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CLUBS DEFER TO THE LAW.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR ENTIRELY PROHIBITED IN SOME OF THEM.

OTHERS OBSERVE THE HOTEL RESTRICTIONS AND SERVE DRINKS ONLY WITH MEALS, WHILE VISITING LISTS ARE ENTIRELY SUSPENDED IN OTHERS—MAGISTRATE CORNELL'S ACTION—MR. TEALL ANXIOUS TO TEST HIS GIRDER CLUB SCHEME, BUT DOES NOT PINE TO BECOME A MARTYR.

The long-expected restriction on the sale of liquor in clubs on Sunday has come, and yesterday saw the first day under this system. This phase of the Sunday excise law varied the monotony of a dry Sunday yesterday, and made it interesting for a time. There was general deference to the views of the Police Board among the real social clubs. There was some talk to the effect that the City Club would make an issue of the matter and secure the arrest of the bartender and perhaps a member of the Board of Governors in order to give the question a thorough test in the courts. At the clubhouse last night it was said that this idea had been abandoned, and that the club had accepted the law as they found it and made no protest.

The attitude of the Police Commissioners was not entirely unexpected. The question has been agitated for some time. No one, however, seemed to think that the matter would really be carried into the realm of clubdom. When there was talk at first about prohibiting the sale of liquors in clubs on Sunday the better grade of clubs at once took precautions looking to the prevention of any abuse of the club privileges. Some went so far as to refuse admission to the club on Sunday to persons holding cards entitling them to the privileges of the club and refusing to serve any stranger with a member. The idea of the Commissioners is to place the clubs on an equal footing with the hotels. For this reason the sale of drinks with a meal was not forbidden, and the rules concerning hotels applied.

VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS.

The manner in which the Commissioners' attitude was interpreted by the different clubs yesterday was varied. Some clubs went so far as to order their bars closed all day and prohibit the sale of drinks even with meals. Others suspended the rules under which visitors were admitted, and none but members in good standing were admitted to the club during the day. The idea in excluding all visitors is looked upon by some as a plan to prevent the collection of evidence by the police, who, under these conditions, cannot possibly get into the clubhouses. Other clubs deferred to hotel laws, and no drinks were served except with meals.

The University Athletic Club, at Sixth-ave. and Twenty-sixth-st., consulted Magistrate Cornell as to what they should do. Magistrate Cornell is vice-president of the club, and on Friday the members of the House Committee sent a messenger to him at Jefferson Market Police Court, where he is sitting, asking him for advice concerning the sale of liquors on Sunday. "I told them," said the Magistrate, "to keep the bar closed, as I would hold them the same as a saloonkeeper if any liquor was sold. They have followed my advice, and I feel quite grateful to the club for the delicacy of their action. It would have reflected upon me as a City Magistrate had the club of which I am vice-president violated the law."

SUSPENDED ENTIRELY.

The New Manhattan Athletic Club, which has been recently reorganized and is just getting on its feet, went a step further than the law exacted. The officials decided that the bar should be tightly closed on Sunday, and no liquor whatever would be sold. Accordingly, a notice to that effect was posted, and all the bartenders there had a day off yesterday. Among the clubs that suspended their visitors' lists and served drinks only with meals were the Racquet, the Knickerbocker, the Calumet, the New-York Athletic, the Players' and the Progress. The doors of the Union Club, No. 1 West Twenty-first-st., were kept tightly closed to visitors yesterday, and none of the members could be induced to say what action had been taken by the Board of Governors as to the sale of liquors on Sunday.

At the Reform Club a bulletin told the whole story. It read: "The club bar will be closed on Sunday hereafter." At the Lotos Club the visitors' list was entirely suspended, and drinks were not sold except with meals. At the Catholic Club no drinks are ever served on Sunday, so nothing was going on there. The Liederkranz and Arion clubs shut up their bars as far as the general sale of liquor was concerned. Drinks were served with meals.

THE SITUATION IN MR. TEALL'S CLUB.

The Girder Club, No. 48 West Twenty-eighth-st., of which Oliver Sumner Teall is president, was threatened during the day with an arrest and test trial, but nothing came of it. Captain Pickett, in whose precinct the club is situated, had his attention called to the club, and he gave it particular attention. Mr. Teall was personally rather anxious for a test case. The idea of the Girder Club is that the clubhouse is only a storehouse of goods belonging to a member, and that he can call any time and draw from his stock. For this purpose, accordingly, tickets are given to members calling for amounts of goods, principally liquids, up to $1 in value. As the goods are delivered the amount is punched out. Two detectives, acting under orders from Captain Pickett, joined the club two weeks ago in order to get evidence against it. The detectives were Michael J. Renn and James McVea. They were in the club yesterday, with tickets. The detectives talked freely to Mr. Teall. They said that they came to see if liquor was sold on Sunday, and they found that it was. They said that they had no orders to arrest anybody, and so they went away. They suggested before going that Mr. Teall treat some one and they would arrest him. He said that he wanted to see a test case made, but he had no desire to get arrested and again that treating was against the rules of the club.

