NEW-JERSEY NEWS

AN OFFICIAL'S INDIFFERENCE

ORPHANS' MONEY WITHHELD FOR FOUR YEARS.

STRANGE TALE DISCLOSED IN GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDINGS IN NEWARK—A UNITED STATES CONSUL'S PECULIAR MANNER OF DOING BUSINESS.

With an application to Surrogate Jackson in Newark yesterday for letters of guardianship to the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company of Newark on the estate of Catherine and Elizabeth Gauld was disclosed an interesting story.

Mrs. Gauld, the wife of Thomas Gauld, a carpenter, lived at No. 100 Thomas-st., Newark. On July 3, 1892, she sailed in the steerage on the City of Rome for Glasgow, with her two children, Lizzie, seven years old, and Catherine, two years old. Mrs. Gauld died on the steamer on July 5, and was buried at sea, and the sympathetic saloon passengers raised a purse of $190 for the children. At the meeting of passengers John Mackay was chairman. It was decided to place the money in care of Levi W. Brown, United States Consul at Glasgow, who should send the children back to America, and the unused balance of the money was to be given by him to the Mayor of Newark, or a duly appointed guardian, to be invested for the children. The name of the mother, as understood on the steamer, was Gould.

The children were returned to the United States in a few days, and Mr. Brown wrote to the father at Newark, addressing him as "Mr. Gould, carpenter, Thomas-st., Newark," saying that he would be in Newark about September 10, and dispose of the balance of the money as directed. There was $188 left, as the return of the children was without expense. Consul Brown did not appear in Newark, and Mayor Haynes wrote to him on December 26, and received a reply on January 5, 1893, saying that Brown had written twice to "Gould" and had had no reply. He thought he had written to the wrong person. Mayor Haynes then wrote that the father of the children had been found, and Brown inclosed to him a copy of the resolutions passed by the City of Rome passengers, saying that if the Mayor would get a guardian appointed he would forward the money. There was some further correspondence, and then Assistant City Counsel Samuel J. McDonald wrote to Brown for the money, getting a long reply saying that he would sail for New-York about June 15, and would visit Newark and pay over the money. He failed to materialize.

In the following August, on inquiry at the Secretary of State's office in Washington, it was learned that the ex-consul lived at Wauseon, Ohio. McDonald wrote to the postmaster of the town, and on September 23 he received a letter from Brown saying that he had been trying to reach some of the subscribers of the money to get their consent to depositing it in a savings bank. He had, he said, made a time deposit of it, and must give sixty days' notice to get it out. Then the Newark Mayor's secretary communicated with John Mackay, chairman of the meeting on the City of Rome, who lived at Bay Ridge, and Mackay wrote a sharp letter to Brown, saying that he had better send on the money at once or his official shortcomings would be exposed.

"Your evident purpose," wrote Mr. Mackay, "has been to befog the whole matter, so that you might hold on to the children's money as long as possible."

Brown replied to this stinging rebuke in a letter in which he asserted that he had been libelled. He went over the history of the case, and held Mayor Haynes responsible for not getting a guardian appointed. He said that he had become suspicious when he learned that McDonald was a subordinate of Mayor Haynes. He closed, "I should expect no response to this if you were a low-lived, contemptible puppy, or, if one, a retteration of the foul insinuation of your former letter; but if you are the gentleman I believe you to be, you will send me an ample apology with the receipt for the money herewith sent." A check for $188 was inclosed. It was made out to Mackay, who sent it back, curtly instructing Brown to send a check to Mayor Haynes.

On November 8, 1893, sixteen months after the money was handed to Consul Brown at Glasgow by the City of Rome passengers for the two children of Mrs. Gauld, the check for the amount was received by Mayor Haynes.

REVELATION IN NATURE.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN DELIVERS A POWERFUL LECTURE AT THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Ocean Grove, Aug. 7 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. J. Agar Beet, of England, was the first lecturer at the third day's session of the Summer School of Theology. His topic was: "The Universal Revelation in Nature." He said in part:

"The earliest thoughts of man have been and are evoked by the visible and audible and tangible world around him, consisting of objects apparently innumerable and of endless variety. These varied objects, as we contemplate them, arrange themselves in three groups most closely related, yet easily distinguished, each group marked off from the others by its degree of variety, complexity and susceptibility for development. We have here three realms of being—the lifeless, the living and the rational. These three groups arose successively, or, in other words, life is older than reason, and matter older than life.

"Since to build up inorganic matter into organic forms is far more difficult than is the natural development of life observed by men, we infer with certainty that the power which evoked life is far greater than all natural forces. Similarly, the advent of the reasoning faculty and the moral sense of man cannot be explained by any forces or influences observed operating in the lower forms of life. It marks the beginning of another and still more glorious era in the history of the world. These successive eras prove clearly that the visible universe is not the whole of that which exists even within its own boundaires—that it is in the hands of a power greater than itself."

