PART II.
TWELVE PAGES.

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CLUBS AGAINST THE ROAD.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE TRACTION COMPANY'S NEW PROJECT.

THE OBJECTIONS OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION—ATTITUDE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY IN DOUBT.

The Metropolitan Traction Company is encountering fierce opposition to its scheme for extending its railroad lines from Broadway through Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts. to the Grand Central Station. The most concentrated hostility has come from the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York and club organizations in the two streets named between Fifth and Sixth aves.

The Association of the Bar has taken the lead in the opposition and has been active in securing dissents from the Traction Company's purpose. The Administration Committee of the association selected the present site for its new home because, for one reason, it was not on streets where the surface railroad lines existed. The splendid new marble building runs from Forty-fourth to Forty-third st., with entrances from both streets. S. Sidney Smith, the chairman of the Administration Committee, said yesterday: "We are making a determined fight against this railroad encroachment. We chose the present site for the new building because both streets on which it fronts were free from railroads. The association's house is one primarily for study. We do not wish to be disturbed by noise from passing cars, bells and gongs or horses, or whatever the incidental nuisance may be. Should the road be put through, the very object for which the site was selected would be defeated.

"However, I think there is no danger of the success of the Traction Company. We have the cooperation of the Century Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club, the St. Nicholas Club, the Harvard Club, the County Medical Society, the Berkeley Lyceum and the Berkeley School. More than a majority of dissents of property-owners interested have already been secured.

"The choice of the present site for the home of the Association of the Bar has made these streets club streets instead of stable streets as they were before. We purchased the ground from the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. That corporation still owns its old stables in Sixth-ave., extending some 200 feet in Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts. The company has not yet consented to or dissented from the railroad scheme. Its action will probably depend upon the point whether or not it thinks its property in the streets will be benefited by the railroad. A committee of three, consisting of Frank Curtiss, the president of the company; F. P. Olcott and another, represent the company in this matter. Without their dissent, however, we have more than a majority in the block with us. If it comes to a legal fight, which I do not expect, we shall have plenty of legal talent to fight our battle."

James C. Carter, the president of the Harvard Club, and Isaac Townsend, the president of the Racquet and Tennis Club, are out of town. Bishop Potter is president of the Century Club. All of them are with the Association of the Bar in this matter.

The value of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company's property in Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts. is said by good judges to have increased by $250,000 since the present site for the building of the Association of the Bar was selected.

Charles C. Delmonico and Louis Sherry are opposing the projected railroad with all their energies. Isaac V. Brokaw, who is erecting the Sherry Building, and Theodore A. Havemeyer, the owner of the Delmonico plot, at Forty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave., have signed dissents, it was said yesterday. The railroad, it is contended, would be the worst kind of an obstruction to carriages in front of the main entrances to these places, which are in Forty-fourth-st.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that a meeting of the property-owners would soon be called to oppose the Traction Company's project. The legal ground will be taken that the proposed road is not a public necessity in view of the fact that there are surface railroad lines already in Forty-second-st.

THE RUMORS ABOUT PILGRIM CHURCH.

THE BUILDING HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN OVER PERMANENTLY TO A JEWISH CONGREGATION.

The members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st. and Madison-ave., deny the sensational reports which have been circulated as to their house of worship being given over to a Jewish congregation, and say that there is no truth in the report that the members of the congregation are engaged in a fight which threatens to disrupt it. It is true that the Pilgrim Church has been running behind financially for several years and that proposed reforms in its management gave rise to some lively discussions in the course of the meetings, but that was months ago, and, as one of the members said yesterday, "It would never have been referred to again if it had not been stirred up by news-mongers."

As to the occupancy of the edifice by the Hebrews, it will be for a short time only. "There will be no Congregational services here," said the sexton of the church, "until Dr. Virgin returns on the 13th, and after that time there will be no Jewish services in the church."

The man who has received permission to conduct services in the church during the Jewish holidays is not the rabbi of an organized congregation. "There are thousands of Jews," said a man who will be one of the Jewish worshippers in the Pilgrim Church, "who cannot afford to join a regular congregation, but when it comes Rosch-ha-schonah they want to attend service. To accommodate that class of people, halls are rented by men who are sufficiently versed in these matters to be able to conduct a service, and seats or pews are rented and provisional or temporary congregations are formed. Sometimes the man engages a cantor and sometimes he, with the assistance of some of those who become subscribers, conducts the whole service. I speak of this," he continued, "because the congregation which will occupy the Pilgrim Church on the Jewish holidays is nothing more than one of those temporary organizations, the same as will meet in the old Thalia Theatre and in scores of halls on the East Side. After the holidays the members will scatter, and it is ridiculous to think that they would buy the church property, which is held at $120,000."