The excise arrests for yesterday numbered twenty-seven. This is a few more than last week, when there were only eighteen, the lowest number on record during the police campaign.

FOUR HUNGARIANS ATTACK A SALOON.

DRIVEN AWAY BY THE PROPRIETOR'S SON AND HIS BARTENDER WITH A PITCHFORK AND STONES.

Four thirsty Hungarians of Spuyten Duyvil made an attack on Jacob Wiegel's saloon in that village yesterday afternoon, and were only driven off when the saloonkeeper's son, Frederick Wiegel, with "Tom" Port, the bartender, and "Dick" Stafford, a hanger-on about the place, made a vigorous sally with a pitchfork and a fusillade of stones. As nearly as John Supa and "Andy" Navatung, two of the four, can make the police understand, they had been at Wiegel's saloon in the morning and had had drinks as often as they pleased. When they returned for more in the afternoon the Wiegels would not let them into the saloon. This may have been because a number of Captain Ryan's men in citizen's clothes were about Spuyten Duyvil. But the thirsty Hungarians could not understand why they were treated as they were. They demanded to be let in, but Wiegel's son Frederick put the chain on the door and retired.

Then the outsiders became really angry. They made a rush at the door all together and carried it with them. Then they stood in the door and peered in to see how Wiegel would take it.

They soon learned. Young Wiegel, after bolting the door, had surmised the move that Supae and his friends would make. So he reached into the barroom and got a pitchfork that was standing in a corner by the door. The bartender and "Dick" Stafford armed themselves with stones.

When the hinges and chain of the door gave way they got ready, and the moment they saw the Hungarians they made a sally. Supae was in the forefront of the battle and got the worst of it. He says that Wiegel stabbed him with the pitchfork and that Port struck him with a stone. He has two long scalp wounds to substantiate his statement. "Andy" Navatung says that Stafford struck Supae in the head with a rock and gave him a bump on his forehead.

Supae complained to the police of the Kingsbridge station, and Policeman Heyer arrested Wiegel and Port. Supae did not accuse Stafford. The two prisoners were locked up in the station-house. Supae was taken to Fordham Hospital in the patrol wagon.

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DID "HER FRIEND" KILL HER?

BESSIE MARCOW'S DEATH IN THE TENDERLOIN.

PERSECUTED AND ANNOYED BY A MAN NAMED M'GILIGAH, AND IT IS THOUGHT A BEATING BY HIM CAUSED HER DEATH.

Bessie Marcow, alias Bessie Franco, and Bessie Maynard, died in her room, No. 162 West Thirty-fifth-st., about noon yesterday under circumstances that warranted Coroner Hoeber in ordering an immediate investigation and issuing a warrant for the arrest of a man whose name he refused to divulge until the arrest was made. The Marcow woman told the landlady of the house early Saturday morning that this man had brutally assaulted her the night before, although at the time she did not appear to be suffering much from her injuries. An examination of her body yesterday showed several severe bruises, notably one under her heart, which Coroner Hoeber says may have caused her death. The man suspected is well known to the police of the Tenderloin precinct, and also to the occupants of the house where the woman died. It was mainly on account of the stories told by them to Coroner Hoeber that the latter ordered the arrest. When the Coroner was informed of the death yesterday afternoon, he went to the house and viewed the body, and, after finding the suspicious bruises, questioned the inmates. According to the landlady, the man for whom the police are looking has been persecuting the Marcow woman for some months. On two occasions he was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace, and is also said to have assaulted her frequently. In explanation of his various visits to her he alleged that she owed him money, and this excuse was always given when screams issued from the woman's room, or when she poured fourth her tale of woe to sympathizing neighbors.

Notwithstanding his alleged cruelty, she seemed to be under his influence, and, according to the landlady, went to the theatre with him Friday night.

The next morning she repeated the oft-told story of her "friend's" abusive treatment, and said he had kicked her in the side, and hit her with his fists. She appeared to be in the best of spirits during the day, and talked to a policeman at about 10 o'clock Saturday night, while sitting on the front stoop. She was well known in the neighborhood.

About 5 o'clock Sunday morning groans were heard in her room, and the landlady, rushing in, found her lying on the floor and suffering intense agony. She was conscious, and asked for a glass of water. She was assisted to the bed, and the landlady left her apparently somewhat relieved. The landlady entered the room again about 9 o'clock, and found the woman unconscious. She died about noon.

The police of the "Tenderloin" Precinct assert that the dead woman is believed to have a husband in Washington, employed in the Geological Department, and from correspondence found it is thought that she had been employed in one of the departments in that city herself at one time. She kept a manicure parlor at No. 491 Sixth-ave. and the police say that she is known to them only through the persistent persecutions of the mysterious man whose name was announced late last night as Daniel McGilagah.