Dr. Beet was followed by Dr. B. P. Bowne, of Boston, who lectured on "Religious Experience." He treated the subject in a practical, straightforward manner, pointing out the idiosyncracies of much of the so-called religious experience, and bringing home to the hearts and minds of his hearers the telling evidences of genuine conversion.

This afternoon, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, who is ill, a question box was instituted, and for over an hour the students poured in their requests for information on Biblical facts. Dr. Harman answered all questions on the Old Testament, Dr. Beet dispensed New Testament truths, and Dr. Neely, assisted by Dr. Morris, replied to all queries on Biblical law. The Rev. Dr. George Elliott, of Philadelphia, read a paper on "The Best Books of the Year," and a general discussion followed.

This evening the Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre, of Denver, lectured in the auditorium on "Buttoned-Up People." To-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman will deliver his superb lecture on "Lincoln."

A SALOONKEEPER'S RAGE.

HE REPEATEDLY STRIKES A PERSISTENT DEBTOR ON THE HEAD WITH A CLUB.

Elizabeth, Aug. 7 (Special).—Frederick Brodesser, a saloonkeeper at No. 503 Marshall-st., beat Joseph Koch over the head with a club last night. Koch owed Brodesser $2 40 for beer, and, entering the saloon, asked credit for another drink. Brodesser refused, and this caused a dispute.

Koch hurled a beer glass at Brodesser, hitting him on the head. Then the saloonkeeper seized a club and rained blows on Koch's head until he had knocked him, bleeding and senseless, on the sidewalk outside the place. The injured man nearly died to death before being removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where twenty stitches were put in his head by Drs. Stern and Donovan.

The saloonkeeper to-day charged Koch with assault and battery in the police court. Koch will be arrested when able to leave the hospital.

MUST PAY FOR CUTTING THE WIRES.

TELEPHONE CORPORATIONS CLASH, AND THE ELIZABETH COMPANY WINS THE SUIT.

Elizabeth, Aug. 7 (Special).—Judgment was rendered against the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company to-day in a suit which the Elizabeth Telephone Company, a local corporation, had brought against the defendant, for cutting the wires of the complainant. The wires had been strung for the use of the Elizabeth Police Department on poles belonging to the New-York and New-Jersey Company. The case was tried before Judge Guild, of Newark, in the Elizabeth District Court, and a verdict of $80 52 was given in favor of the plaintiff.

SENATOR SMITH'S DAUGHTER TO WED.

The announcement of the early marriage of Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, eldest daughter of United States Senator James Smith, of New-Jersey, to Peter Hauck, jr., of Harrison, was made yesterday in Newark, where Miss Smith lives.

The engagement of Miss Smith to Mr. Hauck has been known to intimate friends and relatives of the family for some time, but considerable secrecy has been maintained regarding it. A member of the family said yesterday that the marriage would take place in the early fall, when Senator Smith returns from his European trip.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

ADVOCATES OF SOUND MONEY CONFER IN JERSEY CITY.

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED REPUDIATING THE CHICAGO PLATFORM—PLANS FOR AN ANTI-SILVER ORGANIZATION—FEW PARTY LEADERS TAKE PART IN THE MEETING.

A meeting of Democrats who favor sound money and are opposed to the Chicago platform, but who cannot support the Republican nominees, was held in Parlor D of Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. After adopting a declaration of principles, a message was sent to the Sound Money Democratic Conference at Indianapolis, apprising that body of the action taken by the New-Jersey meeting, and naming William J. Curtis, of Summit, as the New-Jersey representative on the Provisional National Committee.

There were present at the conference, by actual count, thirty-four men, representing seven of the twenty-one counties in the State. While all of them were apparently deeply in earnest, the meeting was, on the whole, rather a dismal one, owing to the conspicuous absence of such well-known Democratic adherents of sound money as Allan L. McDermott, Chancellor McGill, Gottfried Krueger, Henry C. Kelsey, E. F. C. Young and a host of others who have openly renounced the Chicago platform and candidates. Despite the discouraging effect of the backwardness of these stalwart leaders, the "third-ticket" men went to work with a will, and dispatched their business in fast time.