There seems to be little doubt that the trustees of the church would be glad to sell the property for synagogue purposes, but they have had no offer, and the circular which was sent out by Mr. Kartschmaroff, in which he says that "after the holidays divine services will be established for the whole year" in the church, was looked upon by his followers and by the members of the church as a rash and unreasonable promise.

THE YORK COMMANDERY'S TRIP.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR START ON A FOUR DAYS' TOUR TO UTICA AND OTHER PLACES.

About one hundred and fifty members of York Commandery No. 55, Knights Templar, accompanied by half as many women, left the city yesterday afternoon for a pilgrimage to Utica. Some of them crossed the Hudson River from the Franklin-st. ferry at 3 o'clock and others from the West Forty-second-st. ferry at 3:15 o'clock for Weehawken, where they went aboard a special train on the Ontario and Western Railroad. Other delegations departed later. Among the knights who had charge of the parties were W. J. McDonald, chairman; Wilson G. Fox, secretary, and George Knipe. The York Commandery members will be absent from home about four days.

The chairman said: "We will enjoy the ride along the west bank of the Hudson to Cornwall, and through Orange and Sullivan counties to Liberty, where we will have supper. A reception in our honor will be given at one of the hotels. We will rest to-morrow, and on Monday morning will leave Liberty at 11:30 o'clock, so as to arrive at Utica at 6:30 in the evening of that day. On Tuesday the Masonic Home will be visited in the morning, and later the Knights Templar's parade in honor of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York will take place. Fully 2,000 Sir Knights will participate in the parade. The evening of Tuesday will be devoted to a reception and exchange of visits to different commandery head uarters. On Wednesday White Lake will be visited, after which the party will start for home.

Members of Morton, Palestine and Columbian commanderies will leave New-York for Utica to-morrow, some in the morning and others later in the day.

KEPT THE BONDS AND SOLD THEM.

Henry Silver a promoter, thirty-one years old, and living at No. 212 West Eighty-fourth-st., was arrested on Friday afternoon by Policeman John H Tierney, of the Centre Street Court squad, and arraigned before Magistrate Crane yesterday morning, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant was S. N. Packers, an agent, of No. 72 Reade-st., who alleges that on August 5 he gave Silver four city bonds of Jefferson, Tex., valued at $100 each, with the understanding that the bonds or $400 in cash was to be returned three days later. Since that time, the complainant alleges, he has been unable either to get the bonds or their equivalent in money. An investigation made by the complainant disclosed the fact that the bonds had been sold to Meyer Jedlman, of No. 63 Liberty-st. for $125. When arraigned in court Silver said he had no statement to make. Magistrate Crane held him in $1,000 bonds for trial.

APPEAL FOR THE ARMENIANS

THE TERRIBLE DESTITUTION AMONG THAT UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE.

REPORT OF AN EYE-WITNESS—RAVAGED VILLAGES—MANY FAMILIES DEPRIVED OF ALL THEIR POSSESSIONS—GRASS EATEN BY STARVING CHILDREN.

The Armenian Relief Association has made another appeal to the people of this country to aid in the rescue movement which the association has been carrying on. The appeal is signed by J. Bleecker Miller, the chairman of the Executive Committee; the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the honorary secretary of the association, and Herant M. Kiretchjian, the general secretary, whose office is at No. 203 Broadway, this city. They ask that all checks be sent to Charles H. Stout, the treasurer of the association, at the National Bank of the Republic, No. 2 Wall-st. General funds contributed will be applied, one-half to the relief of the destitute people in Armenia and one-half to the rescue fund, unless otherwise requested. Money sent for specific purposes will be used as indicated.

SCENES ON THE HARPOOT PLAIN.

Accompanying the appeal is a copy of a report by a well-known correspondent of the association who is active in relief work. The report is in part as follows:

The largest field of desitution is that which receives relief from Harpoot as a distributing centre. It contains 100,000 souls who are in need of relief. Some 122,727 have been distributed to about 60,000 souls. This gives to each soul less than one-half Turkish pound (about $2.20). When we take into consideration that these people have lost all their possessions, food, stores, clothing, bedding, tools, and many of them houses also, this is clearly a very small allowance, and we naturally inquire what it has done for them. The answer is close at hand. It has kept them alive, nothing more.