The Marcow woman frequently complained to the police about McGilagah's actions, but they never could get any satisfactory explanation from him, although placing him under arrest three times. The first time he was charged with assaulting her, but was discharged in Jefferson Market Court. He said he was a lumber salesman. Soon after his first arrest he was caught ringing her doorbell and was again arraigned in court and fined $10. He was again arrested early in September and placed under $300 bonds for his good behavior.

Then he made a practice of climbing in the windows. Last Monday she opened the manicure parlor in Sixth-ave., but during the week complained that McGilagah was ruining her business by a repetition of his annoyances. The police say that she did not go to the theatre with him Friday night, but about 5 o'clock that afternoon he met her as she was going to dinner, and knocked her down and kicked her.

About midnight Saturday she met Patrolmen Huke and Rohrs at Broadway and Thirty-fifth-st. and told them that McGilagah was annoying her again, and asked them to protect her. The officers went back to the house with her, but her tormentor had gone away.

The woman is said to have come here from New-Orleans, and to have had plenty of money when she arrived.

SHE JUMPED THE WRONG WAY.

A WOMAN FRACTURED HER SKULL IN JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, IN ALIGHTING FROM A TROLLEY-CAR.

While a trolley-car running at a high rate of speed was passing through Jamaica last evening, a woman on the car dropped a small satchel which she had on her lap. It rolled from the open car to the street, and without waiting to signal the conductor to stop, she jumped after the satchel. She tried to alight backward, and was thrown heavily. Her head struck the macadam roadway, and she almost turned a somersault. When picked up her skull was fractured and her scalp injured, and she was unconscious. It is not thought she will recover. She was taken to the Emergency Hospital. She is about thirty years old, and evidently a German.

A NEW-JERSEY MURDER MYSTERY.

THE BODY OF A COLORED WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN CHOKED TO DEATH FOUND NEAR SOMERVILLE.

Somerville, N. J., Sept. 15.—About 8 o'clock this morning Peter N. Dow found the body of a young mulatto woman lying in a clump of bushes twenty feet from the river road. Dow at once informed County Physician Wagoner and a large crowd went to the scene of the tragedy. An examination showed that the woman was about twenty-two years of age. She was well dressed and wore earrings and a gold wedding ring. She had been choked to death, marks of fingers being plainly discernible on her throat. Her clothing was torn and soiled, and she had been assaulted. Mrs. Catherine Johnson, a colored woman, who lives with her husband on the Elmendorf farm, identified the murdered woman as Annie Beekman, of Newark, who this week had visited her. The girl was a servant at the farm of W. W. Horner, of Neshanic, until two years ago, when she went to Newark. Early this week Annie came back to Somerville to visit the fair. On Thursday night she went to the home of Mrs. Johnson and remained there until yesterday morning, when she said she was going to Neshanic to see Calvit Corte, to collect $48, which, she said, he had held in trust for her. She did so, and A. Jacob Johnson, the husband of Catherine, went with her.

Johnson and the woman arrived at the Somerville depot at 8 o'clock last night. From there they went to several beer saloons, where, it is alleged, they imbibed freely. About 9 o'clock they came back to the depot, and when Johnson saw the woman engage in conversation with two "fakirs" from the fair grounds he became disgusted and left her. He says the two men were smooth-shaven and one was short in stature and wore black clothes. Johnson says he did not see the woman again until he saw her dead this morning. An examination of the road near where the body was found shows that a terrible struggle took place, after the woman had been pursued for some distance by one or two men.

HIGHWAYMEN NEAR NEWARK.

FOUR MEN USE REVOLVERS TO KEEP A MAN AND WOMAN QUIET, AND GET AWAY WITH A WATCH AND CHAIN AND SOME MONEY.

Frank Loyding, of No. 186 Mulberry-st., Newark, was walking in Elizabeth-ave., near the city limits shortly after 9 o'clock last night, with a young woman, when they were "held up" by four tramps, three of whom had revolvers. Two of them prevented Loyding from making any outcry while they took his gold watch and chain and $7 from his pockets. They also tried to tear a diamond stud from his shirt, but failed. While two of the footpads were robbing Loyding the other two were holding up the woman, whose brains they threatened to blow out if she made any outcry. The woman did scream, however, and broke away from her captors, but they soon caught her again and, placing the revolver against her face, frightened her so that she made no further outcry.

When the highwaymen went away, Loyding and the woman went to Police Headquarters and told their story. Several officers were sent to the neighborhood to try and round up the thieves, and Loyding accompanied them. The woman, who was Miss Bessie Lachman, of No. 74 Richmond-st., was sent to her home. She was suffering from nervous excitement. The police traced the highwaymen as far as Brennan's Hotel, in Waverly, where they bought a cigar and a drink and then started in the direction of Elizabeth.

