her out to have him arrested.

INJURIOUS TO EMIGRANTS' INTERESTS

At the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday, Commissioner Hauselt presented resolutions, which were referred to the Castle Garden Committee, declaring that it was wrong in principle and injurious to the interests of emigrants for the railroad companies represented at Castle Garden to allow commissions to agents, runners, hotel and boarding-house keepers and other persons for the sale of railroad tickets to emigrant passengers, and requesting the railroad companies to discontinue the payment of such commissions and to abolish outside agencies and so-called booking offices.

E. C. Cooney, chief clerk of Ward's Island, presented his resignation, which was accepted. Jacob Godde was appointed in his place. The office of Surgeon-in-Chief of Ward's Island, now held by Dr. Henry at a salary of $600 a year, will be abolished after September 1. Carl W. Hohn made application to be appointed a missionary for Swedish emigrants, but it was denied.

CHARGED WITH WHAT HE COMPLAINS OF.

The following letter was received yesterday by Captain Williams, of the Bureau of Street Cleaning:

DEAR SIR: I have read with great pleasure in the daily papers your acrimonious replies to Mr. Corbin as regards the dumping of the city refuse. Now, would it not be a good idea if you were to ask Mr. Corbin where the refuse of his two hotels is discharged? I am a constant visitor to Sheepshead Bay, and the refuse in the waters adjacent to that place is something insufferable. They discharge their refuse at all hours, regardless of the appeals of the inhabitants. They have sent to Mr. Corbin petitions signed by the residents, but all the satisfaction they got was that he was sorry; but he was running Manhattan Beach. Yours truly,

A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN.

HORRIBLY CUT WITH A RAZOR.

An assault resulting in the dangerous wounding of two persons occurred Monday evening at No. 41 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. About 11 o'clock Edward Hogan, who lives there, returned home with his wife from New-York. With them boarded Mrs. John Burns, a sister of Mrs. Hogan. Hogan went in the house first, and his wife not immediately following, he ordered her to go up stairs. Hot words ensued, followed by a quarrel, which became fierce, and Hogan drew a razor and attempted to assail his wife. Mrs. Burns, who was in the room, rushed between them and received a terrible cut in the right arm, which nearly severed it, below the elbow. Her screams drew a crowd into the neighborhood immediately. Hogan rushed down stairs. At the doorway he met several young men, and one of them asked if he assailed the woman. In reply he rushed at one of the men, named John Thompson, aged twenty-two, and struck him in the breast with the razor. The blow must have been delivered with terrific force, for it cut from the armpit to the abdomen, severing the cartilages of the ribs and cutting into the left lung and the intestines. The wounded man was helped across the pavement in the effort to reach a barber shop near by; but he could not reach it, and Ambulance-Surgeon Hutchinson found him on the sidewalk with his stomach and intestines protruding. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. The woman was also taken thither, suffering from great loss of blood from the severed artery in her arm. The surgeons at the hospital, at midnight, had no hopes of the recovery of Thompson. Mrs. Burns' condition was considered as critical.

The officers of the Third Precinct quickly made the arrest of Hogan. He was taken to the hospital and identified by Mrs. Burns as her assailant. The two injured persons at the hospital were still in a dangerous condition yesterday. Thompson is a man of strong constitution and is very hopeful. The Coroner, who was summoned, did not take his statement for fear of an injurious effect in his precarious condition. Mrs. Burns stated to the Coroner the particulars of the assault. The police found the razor with which Hogan committed the assault concealed in the oven of the stove in his room. John McCann, of No. 88 Warren-st.; James Casey, of No. 92 Atlantic-ave.; James Beatty, of No. 49 Irving-st.; John and William Dugan, of No. 30 Empire-st., and Matthew Wall, of No. 72 Columbia-st., are held as witnesses.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

The twelfth annual convention of German-American teachers of the United States will begin at Newark to-morrow. The proceedings will occupy about a week. Yesterday between fifty and sixty delegates arrived, and last evening a reception was given to them at Apollo Hall. Professor Von du Heide, of Newark, presided. Mayor Fiedler welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city, speaking both in English and German. Mr. Baringer, superintendent of Public Schools, made the formal address of welcome. He spoke of the work of education that Germany had done in fitting men for the profession of teaching, and said that the world had begun to realize that teaching was indeed a profession. There was an increasing interest in the subject of education. A great political party had recently placed a teacher in nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Baringer's address was responded to by one of the delegates, H. H. Frick, of Cincinnati, who was followed by Professor Von dar Heide. A number of applicants for admission to the Teachers' Union was received previous to adjournment. The convention to-day will be held in the High School hall

COLLISION WITH A FIRE ENGINE.