William J. Curtis, of Summit, to whose efforts the conference was due, took the initiative in organizing the meeting by suggesting John Hone, of Red Bank, for chairman, and Francis A. Pollak, of Summit, for secretary. Both men were unanimously elected. Mr. Curtis then addressed the conferees, briefly setting forth the object of the meeting. He was led, he said, to make a canvass of the Democrats of New-Jersey by the many expressions of dissatisfaction with the platform and nominees which he had heard and read in the newspapers of the State. In his opinion, the Democratic party was martyred at Chicago, and it devolved upon those who had been nurtured in the faith of Jackson and Jefferson to restore it to the honorable position it had hitherto held. He had, he said, spoken to a great many of his friends, and had written to many Democrats throughout the State, asking their opinions as to the advisability of a sound-money Democratic ticket. The number of favorable responses, he said, was so large that he took the liberty of calling a conference. The conferees, he thought, should bend all their efforts to elect delegations to the State Convention which would secure a declaration of true Democratic principles, and elect Presidential Electors who would vote for a sound-money candidate.

Mr. Curtis then read a declaration of the principles of the Sound Money Democracy which he had drawn up, and which he hoped would be adopted, as indicative of the opinions of the "old line" Democrats of New-Jersey. Captain James Parker, of Perth Amboy, spoke in favor of the resolutions, saying that, after fifty-six years of service in the party, he now found himself at sea. He declared that he would not vote for Bryan, because he was too good a representative of the Republican party, which he had been fighting all his life, and he finished his address by saying: "If we cannot win, we can, at least, go down with our colors flying."

A sentence in the resolutions, in which the income-tax law was roundly denounced, called forth a rather spirited discussion, which was only ended when Captain Parker suggested that, for the sake of harmony, the clause be eliminated, which was done, and the resolutions, which follow, were adopted:

We, the sound-money Democrats of New-Jersey, feel that the present crisis in the fortunes of our party and country demands from us a statement of our position. That statement we unflinchingly make.

Firm in our devotion to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, we entirely deny the claim of the nominees of the Chicago Convention to represent those principles.

They were nominated by a body which definitely refused its indorsement to the Administration of the thrice chosen leader of the National Democracy.

They stand upon a platform which almost in its every line conflicts with Democratic beliefs. Its declarations in favor of a return to the spoils system, in favor of the extension of Federal regulation of interstate commerce, Federal control of railways and Federal construction of far-reaching internal improvements; the unprecedented and paternalistic declaration for the restriction of freedom of contract—all these are assaults upon characteristic articles of our faith. The strenuous insistence upon a coinage system which would help the debtor only by robbing the creditor, which would paralyze industrial activity and strike at the roots of honest labor by imperilling its reward; the open attack upon courts and Executive for their assertion of Federal authority, and the rights of property against lawless riot; the revolutionary threat to strike at the power of our courts and rob them of their constitutional function as defenders of the Constitution by placing them with the creatures of Legislature and Executive—these are assaults upon principles which have not only been part of our party creed, but which have also been the principles of common honesty and social existence.

As Democrats anxious for the preservation of Democratic principles, as citizens concerned for the welfare of their country, we repudiate this platform and those who stand on it. We rebel against its particular propositions, and we denounce its general spirit. That spirit we firmly believe is opposed to all our National traditions and to the whole genius of American civilization. We have cwed the development of our characteristic institutions and the greatness of our National growth to the observance of two great principles—regard for the rights of the individual on the part of the law, regard for the law on the part of the individual. It is these principles to which we must adhere if American civilization is to mean in the future what it has meant in the past. It is of regard for these principles that this platform bears no trace. It marks a new and un-American departure in American political life, a departure against which we, as Americans, issue solemn warning.

As Democrats, we declare our unaltered opposition to all schemes smacking of centralization, socialism, populism and paternalism, whatsoever their label.

We declare our firm belief in the maintenance of the single gold standard of value as the one stable standard for deferred payments.

We denounce the proposition for the free coinage of silver as an attempt dishonestly to depreciate that standard by establishing silver monometallism.

We affirm that the success of that attempt would strike a fatal blow at the credit system, on which modern industrial and commercial activity depends. Unless the dollar paid will certainly be worth the dollar loaned, no credit system can flourish. The very possibility of "free silver" success is already felt, in stagnation of business and depreciation of values.

Commercial prosperity, we affirm, cannot be restored while uncertainty as to our standard of value lingers. The greenbacks are a perpetual threat to the stability of our standard; we demand their retirement and replacement by a banking currency under Federal regulation.

For its courageous insistence upon these articles of our faith; for the wise conservatism which has characterized it throughout, we most heartily indorse the administration of our President, Grover Cleveland.

Our practical duty in the present emergency seems clear. We believe it of the greatest importance for our country's future that the principles of true Democracy should be represented in its National politics. We believe it of vital necessity that Bryan and Sewall, the worst foes of true Democracy, should be rebuked by overwhelming defeat. Both these objects can, we believe, best be achieved by the nomination of a true Democratic candidate for President. His presence in the field will make more clear than could anything else the difference between false and true Democracy.