HURT BY A BICYCLE IN KINGSBRIDGE.

Richard Irwin, sixty years old, janitor of School No. 66 in Kingsbridge, at Bailey and Boston aves., was seriously hurt yesterday afternoon by being knocked down by a bicycle. He was walking down the steep hill on Riverdale-ave. in the road. The wheelman, William H. Roberts, of No. 68 Park Place, Newark, N. J., came suddenly upon him around a sharp bend in the road and struck him in the back. Irwin was thrown on his face. His nose was broken and his head otherwise bruised. His leg was also broken, and he is thought to have suffered internal injuries. Roberts hurried away on his wheel and got Dr. Darling, of Kingsbridge, with whom he returned to the place of the accident in a few minutes. The injured man was taken home in the doctor's wagon. Owing to the steepness of the hill and the sudden turn in the road the accident cannot be blamed upon Roberts, and Irwin would not allow him to be arrested.

THEY ROBBED MAIL BOXES.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF A GANG OF THIEVES.

WHEELER AND HIS FOUR "PALS" HAD WORKED THEIR SCHEME IN THIS AND OTHER AMERICAN CITIES, OBTAINING NEARLY $30,000 IN TWO YEARS—THREE UNDER ARREST.

The full story of how a gang of six professional thieves have robbed this city of upward of $5,000, and throughout the Union have secured nearly $25,000 within two years by pillaging mailboxes, became known to Acting Captain O'Brien, of the Detective Bureau, yesterday, by the confession of one of the members of the gang who had been arrested the day before after a long and anxious search. The penitent criminal, whose tongue has done the police this important service, is William G. Wheeler, an old-time crook. He has lately been living in South Second-st., Williamsburg, but is now in safe-keeping at Police Headquarters. Of the remaining members of the gang, two are already in jail in Baltimore, two are in the custody of United States marshals, and one is at large. He was released by Magistrate Crane several weeks ago, after being arrested with the other men, because the detective who had arraigned him in court and wanted the man remanded, would not tell at the preliminary hearing what evidence he had against him.

The tale told by Wheeler to Acting Captain O'Brien begins in the early part of 1893, when Charles Fisher, Robert Wallace, Barney Kelly, William Morgan and Frank Griffin, all daring and experienced thieves, were serving terms in Sing Sing for various offences, and were all employed in the moulding shop in the prison.

It happened that the terms of imprisonment to which all the five men had been sentenced terminated about the same time, and the five managed to get together in prison on several occasions and to form a plan of co-operation in preying upon the public when the time of their release came.

In November, 1893, all the thieves were free and all the letter-boxes in the streets being found to open with a common key, a box in an obscure district was broken open and the lock stolen. A key was made to fit this and the gang was then able to open any letter-box in New-York. It being discovered, however, that the same system existed in almost every other large city in the United States, New-York was allowed to rest awhile and a number of other cities was worked. According to the confession in the possession of Acting Captain O'Brien, between November, 1893, and June, 1894, St. Louis was plundered by the gang of $10,000, and New-Orleans afterward yielded them $2,000, Milwaukee, $400; Cincinnati, $1,200; Pittsburg, $2,500; Philadelphia, $400, and Brooklyn, $500, before operations were begun at all in New-York. When the frequency of the thefts became so noticeable in a town that the authorities suspected the method by which the robberies were committed, the thieves jumped to another, always, however, avoiding New-York, as the city where, above all others, they were known. But, in spite of the precautions they took, two of the gang, Fisher and Wallace, were caught at the game in Baltimore and received long sentences of imprisonment.

After this check the three surviving members of the gang at liberty crossed the ocean to England and started in to work again. Their career there was of short duration. The gang had only been operating for two weeks when Morgan, who was also known by the alias of "Billy Hamilton," and "Eugene Talcott" was trapped in the Bank of Scotland while he was presenting a stolen order for a check-book signed by Adams, Gilfillan & Co. He was sentenced to three years penal servitude. His two companions returned to this country, but Morgan soon followed them. After serving nine months of his term, the authorities, believing him to be dying of consumption, released him on a free pardon on condition of his leaving the country. Within a month after his liberation he had rejoined his old companions in New-York and begun the swindle again.

In July last the attention of the police here was called to the operations of the gang, and Kelly, Morgan and Griffin were arrested on September 5. Griffin was discharged a few days later, as Magistrate Crane would not remand him because the police would not tell what evidence they had against him. Wheeler was arrested on Saturday in Williamsburg.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S LOSS.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE DESTROYS HIS WESTCHESTER BARN, HENNERIES AND GREENHOUSES—DAMAGE BETWEEN $20,000 AND $40,000.