Fire engine No. 20, answering an alarm in Broadway, was proceeding along Spring-st. yesterday, from its station in Marion-st., at a high rate of speed. A Crosby-st. car was approaching Spring-st., and the driver was urging on his horse unmindful of the approach of the engine. The shouts of the frightened passengers and the spectators made him realize his danger at last, and he put on the brake, but it was too late. The car struck the engine between the wheels as it was crossing the track. The shock threw the passengers off their feet, and nearly upset both car and engine. Little damage was done, though for a time the car and the engine were thought to have been wrecked. One brake of the engine was twisted out of shape, and the spokes in the wheels were deeply indented. The woodwork of the car was damaged. One of the passengers, a woman, fainted and was carried out; a man limped away with his hand to his side, as if suffering pain. Ex-Police Justice James E. Coulter, who was in the car, was badly shaken, as were the other passengers.

A BOTANICAL DRUGGIST IN TROUBLE.

Joseph Waage, a botanical druggist at No. 82 East Broadway, was arrested on Monday on a charge of malpractice. His victim is a Mrs. Lober, of New-Haven, Conn., who was induced to seek his advice by reading a circular issued by him. He found her board at No. 165 Henry-st., and prescribed medicines for her. The woman became very ill, and her attendant informed the Board of Health, placing in the hands of Dr. Nagle a bottle of the medicine that had been used, and one of the circulars issued by "Dr." Waage. The case was placed in the hands of Inspector Barnes, and Waage was arrested. Yesterday he was remanded in the Tombs Police Court until this morning. The woman is said to be in a critical condition.

MR. DUDLEY SURRENDERS.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS SENT FOR.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS GIVEN UP BY ITS SUPERINTENDENT—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

After the other Commissioners had gone home on Monday, Fire Commissioner John J. Gorman sat in his comfortable private office in the Fire Department Building in a large leather-covered easy chair, with his coat off and his shirt sleeves pulled up. He was fanning himself with a palm-leaf fan, and vigorously striking at flies which alighted on his highly-polished pate. He looked like a man who would as willingly rest and keep cool as do a hard day's work. While he was thus occupied, Roswell D. Hatch, counsel for ex-Superintendent Dudley, of the Department of Buildings, entered and handed him an envelope. The Commissioner glanced at it and said, "Can't this wait for a day or two, until the weather lets up a little?" "No," replied the lawyer, "it must be attended to at once." The Commissioner groaned, and said "All right." The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
No. 2 FOURTH-AVE., NEW-YORK, July 26, '80.

VINCENT C. KING, *President*, JOHN J. GORMAN, CORNELIUS VAN COTT, *Commissioners*.

GENTLEMEN: I shall be pleased to meet you at this office to-morrow, Tuesday, July 27, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., if convenient, for the purpose of transferring to your Board the books, papers and documents connected with the Building Department, under the decision of the Hon. Joseph Potter, Justice of the Supreme Court. Respectfully yours, HENRY J. DUDLEY.

Commissioner Gorman immediately directed the secretary to inform the other Commissioners, and they met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at their rooms in Firemen's Hall. The weather being still hot and oppressive a carriage was called, and accompanied by ex-Judge, and now Assistant Fire Marshal, Dodge, they were driven over to the office of the Department of Buildings. They were ushered at once into the private office of the Superintendent, who had been waiting for them. He received them pleasantly, quickly turned over to them all the official property in his possession, and immediately afterward left the building. The Fire Commissioners placed Assistant Fire Marshal Dodge in possession of the offices, with instructions to have an inventory made at once of all the books, documents and other property. This will take several days to accomplish, and until it is finished no further action will be taken by the Commissioners. After it is completed they will appoint inspectors, clerks and such other assistants as are needed. The clerks now attached to the department have received no salaries for two months. They were told to continue at their duties until the end of the present month.

Commissioner Gorman, after he had safely reached his private office, removed his coat, wiped the perspiration from his brow and resumed his fanning, said to a TRIBUNE reporter, "We did not seek for this new care, and we are not anxious to assume it. It is something entirely different from the duties we were appointed to perform. It seems a little odd, though, that just as we are ordered to cut down all clerks' salaries 10 per cent, and the president's salary from $7,500 to $5,000, all this additional work should be put upon us."

Mr. Hatch, counsel for the ex-Superintendent, says Mr. Dudley will take no further legal steps in this matter. He regards the decision of Justice Potter as final, and quietly obeys it.