We, the Sound-Money Democrats of New-Jersey, do therefore express our hearty sympathy for the third ticket movement now being inaugurated by our brethren in the West, and pledge to it our enthusiastic support; and we hereby name William J. Curtis as a National committeeman, pro tem, from New-Jersey, with full power to co-operate with his fellow-members of the National Committee in issuing a call for a National Convention, or such other business as they may undertake.

No sooner had the declaration of principles been adopted than Daniel H. Applegate, of Monmouth County, obtained the floor, and deprecated the hasty action of the conference. He did not think it advisable to antagonize the "regular" organization, but he considered it the duty of the sound-money men to educate the misguided people in the way they should go. There was a large silver sentiment in his county, he said, and it would be a difficult matter to go before these people with a new organization and expect them to support it.

Ex-Judge John B. Green replied, saying he felt sure that Democrats could be trusted to support the organization which would indorse sound money.

It was at first the intention to select a new Democratic State Committee at the meeting, but it was finally decided to appoint a committee of five, who should select the State Committee, secure headquarters and complete the organization, and report their action through the press. This committee consists of J. B. Green, James Parker, H. D. Winton, H. H. Hart and J. W. Stover. W. J. Curtis was selected to represent New-Jersey on the National Sound Money Democratic Committee, and the conference adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee of Five.

Immediately after adjournment, Chairman Hone sent the following message:

General E. S. Bragg, Chairman Sound Money Conference, Indianapolis.

New-Jersey held an enthusiastic meeting to-day, and appointed William J. Curtis to represent us at Indianapolis, and you are authorized to place his name on the call for the convention.

Those present at the conference were H. H. Hart, of South Orange; J. B. Green, of Westfield; W. J. Curtis, of Summit; F. A. Pollak, of Summit; James Parker, of Perth Amboy; A. D. Naar, of Trenton; George Lethbridge, of Orange; H. D. Winton, of Hackensack; Louis Hellprin, of Summit; Dr. A. M. Mills, of Newark; M. W. Moen, of Montclair; Herbert M. Lloyd, of Montclair; Anderson Price, of Rutherford; Charles H. Baker, of Montclair; W. R. Starrett, of Jersey City; Otto Crouse, of Jersey City; H. McDonough, of Montclair; Hugo Menzel, of South Orange; R. Stewart, of Greenville; John Burhans, of Paterson; Daniel H. Applegate, of Red Bank; John Hone, of Red Bank; Theodore McGarrah, of Westfield; George L. Winn, of Jersey City; R. G. Stanwood, of Newark; H. N. Bullington, of Rutherford; Gustav Pollak, of Summit; Joseph W. Stover, of East Orange; Carl Meyer, of Newark; John B. Oelkers, of Newark, and James Neilson, of New-Brunswick.

SILVER SENTIMENT DECLINING.

SENATOR HERBERT, OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MAKES SOME PERTINENT OBSERVATIONS ON THE CRAZE.

New-Brunswick, Aug. 7 (Special).—Charles B. Herbert, State Senator, from Middlesex County, has just returned to his home in New-Brunswick after a sojourn of several months in Colorado, where he went for the benefit of his health. Senator Herbert is a trained politician and a keen observer, and on his trip had noted the extent of the the silver sentiment in the West.

In an interview to-day Senator Herbert said: "The silver craze is pronounced in Colorado, as is natural in a State where large quantities of the white metal are produced. The agricultural and laboring classes, who, unlike the mine-owners, will not be directly benefited by free coinage, reason that the condition of business and employment cannot be much worse, and as an experiment they are willing to take the chance and try free silver. I think, however, that the sentiment is not as pronounced as it has been, and in parts of Colorado in the last three weeks it has apparently declined.

"From what I learned before I came away, in conversation with several prominent politicians, I believe it is doubtful if Bryan will carry his own State. The Republicans in Nebraska will make an intensely strong fight. In Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois, the indications are that a strong campaign and a liberal distribution of sound-money literature will place those States in the Republican column. I feel confident of the election of McKinley and Hobart, and I have no doubt of New-Jersey's attitude."

A TRIUMPH FOR "BOB" DAVIS.

HUDSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BOWS TO THE WILL OF ITS "BOSS."

The Hudson County Democratic County Committee had a spirited session last night.

That the meeting would be lively was apparent at its opening, when "Bob" Davis, who controls it, had a tilt with P. H. O'Neill, in which each indulged in personalities, and intimated broadly that the other had not been a loyal Democrat, and had indulged in trickery.

It was thought that Davis, having forced his ward club to indorse Bryan and the Chicago platform, would compel the County Committee to follow the example, and a motion to that effect was made. When the roll was called, the seventy-five members present all voted "aye," except O'Neill and a committeeman from North Hudson, both of whom asked to be excused from voting, not because they had decided to oppose Bryan and Sewall, but for the reason that they were giving the matter careful consideration and had not reached a conclusion. It was evident that the committee intended taking up the cudgel for Davis, to belabor O'Neill, as a motion was made and carried that he be compelled to vote after the committeeman from North Hudson had been excused.