Fire late on Saturday night destroyed the fine barn and outbuildings of John D. Rockefeller on the Bedford road, near Pocantico Hills. F. A. Bolze, foreman of the place, discovered smoke issuing from the hay loft over the carriage house and called the employes of the place together and also sent an alarm to North Tarrytown. Three hose companies responded, although it was out of their jurisdiction, but they could do nothing to save any of the buildings as there was no hydrant on the grounds. The flames spread rapidly and in two hours the barn and outbuildings were destroyed.

The fire also spread to the henneries and greenhouses in the rear of the barn. In the hen houses were a large number of fine fowls which were burned, together with the building. In the hothouses were many fine specimens of rare plants, which were badly damaged. The barn contained three of Mr. Rockefeller's finest carriage horses, which were saved with great difficulty, while the remaining contents, including a new steam-heating apparatus for the house, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $20,000 and $40,000, which is said to be covered by insurance.

Mr. Rockefeller and his family are now in Cleveland, Ohio.

There is no doubt that the place was set on fire. The buildings burned like tinder, and an oily smell pervaded the air. In the woods surrounding the place kerosene oil cans, some full and some empty, were found, and also packages of powder. Great excitement prevailed around the big house when the report went out that dynamite had been found under parts of the house. Mr. Bolze, the foreman, however, said that he had taken powder and dynamite from the house, which was to be used in excavating for Mr. Rockefeller's new house, and no one had been near or touched it except himself. Mr. Bolze said that the fire was the work of incendiaries who are acquainted with the place. He had dismissed fifteen laborers on Saturday temporarily, but they seemed to be satisfied, and he did not think they would have fired the place.

A large crowd of people watched the fire, which until last evening was still burning.

When the fire was at its height the electric-light wires running from the house to the barn dropped to the ground, and a number of lookers-on received shocks. Otherwise, no one was injured.

A PRIEST'S CLEVER DETECTIVE WORK

HOW HE CAUGHT A THIEVING GIRL WHO HAD STOLEN FROM HIS PARISHIONERS.

The Rev. John A. Gleason, of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Thirty-first-st. and Ninth-ave., appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday against Mary Gorman, of No. 525 Ninth-ave., whom he charged with larceny. The woman had been arrested through a clever bit of detective work on the part of the priest. For more than two weeks complaints came to Father Gleason every day from some of his parishioners that they had been robbed of money while in the church. After a close watch, Father Gleason suspected the Gorman woman, as she was seen in church every day and was a stranger to all who attended the church regularly. Before taking any steps for the woman's arrest Father Gleason determined to make sure of her guilt. In order that there might be no doubt, Father Gleason did not use as a decoy a bill of United States money, but took, instead, a keepsake which he valued highly, and of which he was certain there could be no duplicate. It was a $5 bill on the Irish Republic and read as follows: "It is hereby certified that the Irish Republic is indebted to the bearer for five dollars, redeemable six months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish Nation. March 17, 1866." The bill was one issued by the Irish Nationalist party at a time when money was being raised for the furtherance of Irish freedom. It was handsomely engraved and printed by the Continental Bank Note Company, and had a close resemblance to United States money.

Acting under Father Gleason's instructions, one of the parishioners on Saturday afternoon took a seat in the pew in which Mary Gorman was sitting. After ostentatiously displaying the bill, the parishioner placed it in a pocketbook, which was left in the pew while the parishioner went to the confessional. In a few moments Father Gleason examined the pocketbook and found the bill was missing. The woman was taken to Father Gleason's study and the bill was found in her pocket. Policeman McGinley, of the West Thirtieth-st. police station, was called in and the woman was arrested.

Father Gleason told Magistrate Cornell that he did not want to punish the woman provided she would confess her guilt and promise to reform. "Most of the parishioners who have been robbed," said he, "are poor servant girls, who could ill afford the loss."

The woman refused to plead guilty and said she had been in the city for three weeks. She refused to tell where she came from, and said she did not know how the bill had got into her pocket.

Magistrate Cornell held her in $500 for Special Sessions.

AGAIN A BOND ISSUE.

ONE EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

THE GOLD RESERVE LIKELY TO BE BELOW $90,000,000 THIS WEEK—SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER THE BONDS WILL BE TAKEN BY A SYNDICATE OR OFFERED IN OPEN MARKET.

When William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was recently in New-York, it was not announced that he, as the representative of Secretary Carlisle, discussed with New-York bankers the necessity for another issue of Government bonds. In fact, it was said by those who are generally supposed to know what Mr. Curtis talks about in his frequent visits to this city that he did not come to discuss bonds; but it is known, however, upon the most trustworthy and indisputable authority—the authority of a bank president who saw Mr. Curtis—that the question of another issue of bonds was discussed, and that Mr. Curtis stopped in New-York mainly for the purpose of finding out how the banking community in this city felt about a call for subscriptions to more Government bonds.