I have recently visited nine villages. In one the people had begun to cut the timber growing right around the village preparatory to building a few rooms in which they may find shelter the coming winter. In another the people were making bricks of mud with which to build. In the other seven villages there was no sign of any intention to build, and when I made inquiry I always met the same answer, "How can we build?" They have no money to buy timber, and they have no heart to make any effort. They still fear, also, that any effort to improve their condition will call down upon them another attack. The earnings of a generation of thrifty, industrious men have been swept away under conditions that leave them no hope and no incentive to take up the struggle again. They have lost heart. They are helpless and hopeless.

But if no houses are built this summer the coming winter will find them even worse off than they are now. Take as a single example the village of Hooyloo, formerly the largest and wealthiest village on the Harpoot Plain. It contained three large and fine churches, belonging to the Georgian, Protestant and Roman Catholic communities. The houses of the village were well built, two stories high and containing many rooms. But the ruin of the village has been complete. With infinite pains the destroyers fired the houses one by one, using petroleum to make sure of their work. Now only the walls stand, and they are badly injured.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

Relief money has not built any houses for the sufferers. They live huddled together in the stables and in the corners of half-ruined houses. The Government Relief Commission has estimated that 90,000 Turkish pounds (about $355,000) is needed to build shelter for the people whose houses are burned, allowing only five Turkish pounds ($22) for each house.

An inspection of the rooms in which the people now live shows them to be bare and cheerless, destitute even of the necessaries of life. The greater part of the people have no beds. All winter they have slept upon the floor, with no covering over them. Families that once had twenty sets of bedding now have only one or none at all. The sick and the well huddle under one quilt. Mothers bring forth their babes without even a bed on which to lie. Some £3,756 (about $17,000) has been expended for beds and clothing, which have been given to the people; but this is only a drop in the bucket.

I have said nothing of the need of cooking utensils and furniture. In most of the houses there are no cooking utensils; in many petroleum tins are used for cooking; in others there is nothing, and no food is cooked. The people eat bread alone.

Relief money has not supplied the needs I have enumerated, great and pressing as they are. What, then, has it done? It has simply kept the people alive—nothing more. I have hoped that with the approach of summer the people would be able to recover somewhat and become independent of relief funds, but personal visitation of the villages shows that there has been no recovery, and that the villagers are in need, while if relief should be cut off from the cities, such as Malatia, Arabkir and Palu, multitudes would die in a short time.

THE SCARCITY OF FOOD.

In the village of Ashvan I went from house to house examing jars and granaries to see what food the people had. In most houses I found a few handfuls of millet or flour, a few eggs, perhaps a little salt, and one or two loaves of bread. At most, their supply could only last them a day or two, and in some houses food was already exhausted, with no means of procuring more. But the village of Korpe was in a still more wretched plight. As we neared this village the people caught sight of us from a distance and came running out to the road. There they stood, with their aged priest at their head, leaning on his staff, while the people wept and cried: "We are hungry! We are hungry!" Personal inspection of the houses showed that their food supplies were exhausted. I called the children around me and asked the first one if he had eaten bread that day. He said: "No." "What have you eaten?" "Grass." I asked him whose boy he was, and the villagers answered: "He is an orphan." His little face was gaunt and sallow. Other boys had eaten a piece of bread as large as my hand. None had eaten any other food but bread and grass. In the house, I asked for bread; the women turned away, weeping. In every house there was a little bundle of grasses, gathered from the fields. This was the only food with many. Beneath the tan of their sunburned faces there was a sallow, sickly color. Mothers sat by the little bundle of grass and held their empty breasts. The tops of the trees around the village had all been cut off during the winter, taken to the city and sold for money to buy food, and now the bare trunks stretched out their mutilated stumps of branches as if to plead for pity on this desolated village.

We sat down on the ground outside the village to talk over matters, and the children sitting around us would pluck up the grass by the roots and eat it before our eyes. The sights of that village haunt me day and night.

It is not time to take up this problem in earnest? I have sent them a little relief to put off the day of starvation; but their lands lie fallow, their houses are in ruins, and no hand is stretched out to lift them up and set them on their feet. What is the end to be?

DUTY OF CHRISTIANS.