O'Neill denounced the attempt to force him to vote as unparliamentary, unparalleled and outrageous. The object was palpable, he declared, and he had less to lose than others. He declared that he was a Democrat, and it was not within the power of the committee to drive him from the party. He refused to vote and announced, as he quit the hall, that he was going forth to gird on his armor and fight for the cause of true Democracy against disloyal autocrats.

As O'Neill was leaving the room, he was cautioned by the sergeant-at-arms, La Point, to retire peaceably or he would be ejected. O'Neill merely glanced at the fellow an instant, and gave vent to his wrath to several newspaper reporters in the anteroom. He said he was glad that he had been liberated from the Davis shackles and intended now to wage war for the Democracy against Davis.

WELCOME RECRUITS TO M'KINLEY.

Hackensack, Aug. 7.—Last evening a McKinley and Hobart Club was formed in Bergen County with over 100 signers as charter members, most of whom have been lifelong Democrats, but who are opposed to the Chicago platform.

The club elected the following officers: C. Van Keuren, president; W. H. Boyd, vice-president; H. T. Munn, treasurer; H. W. Jackson, secretary. The club will hold a mass-meeting on August 13.

CONVICTS BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

TWO PRISONERS GUILTY OF BURGLARY UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY AT CALDWELL.

Caldwell, Aug. 7 (Special).—William Jackson, nineteen years old, and Edward Logan, forty years old, both of whom are serving eighteen months for burglary, made unsuccessful attempts to escape from the penitentiary here yesterday. They are now wearing a chain and ball, the usual punishment for such acts.

Logan was captured by Keeper Isherwood within five minutes after he had escaped from the yard. Jackson was not captured until 3 o'clock this morning. Logan, in trying to squeeze through the barb wire fence, shook it so much that he attracted the attention of the keeper, who saw Logan darting toward the road. He gave chase and soon was at the fugitive's heels. Drawing his revolver he commanded the convict to stand, and Logan threw up his hands and obeyed. He was marched back to the prison and taken to the blacksmith's shop where the iron shackles were placed on his legs.

Warden Stone ordered a roll call of the convicts preparatory to sending them out to work, and it was then learned that Jackson, a notorious New-York thief, had escaped. The keepers were sent in search of the missing man, and Warden Stone also gave information of the escape at the police stations near by.

At 3 o'clock this morning Special Officer Halstead, of Upper Montclair, met Jackson walking rapidly in Bellevue-ave. and made him a prisoner. He was taken to the Cliffside hose house, near the station, where he was kept until word had been sent to the Montclair police. Sergeant Gallagher took Jackson from the hose house to the police station, where he admitted his identity. Jackson told Chief of Police Pier that he had intended attempting to escape from the day he entered the prison, but had waited because five of the keepers had treated him well and he did not want them censured. Jackson said that after his escape two of the keepers had gone into a barn where he was secreted, but failed to find him, as he had crawled under the hay, where he had nearly smothered. When unable to stand the heat any longer Jackson said he had ripped up a board in the flooring of the barn, and had crept under there, where his misery was even greater on account of the large army of bugs which nearly ate him up alive.

This morning Jackson was turned over to the Warden's custody, and taken back to the prison. At the expiration of their present terms charges of jail breaking will be made against both prisoners. They will probably be resentenced for another term of eighteen months.

Jackson and Logan were sentenced by Judge Kirkpatrick upon charges of breaking and entering.

A STRUGGLE FOR A NOOSE.

THE SWEETHEART OF AN INJURED HUNGARIAN ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

New-Brunswick, Aug. 7 (Special).—A sequel to the story of the attempted killing of Louis Herwessy by Joseph Farkers in Sayreville, as told in this morning's papers, follows from New-Brunswick this afternoon.

Agnes Kapchen, the Hungarian sweetheart of Herwessy, who was with her lover at the time of the assault, has been detained in the county jail here as a witness. She has spent much of the time since her arrest in crying and grieving over Herwessy, who is lying in a critical condition with a fractured skull. She understands English poorly, and the efforts of fellow-prisoners to comfort her were in vain. Fearing the possible effects of her grieving, the jail authorities sent for Mrs. Rosa Ruck, an interpreter.

Soon after Mrs. Ruck's arrival she noticed the end of a rope protruding from a pocket of the girl's dress. Miss Kapchen denied at first having the rope, and retreated to the corner of the cell. When Mrs. Ruck insisted that she should give her the rope, the girl in frantic desperation made an effort to fix a noose and adjust it about her neck. After a struggle Mrs. Ruck secured the rope. The girl declared that she intended to kill herself.