When Mr. Curtis was here last week he talked with J. Pierpont Morgan, with Conrad N. Jordan, the head of the Sub-Treasury in this city, and with other influential men, and then he departed for Maine. Mr. Curtis, however, according to an idea advanced yesterday by a Wall Street banker, did not go directly to Maine, but shaped his course toward Buzzard's Bay, where the result of his visit to New-York was poured into the ear of President Cleveland. Mr. Curtis has been used on former occasions by the Secretary of the Treasury to "feel" the New-York bankers, and two of his visits to this city have been followed by an issue of Government bonds, and the general opinion among the majority of New-York bankers is that his recent visit was for no other purpose than that previously set forth.

The condition of the National Treasury, it is contended, warrants another issue of bonds, and the movement of gold abroad this week will be large enough to bring the reserve under $90,000,000, unless the New-York banks or the syndicate turn over more gold to the Treasury. Despite the loyalty and patriotism of the New-York banks, it seems extremely improbable that they will make any large contributions to the Treasury's gold fund; and the condition of the foreign exchange market and the unfavorable prospects for a speedy change in foreign trade conditions are discouraging factors for those who hope to see an improvement in the Treasury's cash and gold balance. Even if the banks come to the assistance of the Treasury now there is no promise for them that their action will have any lasting effect upon the Treasury's financial condition.

NEGOTIATIONS NOW UNDER WAY.

A banker who has unusually good sources of information said Saturday that he thought negotiations were now being made between the Belmont-Morgan bond syndicate and the Administration for an issue of $50,000,000 bonds on the same conditions as the last issue, and that the syndicate had not yet made up its mind whether or not to take it. The syndicate has an option, under its contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, for any issue of bonds which may be made before October 1, and it would seem that an issue of 4 per cent bonds at 104.496, which can be sold to the public anywhere from 112 to 120, would be attractive enough to be taken by the syndicate at once; but perhaps the syndicate does not care to take the bonds and undertake to protect the Treasury according to the terms of the February contract. If the syndicate does not want the bonds there would be no trouble in disposing of them to the general public at terms more favorable to the Government, and many bankers urge such a course.

From present indications it looks as if the gold shipments this week will foot up over $5,000,000 and that syndicate houses will be among the shippers. At the close of last week the foreign exchange market was a trifle easier, but no large supply of bills is yet in sight and there are now doubts as to the supply from the cotton and grain movement being large enough to meet the current demand.

CONDITION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The imports of merchandise and general dry-goods exceeded the exports last week by a large sum, and the exports, while showing a slight improvement over the previous week, were nearly $3,000,000 below the same week in 1893, and the total exports from January 1 this year show a decrease from the same time last year of $21,514,693, and one of $23,741,252 from the same time in 1893. Imports of drygoods and general merchandise from January 1 are $61,529,800 more than in the corresponding time last year, and the amount of money spent by American travellers abroad this year is larger than ever before, so it can readily be seen how large this country's obligations abroad are and what a tremendous export trade will have to develop if these debts are to be settled by commercial bills, instead of gold. Moreover, Europe has in the last two weeks been a large seller of stocks in this market, and there is another item which figures largely in the foreign exchange market.

The majority of the large banking houses in Wall Street which do a foreign barking business have large obligations for themselves and for their customers to settle abroad, and such debts will have to be liquidated in gold. All the summer these houses deferred shipping gold because they confidently expected a good supply of commercial bills in the market in the early part of this month, but, as is known, they were disappointed, and now they have got to make settlements which their credit cannot afford to prolong. The members of the syndicate are not bound not to ship gold, and they have begun to take advantage of their rights.

THE PEOPLE WOULD TAKE IT.

It is believed that a bond issue made at present on the most favorable terms which the law will allow the Secretary of the Treasury to make would be taken at once if it was offered in the open market, and also if offered to a syndicate of bankers other than that which took the last issue. It is understood that the head of the syndicate which took the second issue of Government bonds and several other bankers are ready to form a new syndicate for the next issue of bonds, and there are well-defined rumors in the Street which indicate that the big banking interests have more information about the next move of the Administration in regard to a bond issue than they care to admit.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS'S OPINION.

Ellis H. Roberts, Assistant Treasurer in this city under President Harrison, was seen by a Tribune reporter last evening at his home, No. 205 Boulevard. In answer to the question as to whether another sale of Government bonds is probable in view of the large and continuous shipments of gold and the consequent reduction in the amount of the gold reserve, Mr. Roberts said: "My answer to your question is that there are only two ways possible to meet the obligations of the Treasury. These two ways are, first, to make the revenues exceed the expenditures, and, second, to borrow money by the sale of bonds.

"The second method is only a makeshift, but must be relied upon when a deficit in the balance is shown every week and every month. Subterfuges for keeping up the revenue by the deposit of gold for anything else than actual revenues cannot solve the problem, however skilfully they may be managed.

"Since the National income is less than the outgo, the Treasury can meet its obligations in the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes, and even in the regular appropriations, only by borrowing. In my opinion, another sale of bonds in the near future is almost inevitable. The longer the sale is deferred, the worse it will be for the Government.