Under the decision of Justice Potter that the Public Burdens bill is constitutional, no obstacle remained yesterday in the way of the passage by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the resolution transferring the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the Building Department for 1880 to the Fire Department. The resolution to this effect was offered by Controller Kelly. It included the amendment proposed by President Morris to the resolution as originally introduced by Mayor Cooper to the effect that the salaries of the employés of the Building Department who served until yesterday should be paid up to that date. Mayor Cooper proposed amendments for the purpose of changing the resolution so that it should allow for the payment of salaries only up to June 10, 1880—the day when the Public Burdens bill went into effect—but he was voted down upon each of them.

President Morris said afterward that he found additional justification for his position, when the papers in eighty-five of the suits brought by those employés to recover their salaries for the month of July were served upon the Controller yesterday.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Clarendon Hotel—Felipe Mendez de Vigo, Spanish Minister at Washington, and John Newell, of Chicago.....
Fifth-Avenue Hotel—P. de Pressensé, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington; William L. Scott and Andrew McClintock, of Pennsylvania; F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, and Judge Belanger, of Quebec.....*New-York Hotel*—Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia.....*St. James Hotel*—Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia.....*Brevoort House*—Captain Cook, of the steamship Gallia.....*Albemarle Hotel*—General A. McClurg, of Chicago.....*Everett House*—Commodore Temple, U. S. N.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The building at No. 206 Front-st., the scene of the fire-works conflagration recently, is being torn down.

P. M. H. has sent $5 to THE TRIBUNE to be given to Charles L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, in order that some sick children may have an outing.

William Cooke has sent to THE TRIBUNE $10 for the fund for the children's excursions. It will be given to William H. Guion, treasurer of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

MRS. J. F. N., of Water Mills, L. I., sends $5 for the Seaside Sanitarium; Mrs. A. James Chipman, of Washington, sends $3, and E. A. K. sends $1 "for some poor sick child." This last gift will also go to the Sanitarium.

TOWING A DISABLED STEAMER INTO PORT.

The steamer Colon, which broke the crank pin of her lower pressure engine at 2 a. m. on July 14, was towed into port yesterday by the steamer Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Line.

CARELESSLY LEFT WHERE HE COULD GET IT.

William Robert Senter, a child of two years, whose parents live at No. 437 West Fifty-third-st., found a bottle of laudanum on the mantel on Monday, drank its contents, and died from the effects of the poison.

A FREE DRAWING-ROOM CAR.

The Fall River Line is now running a free drawing-room car between Fall River and Lowell by way of the Northern Division of the Old Colony Railroad in connection with the steamers Bristol and Providence.

INVITING THE SALE OF BONDS.

The Sub-Treasurer was instructed yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury to invite proposals to-day for the sale to the department of bonds for the sinking fund. The last purchase of bonds was made on June 30.

POISONED BY BAD AIR.

Dr. Strickland, of East Broadway, reported yesterday to the Board of Health that Bridget Swett, age sixty-six, had died at No. 89 James-st. from blood poisoning, caused by the poisoned air of her dwelling. The matter will receive investigation.

SCHOONERS IN COLLISION.

The schooners Lydia Middleton, bound for Virginia, and E. H. Williams, for Alexandria, which came into collision on Sunday off Long Branch, returned Monday for repairs. The first lost her jibboom, and the second had her main gaff carried away.

A HORSE TAKES A SWIM.

A horse driven by James Jurgens, of No. 316 Greenwich-st., became unmanageable yesterday on pier No. 35 North River. It plunged into the river and swam to another pier, where it was rescued with difficulty. Jurgens was thrown out of the wagon and was severely injured.

ALARMING DEATH RATE IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported to the Board of Health yesterday that in six months four persons had died at No. 28 Cornelia-st., which was represented to be a private house. An investigation to ascertain the character of the house and the causes of this mortality was ordered.

TWO IMMIGRANTS ENCOUNTER A SWINDLER.

Thomas Fahn, a Dane, and F. Alberiz, a German, have made an affidavit, which was presented to the Emigration Commissioners yesterday, stating that they had been swindled by a man named Larson, of No. 14 Greenwich-st. They applied to him for work, which he said he would secure for them on payment of $20 each. He was given $3 and obtained work for them at Coney Island, where they received 40 cents a day. After the affidavit had been made Larson paid the money back.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a female child, a few hours old, was found yesterday morning in a vacant lot at Lee-ave. and Lynch-st. It was removed to the Morgue.

The Commissioners of Charities met at the Almshouse