It is said that the sensibilities of the Christian people in Europe and America have become deadened by hearing so much about the sufferings of the Armenians, and they are no longer interested in them. Certainly the funds for relief no longer come in as formerly. But is this a question which should be left to the sensibilities, that we should give a few pence when our pity is stirred by a tale of distress, and then pass on and forget the sufferer? We have to do with stern facts. The Armenians have been pillaged and massacred, or left to die a slow death by starvation and disease. For a few months Europe and America have interposed to feed the hungry and keep them alive, but now it is said they are weary of the task. I will not enter into the responsibility of Europe for the present state of the Armenians, but only into the responsibility of Christian and humane men to relieve them. The Sacred Book of the Christians teaches that in the last great day of judgment the Lord Jesus Christ will ask of us whether we have clothed the naked, fed the hungry, and he will say: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

DROWNED WHILE FISHING FROM A PIER.

Thomas McCannan, twenty-nine years old, of No. 550 West Forty-third-st., was drowned in the North River yesterday morning while fishing at West Fortieth-st. with Francis O'Malley, fifty-seven years old, of No. 457 West Forty-first-st., who also fell overboard, but landed on a canal-boat.

The men went to the pier about 1 o'clock. They sat with their legs hanging over the side, and it happened that McCannan was directly over the water, while O'Malley was sitting over a canal-boat. They were both sleepy, and several times McCannan dozed. O'Malley tried to keep watch of him, but was sleepy himself. He was only half awake when he heard a splash and was so startled that he, too, tumbled off the dock. He fell into the scow, but was able to call for help.

Several policemen heard his cries and ran to the end of the pier. O'Malley told them what had happened, and ropes and long poles were procured. A long search was made, but no trace of the body of McCannan could be found. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and O'Malley was taken to Bellevue. He had a badly sprained back and a bruised body. Both men have families.

TWO OF WISTAR'S ASSAILANTS HELD.

The five alleged assailants of Policeman John B. Wistar, of the West Forty-seventh-st. station, were arraigned in Yorkville Court at noon yesterday. The officer who was assailed was unable to identify them, but two of the men, who gave their names as Robert Dillon, nineteen years old, of No. 446 West Forty-eighth-st., and Otto Carral, twenty-one years old, of No. 515 West Fifty-second-st., were committed by Magistrate Flammer in $1,000 bail each to answer. The other three men were discharged.

Policeman Wistar showed the effects of the tussle he had been through, though his wounds were not serious. He was attacked and knocked unconscious by a crowd of young men on Friday evening, at Tenth-ave. and Fifty-third-st., while attempting to make an arrest. The five men arrested are supposed to have been among the offenders.

THE INFLUX OF GOLD.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR A CONTINUANCE OF IMPORTATIONS.

A GENERAL FEELING THAT THE MOVEMENT IS NOT AN ARTIFICIAL ONE—THE FIGURES OF GOLD IMPORTATION.

To date the record of the gold movement is as follows: Aggregate of orders for gold for importation, $24,320,000; gold actually arrived, $12,336,250; gold deposited in the New-York Sub-Treasury in exchange for legal-tenders, $8,000,000. In addition, as is known, there is $2,500,000 in gold on the way from Australia to San Francisco. The arrivals of gold in detail have been:

Date.	Steamships and consignees.	Amount.
Aug. 28,	per ss. Normannia—	
	Lazard Freres	$1,545,000
	J. & W. Seligman & Co.	250,000
Aug. 28,	per ss. St. Louis—	
	Hanover National Bank	500,000
Aug. 31,	per ss. La Bourgogne—	
	Lazard Freres	1,000,000
Sept. 2,	per ss. Teutonic—	
	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	500,000
	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	150,000
Sept. 4,	per ss. Augusta Victoria—	
	Lazard Freres	1,802,000
	L. von Hoffman & Co.	272,800
	Bank of British North America	500,000
	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	500,000
Sept. 5,	per ss. Campania—	
	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	545,000
	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	504,250
	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	500,000
	Speyer & Co.	500,000
	New-York Life Insurance Company	500,000
	J. & W. Seligman & Co.	398,000
	Canadian Bank of Commerce	257,500
	L. von Hoffmann & Co.	250,000
	Baring, Magoun & Co.	247,500
	Muller, Schall & Co.	250,000
	To order	200,000
	G. Osgood Lord	4,200
Sept. 5,	per ss. St. Paul—	
	Lazard Freres	500,000
	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	500,000
	Muller, Schall & Co.	250,000
	Total	$12,336,250

The tendency of sterling exchange appears to be downward, and the outlook is good, therefore, for a continuance of importations for an indefinite period. The first engagement of gold in Europe to be sent to the United States was made on August 20. Allowing for possible duplications in the record and for cancellations of orders, the total of the gold procured in Europe for importation to America is at least $22,000,000. The flow of gold to this country is now better understood abroad. At first it was regarded as artificial, but the protracted plethora of exchange and consequent depression in the exchange market have demonstrated that the gold movement is genuine. The influx of gold has provided funds to move the crops and made it easier for merchants and manufacturers to obtain accommodations. All fear of trouble has disappeared, and the foundation seems to have been laid for a comfortable state of affairs. The crops are going forward on a larger scale than at this season for many years.