"Every good citizen must hope that the Treasury will have the courage and the patriotism to offer the bonds here at home. The United States is rich enough to raise all the money it requires by a popular loan, if an appeal is made directly to the people."

SUICIDE TO AVOID ARREST.

JAFFE KILLED HIMSELF BEFORE A POLICEMAN.

AFTER HE HAD CAREFULLY DRESSED HIMSELF HE DRANK CARBOLIC ACID, WHILE THE OFFICER WAS WAITING WITH A WARRANT FOR GRAND LARCENY.

Alfred S. Jaffe, who lived at No. 142 Lexington-ave., killed himself yesterday morning in his room in the presence of Policeman Patrick F. Gargan, who was about to arrest him for grand larceny. Jaffe had for some time been in the employ of Joseph Samerfeld, a cigar dealer of No. 200 Church-st. Until recently he was considered highly trustworthy by his employer, but of late Samerfeld has been unable to explain the refusal of some of his customers to pay their bills on the ground that they had not received the goods charged to them. Other customers complained that their monthly statements contained charges for goods for which they had paid Jaffe.

When his suspicions had been aroused Samerfeld questioned his agent about the apparent irregularities, but was told that his customers must be mistaken. An investigation followed, in the course of which Samerfeld found a restaurant-keeper who had purchased cigars of Jaffe, but who had not been known to Samerfeld as one of his customers. Another proprietor of a restaurant at Twenty-eighth-st. and Sixth-ave., to whom statements had been sent, said he had never bought cigars of Jaffe.

A WARRANT ISSUED.

One of the men to whom Jaffe had delivered goods was A. Danger, proprietor of a restaurant at No. 105 West Twenty-fifth-st. Danger acknowledged having bought cigars of Jaffe, and showed a receipt signed by Jaffe, while Samerfeld had never known of him as a customer.

Samerfeld on September 11 procured a warrant from Magistrate Wentworth for his arrest, and it was while serving this warrant yesterday morning that Policeman Gargan watched Jaffe prepare to meet death.

When the officer told Jaffe through the closed door that he had something to say to him, the agent opened the door. Gargan, who was in citizen's clothes, then told him that he was a prisoner.

"What for?" inquired Jaffe.

"For converting $30 of Joseph Samerfeld's money to your own use."

"Oh, pshaw!" said Jaffe. "That's nonsense. I haven't got a cent of his money. Some of his bills haven't been paid yet, and he needn't be afraid of his money. Besides, I don't see why he should worry. He's got $5,000 worth of a palace car company's stock in his safe which I own. I let him keep it because I don't want to pay $10 a year for a safe-deposit vault."

PREPARED FOR DEATH IN THE OFFICER'S PRESENCE.

Jaffe calmly told Gargan that he would willingly go with him, as he could easily explain things. Then, offering the policeman a cigar, he told him to sit down and wait while he dressed. He coolly dressed himself, with the greatest care for every little detail, meanwhile conversing pleasantly with the officer, who watched him closely every minute. When he had everything on except his coat Jaffe brushed his teeth and appeared to gargle his throat with water from a glass. As his head was behind a partition at that moment Gargan could not see what he had on the washstand. Finally the agent walked over to his bed, threw himself upon it and exclaimed:

"Well, I've poisoned myself. I guess I won't go, anyway."

Gargan ran to him and saw that his mouth was fiery red. He then rushed to the basin and found a two-ounce bottle half filled with carbolic acid.

"Did you drink this?" asked Gargan.

"Yes," answered Jaffe.

The officer immediately went in search of medical aid, but Jaffe had become unconscious before he returned and died soon after the physician arrived, about ten minutes after taking the poison.

Mrs. Bord, the landlady, told a reporter that Jaffe was about forty-five years old and unmarried. He had roomed at her house for about a year. He was scrupulously neat in his person, and kept his room in perfect order. She said that his mind was at times unsettled as the result of a sunstroke which he received about a year ago. He frequently had hemorrhages from a wound on his head, which he said he received in the Civil War, but as he was only fifteen years old at the close of the war, this story seems improbable. It is thought that he had no relatives in the city.

DROP IN THE TEMPERATURE.

HEAVY FROST IN NEW-ENGLAND—DAMAGE DONE TO UNHARVESTED CROPS.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 15.—The mercury dropped to 30 above zero this morning, the lowest point touched since spring. There was a heavy frost, and much damage has been done to garden truck and other unharvested crops.

POLICE AND FIREMEN DISAGREE.

NOT MUCH MARGIN BETWEEN PEACE AND A FIGHT AT A STATEN ISLAND BLAZE.

There was a warm time between the police of the Second Staten Island Precinct and the firemen of the North Shore Fire Department yesterday morning during a fire in Dongan-st., West New-Brighton. At one time the matter appeared to be serious, as the firemen threatened to attack the police, who had established a fireline about the house which had been on fire.