"I've never been in jail before, and I'm too unhappy to live," she said.

The girl is being carefully watched. She seems to think that she is being held on a charge of murder. She has eaten little since her detention, and fears for her sanity are entertained. Herwessy's assailant has not yet been captured.

THE FALL PROVES FATAL.

Joseph Witzroth, who fell from a fire-escape at No. 1,042 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, died in St. Mary's Hospital at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The right side of the little fellow's head was crushed, and he never regained consciousness after his fearful fall.

HEAT CLOSES FACTORIES.

LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS SHUT DOWN ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

NUMEROUS PROSTRATIONS REPORTED IN NEW-JERSEY TOWNS—SEVERAL PEOPLE DIE IN NEWARK, PATERSON, KEARNY AND OTHER PLACES.

The excessive heat caused a great deal of suffering in all parts of New-Jersey yesterday, and many cases of prostration were reported. The number of fatalities were also large, though in most cases relief was obtained at the many excellent hospitals. In Elizabeth, Paterson and Newark many of the large factories shut down on account of the hot weather.

JERSEY CITY.

Despite the protracted severe hot spell, no cases of prostration by heat were reported until yesterday.

Frank Stevenson, eighteen years old, of No. 93 Garland-ave., Brooklyn, an employe of the Union News Company, was overcome at noon while in the Central Railroad Station. He was removed to the City Hospital, and will probably recover.

David Healy, thirty years old, of No. 199 Ninth-st., a freight handler, succumbed to the heat while at work on one of the Erie Railway freight docks early yesterday afternoon. He was conveyed to St. Francis's Hospital.

PATERSON.

Paterson, Aug. 7 (Special).—The intense heat caused a practical cessation of all work this afternoon.

Thomas McCormack, thirty-one years old, employed at the rolling mill, and living at No. 437 Preakness-ave., was overcome at his furnace. He returned home, where he died before a physician arrived. McCormack remained at his work until 5 o'clock, long after many others had gone home. His wife, sitting in the window, saw him totter at the gate. As she ran out he fell across the threshold at her feet and expired.

Marinus Maraland, a mason working in the apse of the chancel of the new St. Paul's Church, was overcome on Wednesday, and was taken home. He returned to work yesterday, worked one hour, again returned home and died four hours later.

John Tolles and Ignacio Grattos, working in a sewer trench in upper Main-st., were found lying in a heap. Tolles had been overcome first, and his companion was also stricken while trying to carry him out of the trench. Both men revived and were removed to htier boarding-house, at No. 49 Market-st.

Philip Bruckmann, of Lafayette-ave., Hawthorne, drove to Paterson yesterday in a buggy. Casper Betts found his horse making its way home with the reins dangling at its heels and Bruckmann, overcome by the heat, insensible in the vehicle. Bruckmann was taken home, and is in a critical condition.

At least a dozen horses died, and many more are in a dangerous condition.

HARRISON AND KEARNY.

Three deaths were caused by the heat in Harrison and Kearny on Thursday, all of the victims dying at a late hour at night.

Harvey Hedger, fifty-seven years old, a veteran of the Army of the Potomac, died from the effects of the heat in the New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers.

The second fatality was that of Matthias Reich, of No. 17 Paterson-st., Harrison, who had been working in the washroom of Peter Hauck's brewery all day, and was stricken while on his way home.

The third death was that of Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, of Davis-ave., while on a visit to Mrs. William Greenfield, of Central-ave. Mrs. Wilkinson was seventy-eight years old, and was overheated by the walk to her friend's home. She became unconscious about 9 o'clock, and died near midnight.

NEWARK.

The thermometer continued to climb in Newark yesterday until the temperature reached 100 in the shade. Although hotter than Thursday, the number of cases of heat prostration were not so great as people were more cautious. The following persons succumbed to the heat:

Raeffell Herone, of No. 56 Adams-st. Taken to the City Hospital.

John McCaffrey, of No. 80 Mulberry-st. Taken to his home.

William Slattery, street laborer, living in Wilsey-st. Attended to at his home.

Henry McDonald, of No. 21 Bowery-st. Died at his home Thursday night.

William H. Green, living on Jackson-st. Taken to the City Hospital.

HOBOKEN.

The heat occasioned much suffering in Hoboken yesterday, and several cases of prostration were reported.

James Dugan, thirty-five years old, of No. 225 Willow-ave., was overcome while delivering ice at Fourth and Grand sts. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

John Cline, forty years old, a hod-carrier, living in Adams-st., was overcome at No. 80 Bloomfield-st. He was removed to his home.

Edward Bicque, thirty-eight years old, a cook employed in Schlatter's restaurant, at No 92 Hudson-st., was overcome while working in the kitchen. He was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital.