The money situation has unquestionably changed. The country banks are seeking to pick up choice lots of commercial paper here at fancy rates, which shows that they are no longer hoarding money. One of the prime causes of the stringency was the locking up of funds by interior banks. It is expected that in a comparatively short time good commercial paper will be on a 6 per cent basis, while choice kinds will sell for less.

The stock market yesterday was very strong. The closing sales were generally at or near the best figures of the day and of the week. The net gains for some of the leading stocks for the week, comparing yesterday's closing prices with those of Saturday, August 29, were: American Sugar Refining 7⅞, American Sugar Refining preferred 4, American Tobacco 6½, Bay State Gas 2¼, Brooklyn Union Gas 4, Burlington and Quincy 5½, Canada Southern 1¼, Chicago Gas 5⅞, Consolidated Gas 5½, Delaware and Hudson 4⅞, Erie first preferred 3⅞, General Electric 3⅞, Illinois Steel 6½, Lackawanna 6⅞, Lake Shore 5, Louisville and Nashville 3¼, Manhattan 2⅞, Metropolitan Traction 5, New-Jersey Central 6½, Northwest 4¼, Pullman 3, Reading 1⅞, Rock Island 4⅝, St. Paul 3⅞, St. Paul preferred 6, Tennessee Coal and Iron 4, Leather preferred 5½, Western Union 3⅞.

STATE AND BRIGADE MATCHES.

PROGRAMMES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

The General Inspector of Rifle Practice has issued the programmes for the State and brigade matches, which will be shot at Creedmoor on September 17, 18 and 19. Teams for the various trophies have been practising for some time, and the greatest interest has been shown among the contesting guardsmen and their friends. The brigade match is open to teams of twelve men from the First and Second brigades, each man to have five shots at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. Shots will be fired standing at 200 yards, kneeling or sitting at 300 yards, prone at 500 yards and any position at 600 yards. The trophy for this contest is the gift of the State of New-York.

The State match is also for teams of twelve, but they are from each regiment, battalion, separate company, squadron or separate troop of cavalry in the National Guard of the State. The prize is also given by the State and is valued at $300. This match is governed by the same rules and regulations as regards ranges, positions, etc., as in the brigade match. The silver cup presented by ex-Governor Flower, and known as the Governor's prize, will be open to individual members of the Guard. The Governor's match will be shot on September 19. Competitors will be required to shoot over 200, 300, 500 and 600 yard ranges, five shots at each distance, and may take any position with the head toward the target. No sights are permitted, and the shooting is conducted on the principle of a skirmish run.

The Adjutant-General's match, open to teams of three from each company or separate company of infantry, troop of cavalry or signal corps, and one team from the field and staff and non-commissioned staff of each regiment or battalion not a part of a regiment or squadron of cavalry, will be shot on September 18. In this contest each has seven shots at 200 yards standing and seven shots at 500 yards in any position. The trophy is the gift of Adjutant-General E. A. McAlpin.

The usual prize will be given to the company in each brigade making the highest general figure of merit.

THE "RIVER" GANG OUT AGAIN.

THIS TIME THEY ROB A FRUIT STORE—ONE OF THEM CAUGHT AND THE GOODS RECOVERED.

John Naylor, twenty-five years old, of No. 532 West Fifty-second-st., who says he is a painter, and who, if not an enrolled member, is often an associate of the notorious River Gang, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in Yorkville Court yesterday morning, on a charge of larceny.

Arraigned with him, and said to be a party to his misdeeds, was Maggie Krum, thirty years old. Naylor was arrested at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Patrolman Roger Donohue, of the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, as he was in the act of jumping from the roof of No. 14 Amsterdam-ave., the house in which the Krum woman lives.

Soon after 3 o'clock the officer saw three tough-looking characters go cautiously to the front of Otto Cato's grocery, at Sixtieth-st. and Amsterdam-ave. Cato had a large quantity of fruit, in boxes, piled upon the stoop of his store. The men seized a box and were sneaking off quietly when they saw they had been discovered. The trio then ran to No. 14 Amsterdam-ave. and hid. Donohue followed. Two of the men dashed past him in the darkness and escaped. The third, who proved to be Naylor, ran up stairs and out upon the roof. The officer reached there in time to see Naylor about to jump down upon the adjacent house top, and seized him. Naylor made no resistance.