When the fire broke out the police established a line about the house and refused to allow any one to pass except firemen. When the fire was almost out a number of firemen, who had been attending an early church service, reached the scene. They were not in uniform and some of them did not even have their badges with them.

When they tried to pass the line the police, all of whom are strangers on the North Shore, having been transferred from Stapleton recently, refused to pass them. The firemen remonstrated and explained they had just left the church and had no time to change their clothing.

Sergeant Fulton, of the police, also refused to pass them when his men appealed to him. The firemen became much excited, and prepared to break through the line by force, and would have done so, when a comrade in uniform vouched for them and the refusal was repeated. Afterward the assistant chief, in charge of the fire, ordered the police to pass the men.

The fire which brought about the misunderstanding partly destroyed a two-story-and-attic double house, owned by P. A. Blossom, who occupies a portion of it. The flames were discovered in the apartments of Charles Goslin. A defective flue was the cause, and $1,000 will cover the loss.

READY TO DIE FOR HER SON.

MRS. FINNICK SAYS SHE WOULD TAKE THE ELECTRIC CHAIR FOR HIM, SO FAR AS A LITTLE MATTER LIKE MURDERING HER HUSBAND IS CONCERNED.

Florence Finnick, a sailor, who lives at No. 244 Cherry-st., gets a pension of $20 a month from the Government. His wife stole his last month's stipend from his pocket Saturday night. He discovered his loss early yesterday morning and attacked her. Their son George interfered, and while the father and George were quarrelling Mrs. Finnick hit her husband over the head with a washbowl. He was cut three times. Besides that his son George gave him a pretty good drubbing. Finnick crawled out of the house and went to Gouverneur Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He then left the hospital. As he refused to appear in court against his son George, who was arrested later in the morning, the latter was discharged. When Mrs. Finnick learned that her husband had left the hospital, she said she'd have to try it again.

"I'll murder him. He's no good at all. An' I'm that fond of my son that I'll sit in the 'lecthric chair for him."

ENCAMPMENT OF SONS OF VETERANS.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 15 (Special).—The fourteenth annual National Encampment, Sons of Veterans, began here to-day with religious services. Commander-in-Chief Bunday arrived this morning from the North with 400 Sons. There are 5,000 visitors here, and hundreds arriving on incoming trains. A feature of the week will be a speech by Governor McKinley, of Ohio, on Tuesday.

FOR THE OLD TICKET.

VIEWS OF THE DELEGATES WHO HAVE REACHED SARATOGA.

EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER VOICES THE SENTIMENT OF RURAL REPUBLICANS ON THE SUNDAY LOCAL OPTION—A CONFERENCE OF LEADERS DECIDES TO IGNORE THE QUESTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 15.—There was an autumnal coldness in the air of Saratoga to-day which kept within doors most of the delegates to the Republican State Convention who have already arrived here. Steam was turned on in most of the hotels, and coal fires were lighted in the grates in the parlors occupied by the leading Republicans. Comfort was thus obtained, and the delegates had an opportunity of debating the question of renominating the present Republican State officers and the way of dealing with the Sunday liquor problem. Louis F. Payn consumed the day in endeavoring to convince his fellow-delegates that renominations ought to be refused to Controller Roberts, Attorney-General Hancock and State Treasurer Colvin. Mr. Payn was aided in this effort to smash "the old ticket" by William Barnes, jr., of Albany. Mr. Barnes was confident that at least 150 delegates were pledged to oppose the renominations of Messrs. Roberts, Hancock and Colvin. Boasts were made that the delegates from the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Putnam and Greene would unanimously oppose the nomination of the State officers named. No reasons were given for this opposition, which was said to have the sympathy of the delegates from Northern New-York under the lead of Henry G. Burleigh. To all appearances the only cause of the opposition was the disappointment of certain Platt Republicans over failure to secure appointments to office. Messrs. Payn and Barnes had to acknowledge that Thomas C. Platt was not yet supporting their scheme, and it was their opinion, it was plain, that Mr. Platt did not have the courage to take a stand against the renomination of Messrs. Roberts, Hancock and Colvin, however much he might sympathize with the work of the opposition, but Mr. Payn and Mr. Barnes hoped that by Tuesday they could drum up such support for their movement that Mr. Platt would acquiesce in it.

CANDIDATES OF PAYN AND BARNES.

The candidates of those opposing the renomination of "the old ticket" of 1893 in its entirety are John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, for Controller; John M. Wever, of Plattsburg, for State Treasurer, and J. Rider Cady, of Hudson, for Attorney-General. Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Cady are both here, and both deny that they are candidates, but it is well understood that they would accept the nominations for Controller and for Attorney-General if they should be conferred upon them. Mr. Payn and Mr. Barnes, with their following elsewhere in the State, will att