John McFarland, a laborer, of No. 234 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, succumbed to the heat at the lower ferry in Hoboken, and was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, Aug. 7 (Special).—The thermometer a second time broke all previous heat records for August to-day, reaching 102 in the shade. Nearly all the departments in the Singer works closed at noon on account of the heat, and most of the other industrial establishments at Elizabethport suspended operations. A number of heat prostrations were reported, but none of them proved of a serious nature.

PASSAIC.

Passaic, Aug. 7 (Special).—Louis Bridge, forty-five years old, of Newark, was overcome by the heat this afternoon near Dankhoff's Hotel, in Wallington, and died within an hour.

A RIBBON STRIKE PROBABLE.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION GIVES NOTICE OF A NEW WAGE SCHEDULE.

Paterson, Aug. 7 (Special).—The disastrous ribbon strike of two years ago bids fair to be duplicated, unless conservative leaders gain control in the councils of the ribbon weavers. The situation is critical, and trouble has been precipitated by the action of mill owners belonging to the Manufacturers' Association, who yesterday posted formal notices in all their mills that the ribbon weavers' schedule would be declared invalid after September 6. It is understood that a 25 per cent reduction will follow the expiration of the notice.

This move on the part of the manufacturers was a surprise, as the schedule had been continued indefinitely at a conference between representatives of the weavers and the employers only six weeks ago. At that time William Strange, in addressing the conference, called attention to the increasing danger of cut-throat competition, and warned the weavers' delegates that it was imperatively necessary to make common cause against ribbon shops paying below the scale, or else the association could not continue to pay the price list. It was understood that the weavers should wage war upon shops paying less than the scale and order out their craftsmen. There was a spasmodic effort to keep the implied agreement, and it is known that manufacturers gave the movement their secret aid.

The Knowles Loom weavers proved to be the great obstacle. They were told to quit by their employers if they were not satisfied, and their places would be taken by women and girls. It was apparently impossible to accomplish anything with trade dull, weavers looking for every opening, and the movement gradually died out. President Strange and his associates do not propose to suffer from competition from other firms who, by cutting wages, can undersell their goods on the market.

The strike agitator is in evidence, though a clear exposition of the extent of the cut has not been made. The thirty-day notice gives time for careful consideration of a problem involving the future of 1,500 families.

A SMALL BOY'S EXCITEMENT.

HE SEES A WOMAN FALL AND THINKS SHE HAS BEEN MURDERED.

An excited small boy ran up to Policeman Heck in Jersey City on Thursday night and informed him that a man had just shot and murdered a woman in Tonnele-ave., near the Emergency Hospital.

The policeman hurried to the nearest patrol box and informed the sergeant at the police station. The reserves of the Third and Sixth precincts quickly boarded the patrol wagons and hurried to apprehend the murderer. When the police arrived no corpse was visible. Inquiry was made, and it was learned that an unknown woman, probably an irate wife, had attempted to horsewhip a woman whom she met walking with a man supposed to be her husband. The man had brandished a pistol, and, pointing it at his supposed wife, threatened to kill the belligerent woman. She swooped and fell to the sidewalk, and the man and his companion fled.

The woman revived and started in pursuit. The boy had seen the quarrel, and when the woman fell he thought she had been shot. The police were unable to learn the names of the man and two women, as they were strangers to the few people who saw the exciting scene.

LARNED AND WRENN TIED.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT CONTEST IN THE NORWOOD TOURNAMENT.

THE EX-CHAMPION DEFEATED IN THREE STRAIGHT SETS—NEEL SHOWS A GREAT REVERSAL OF FORM.

Long Branch, Aug. 7 (Special).—After a brilliant contest in the Norwood Park tennis tournament to-day Larned defeated R. D. Wrenn in three straight sets, and is now tied with the ex-champion for first place. The tie will be played off to-morrow afternoon.

This was evidently a Larned day, for the Summit crack played with a dash and brilliancy that few American players can equal. After his sensational defeat at Neel's hands yesterday, there were few who were willing to back him against the mighty Wrenn. The latter led the field by one match, and was a hot favorite for first place; but Larned, when the mood is on, is what might be called a tennis genius. Nothing can stop his rush.

To-day he went through Wrenn with sizzling speed. He hammered and drove, until the ex-champion was almost demoralized. Toward the close of the struggle Wrenn seemed at a loss what defence to offer. He tried to worry Larned by lobbing, as he had done with Neel earlier in the week, but Larned pounded the sky-scraper back at him with a force that made return impossible. He set a terrific pace at the start and kept Wrenn bounding about the court like a rubber ball. His reach was as near perfect as is possible to be. Wrenn, with all his skill in passing, seldom got the ball by him.