After locking his man up Donohue returned to No. 14 and made a search for the stolen fruit. It could not be found. Donohue's suspicions were directed toward Miss Krum, as he had seen her out in the hallway at the time the thieves ran out. So he stationed himself opposite the house and kept watch on Miss Krum's apartments.

At about 4 o'clock the gas was lighted in the woman's front rooms. Donohue ran across the avenue, up one flight and knocked on Miss Krum's door. There was no response, but the light was put out instantly. Donohue kept the place under surveillance until day dawned. He then saw the fruit boxes, containing pears and grapes, upon Miss Krum's fire-escape. He revisited the rooms, gained admittance and took possession of the fruit, which was identified by Cato. The woman disclaimed all knowledge of it or how it came to be on her premises. She was also arrested.

Miss Krum is not dependent on her own exertions for a livelihood. Several years ago her mother died leaving her a considerable income in bonds and real estate. Her apartments are said to be nicely furnished. Donohue said that the fire-escape where the fruit was found could be reached only by going through Miss Krum's apartments.

On hearing the case Magistrate Flammer concluded the evidence would not warrant holding Miss Krum, but he committed Naylor in $300 bail to answer.

SHARPSHOOTERS OF THE 71ST.

Among the members of the 71st Regiment who qualified as sharpshooters at Creedmoor last week were Captains W. L. Hazen and E. Austin, Lieutenant Rockwell, Sergeant A. L. Robertson, Corporal E. A. Rohdenberg and Privates R. Stokes, A. H. Smith, P. C. Martersberg, G. L. Babcock, J. Ochs, jr., G. J. Blake, G. H. Corwin, A. H. Clark and C. Beatus.

The wheeling section of Company G, 22d Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Buck, started from West Twenty-third-st. and North River yesterday on a three days' run. They will go to Delaware Water Gap and to various points in Pike County, Penn.

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FALL EXHIBIT, 1896.

REASONS for making your selection from our stock:

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RECKLESS CABDRIVER HELD.

HE RAN OVER A PEDESTRIAN AND DROVE ON UNTIL STOPPED BY A POLICEMAN.

William Brown, fifty-three years old, a cabdriver, living at No. 115 West Thirty-third-st., was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a technical charge of assault, preferred by Charles Duffy, of No. 54 Third-ave. Duffy was crossing Broadway in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday afternoon, when Brown approached him, driving his cab at a high rate of speed. Before Duffy could get out of the way Brown ran him down.

Duffy was knocked down by the horse, and then two wheels of the cab passed over his body. He sustained a cut over the eye, and a badly scraped face, as well as numerous bad bruises about the body. Brown did not slacken his speed, but drove on until he was stopped at Twenty-third-st. by Policeman Schlottman, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, who arrested him. In court yesterday Brown said it was an accident and the case was set for a hearing on September 8, Brown being held in $500 bail.

O'CONNOR'S WIFE MAY BE INSANE.

BOTH DENY ALL KNOWLEDGE OF HOW THE GAS WAS TURNED ON—HE IS DISCHARGED.

Terence O'Connor, thirty-eight years old, of No. 407 West Fifty-third-st., who was charged on Friday, in Yorkville Court, with attempting to suffocate his wife by turning on the gas in her room on Thursday night, was recalled for a hearing yesterday morning. Both husband and wife denied knowing anything about it. The Magistrate said that one or the other must have turned on the gas. The wife said: "I am not guilty. We had a fight that evening, and my husband said he would have me put in Bloomingdale Asylum for being insane."

"And did you attempt to kill yourself?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"No," was the response. Then the husband stated that he had had trouble with his wife before. Last spring, he said, she was sick for six or seven weeks. She had frequent spasms in that time. "I had a doctor for her repeatedly," said the husband. "Her conduct was such that I believed her out of her mind, and had several times thought of putting her away in some asylum."

Magistrate Flammer then said that he would commit the woman for examination as to her sanity, and discharged the husband.

ONE OF HOPPER'S MEN ARRESTED.

THE CONTRACTOR SAYS COMMISSIONER HAFFEN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

Colonel James J. Mooney, formerly of the 6th New-York Heavy Artillery, and at present Chief Inspector in the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, yesterday morning caused the arrest of Michael Kennedy, twenty-eight years old, an employe of Isaac Hopper, the contractor, who is building the new bridge over the Harlem River at Third-ave. The arrest, Mr. Hopper says, is only the result of the ill-feeling of Commissioner Haffen, of the Department of Street Improvements, toward him.

The charge on which Kennedy was arrested was that of stealing about forty tons of paving stones, which Contractor Hopper's men have been removing from Third-ave., north of the river, for the purpose of laying the foundations of the new bridge approach. Under his contract, which gives him possession of all material removed to make way for the bridge, Mr. Hopper sold the paving stones and Belgian blocks to a contractor named O'Brien, who, as fast as they are taken up, has been taking them away in scows from Lincoln-ave. Kennedy was keeping tally of the stones as they were loaded into the scows yesterday morning, when Colonel Mooney, accompanied by Policeman J. J. Doyle, of the Morrisania police station, demanded his permit, and when Kennedy told them that the permit was in Mr. Hopper's office a block away he was arrested and charged with larceny in the Morrisania Court. Magistrate Mott held Kennedy in the nominal bail of $50 for examination to-day. Mr. Hopper gave bail for Kennedy's appearance, and expressed himself freely concerning Colonel Mooney's action.

"Commissioner Haffen," he said, "has a grudge against the Department of Public Works, and is getting square by annoying me. When I first began this work Commissioner Haffen threatened to have me arrested if I removed anything without a permit. I applied to him for a permit, but did not get. I got one anyway, and propose to go right on in spite of him. The property becomes mine by a clause in my contract, and if Commissioner Haffen continues his annoyance I will seek remedy by the proper means."

Commissioner Haffen, when seen at his office, was not inclined to talk. He at first said that he knew nothing about it, but when told what had occurred, he remarked: "Colonel Mooney has only discharged his duties, and so far as I can see has done exactly right. Hopper has no right to remove anything from the works. The stones belong to the taxpayers of the district."

The Commissioner refused to answer Contractor Hopper's statement, and denied that Colonel Mooney had acted under his orders. Colonel Mooney, after a talk with the Commissioner, refused to say anything.

UPHOLDING THE RIGHTS OF VENDERS.

MAGISTRATE CORNELL CENSURES CAPTAIN CHAPMAN FOR UNFAIR TREATMENT OF THEM.

For some time the policemen under the command of Captain Chapman, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, have been in the habit of arresting the pushcart venders in Sixth-ave. in front of the big drygoods stores. The prisoners would be taken to the station and kept there until 4 o'clock, and then they would be bundled into the patrol wagon and taken to Jefferson Market Court in charge of one or two policemen.

About twenty pedlers were arraigned on Thursday afternoon at a late hour, and the policeman in charge of them admitted that they had been in the station for hours, instead of being taken directly to court, as the law requires. Magistrate Cornell was indignant at the injustice inflicted upon the ignorant prisoners, and expressed himself plainly to the policeman. He said that the men had paid for their licenses to the city, and they had a perfect right to stand for ten minutes in any one place. The Magistrate communicated with Chief Conlin in regard to the matter, and then sent for Captain Chapman.

Captain Chapman came to court yesterday, and pleaded as an excuse that the Sixth-ave. merchants complained about the pushcart men.

"That makes no difference," said the Magistrate. "They have certain rights within the law, and your policemen have no right to hound them from place to place simply because some big merchants object to them. These men pay the city for their licenses, and it is the fault of the authorities in power that there are so many of them in our streets. I have told the policemen who drive the men away from in front of my house that they had no right to be so arbitrary."

The Magistrate then told Captain Chapman that the practice of collecting venders in the station and bringing them to court at the last minute must be stopped.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

GRAND EXHIBIT OF HIGH-CLASS

SILK NOVELTIES.

On Tuesday we will show a complete collection of both Foreign and Domestic Silk Fabrics, the assortment being the most select and by far the largest ever displayed by us. They have been selected with the greatest care, and all the styles are confined exclusively to us for this market. In the collection will be found many choice designs and colorings which cannot be obtained later in the season. The most fashionable weaves consist of

Moire Antique Faconne,
Damas Marie Antoinette,
Pekin Ombre,
Velours Louis XVI.
Riche Damas,
Velours Moire Tinsel,
Lampas Russe,
Faconne Enlumine,
Velours Egyptien,
Damas Moire Antique.

The newest colorings are Paysage and Rame Claude, Angelique and Corinthe.

DRESS GOODS.

The grandest collection of HIGH-CLASS NOVELTY DRESS GOODS (colored and black) ever exhibited to the American public. Every conceivable color, weave, and design of the leading manufacturers of Europe are represented, viz.:

Zibeline Illume, Mohair Bourettes,
Canvas Poilu, Tufted Cheviots,
Variegated and Self Color Twine Suitings,
Iridescent Poplin and Epingline, Mohair Fantaisie,
Silk-and-Wool Matalesse and Brocaded effects,
Scotch and English Mixtures, French Broadcloths,
Whipcords and Granite Suitings.