The opening set was the closest of the day. Both men held together well until "six all" was scored, when Larned forged out ahead on some hot half-volleys from the tape, coupled with clever placing down the lines. Wrenn was a little wild, and punished the net more than usual. During the second set Wrenn seemed afraid to rush in, and contented himself with some pretty driving from the back court. Larned's streak was still on. He allowed his opponent to score the first game, and then bunched five straight, before Wrenn could make a stand. Then the ex-champion landed a game, but Larned promptly nailed the set at 6—2. That was the beginning of the end. Wrenn pulled himself together and caused momentary excitement by taking the first three games of the third set, but Larned quickly came around to form again, and then occurred a brilliant spurt, in which the Summit man reeled off six successive games, in spite of Wrenn's desperate efforts to rally. Of the 108 points that Larned won, 62, or over 57 per cent, were earned on placed balls, a record which has seldom been equalled. Wrenn took 86 points, only 26 of which were earned. This victory puts Larned and Wrenn on a par, with five wins and one defeat each.

In the morning George Wrenn, brother of the ex-champion, defeated Neel in a five-set match. As Neel won such a signal victory over Larned yesterday, the result caused considerable surprise. Wrenn won chiefly on his skilful lobbing, which is the only style of play which Neel seems unable to master.

In the afternoon Fischer again defeated Neel, but the latter was too exhausted after his morning struggle to make his strongest fight. "Dick" Stevens was also pitted against Talmage, whom he completely outclassed, winning in straight sets.

To-day's score was:

George Wrenn, Chicago, beat Carr B. Neel, Chicago, 1—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0; Richard Stevens, Hoboken, beat J. F. Talmage, jr., Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; W. A. Larned, Summit, beat R. D. Wrenn, Chicago, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3; E. P. Fischer, New-York, beat C. B. Neel, Chicago, 6—4, 8—6.

The standing of the players is as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
R. D. Wrenn	5	1	G. L. Wrenn	3	3
Larned	5	1	Stevens	2	4
Neel	3	3	Talmage	0	6
Fischer	3	3			

CHARGE OF FRAUD UNFOUNDED.

CHANCELLOR M'GILL DECIDES AN INTERESTING JERSEY CITY CASE.

Trenton, Aug. 7 (Special).—Chancellor McGill today filed conclusions in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knock, of Jersey City, against Mr. and Mrs. James Usher.

Mrs. Usher is the adopted daughter of the Knocks, and during the lifetime of Mr. Knock three properties, valued at about $25,000, were deeded to the Ushers by Mrs. Usher's foster parents. Upon the death of Mr. Knock the families became estranged, and the fostermother sought to regain the title to the properties, setting up the claim in the Court of Chancery that they had obtained the title by fraud.

The Chancellor dismissed Mrs. Knock's bill and declared that the charge of fraud was unfounded.

Mr. Usher was the Democratic leader of the House of Assembly two years ago.

HOBOKEN'S DEATH RATE.

ITS INCREASE PROVOKES A DISPUTE OVER THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

In the month of July 180 deaths occurred in Hoboken, according to Health Warden W. J. Arlitz's report, or 46 more than for the corresponding month in 1895.

The Health Warden at the last meeting of the Board of Health explained that pulmonary troubles were often complicated with measles, which are prevalent, and thus accounted for the large number of deaths.

Commissioner Helfer, who is a physician, said that the Common Council should be compelled to keep the streets in better condition, and should have the receiving basins cleaned. He said that children play in dirty streets, and it is not surprising that pulmonary troubles and dysentery result. He moved that a committee be appointed to ask the Mayor and Council to put the streets in better condition. No one seconded the motion.

A Councilman, in speaking of the subject yesterday, expressed indignation at Helfer's assertions and said that the streets of Hoboken had never been in better sanitary condition.

A CLUB FOR A KICKER.

RECALCITRANT BOARDER SEVERELY DEALT WITH BY HIS LANDLORD.

James Tuomey has a boarding-house for mechanics in Philip-st., Jersey City. He is a strict disciplinarian, and does not permit his guests, of whom he had seven on Thursday night, to indulge in any unnecessary criticism.

In warm weather Tuomey believes that it is healthful to have a light diet. His boarders demurred on Thursday night when they consulted the menu. Andrew Donganae led the revolt. Tuomey insisted that proper decorum be observed or there would be trouble. Donganae refused to be silent, and uttered harsh things about the house and the proprietor. Tuomey silenced Donganae so completely that he is now in the City Hospital being treated for several scalp wounds, but the house is without its head, as Tuomey is in a cell awaiting trial for atrocious assault and battery. He used a club.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY MAKES AN OFFER FOR THE SOMERVILLE PROPERTY.

Somerville, Aug. 7 (Special).—The Revolutionary Memorial Society of New-Jersey met here