ALL AT EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICES.

MILLINERY.

First Fall Importations of
Millinery Novelties,
Embracing Models from the Leading Parisian Modistes.
Round Hats, Toques and Turbans.

ALSO ALL THE LATEST

Millinery Trimmings and Ornaments.
Flowers, Feathers, Birds, Coque Plumes
in Paradise and Aigrette effects.

Exclusive Novelties in RIBBONS made expressly for us in St. Etienne and Lyons.

STORE CLOSED LABOR DAY.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

FRUIT MERCHANTS FAIL—AN OLD UMBRELLA FIRM ASSIGNS—A RECEIVER FOR PETER B. SWEENY'S FIRM.

Hipolite and F. Simon Dumois, composing the firm of H. Dumois & Co., shipping and commission merchants and importers of West India fruits, at No. 41 South-st., made an assignment yesterday to Henry A. Kessel, without preference. They have branches at Baracoa and Gebra Arbo, in Cuba. The business was started at Baracoa a number of years ago, and was begun in this city in 1884. F. Simon Dumois became a partner in 1888. They are among the largest importers of bananas in this city, and own plantations in Cuba, a railroad and two steamships. Their failure is attributed to the war in Cuba and the edict of General Weyler preventing the shipment of bananas from that country, which tied up their entire business. Their office at No. 41 South-st. was closed yesterday, and no information could be obtained there. The last statement of the firm to Bradstreet's, made in November, 1895, showed assets of $660,000 and liabilities of $258,000. The principal assets were the Banes Railroad, Banes plantation, the steamers Brixham and Tyrian and current accounts. The equity in business in the United States was estimated at about $100,000. The firm's liabilities were generally for money borrowed from banks to make advances to growers.

Deming B. Smith and Isaac Smith Strong, doing business under the style of Isaac Smith's Sons & Co., dealers in umbrellas and parasols, at No. 928 Broadway made an assignment yesterday to Edward R. Smith, without preference. This is one of the oldest houses in this line in the United States, and the business has been handed down from generation to generation. It was established in 1802 by James Thomas Smith, grandfather of Deming B. Smith. Isaac Smith succeeded to the business many years ago, and later on the style became Isaac Smith's Sons & Co. In 1879 the firm failed, it is said, on account of a defalcation of a clerk to the extent of $60,000. A settlement was made with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. Deming B. Smith has managed the business for the last fifteen years, and Mr. Strong became a partner in 1892. Business has been dull for some time past.

Charles Seebach, dealer in men's furnishing goods and shoes at No. 33 Whitehall-st. and Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, has made a bill of sale of both places through Max Altmayer to Benjamin Levinger for $6,283. Mr. Altmayer said that out of the proceeds of the bill of sale Robert Reis & Co. and some other creditors are protected. He estimated the liabilities at $20,000 and the nominal assets at about the same.

Arthur Sweeny has been appointed receiver of the firm of Dale, Farrell & Co., mechanical engineers and machinists at Nos. 413 and 415 East Twenty-third-st., by Justice Smyth, of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought by Peter B. Sweeny, one of the partners, against John H. Dale and Philip Farrell, the other partners, for a dissolution of the firm. It was stated that the firm was formed on March 11, 1895, and by a subsequent agreement Peter B. Sweeny was to receive one-half of the profits. He contributed $5,000 cash capital at the start, and has since lent the firm large sums of money, the amount not being stated in the papers. The partners agreed on September 3 to dissolve, but could not agree as to the manner of dissolution. The assets are placed at $15,000, consisting of machinery, tools, furniture, merchandise, accounts and contract rights under patents. Liabilities are $11,000, outside of the amount due Mr. Sweeny, who is the politician who was noted in the days of William M. Tweed. He told Bradstreet's two months ago that he had invested $40,000 in the business. The firm manufactured magneto bells, volta batteries and electric lamps.

BACK FROM THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

THE YOUNG CITIZENS HAD A GOOD TIME AND WERE TRAINED FOR THE FUTURE.

New-York was enriched yesterday by the return of 160 boys and girls who have had a chance to pass two months in the country, enjoying the fresh air and beauty of the trees and flowers. Perhaps they were not all of the highest type of childhood that the mind can imagine, but the two months in the country brought them nearer to it than they would have come if they had been obliged to endure the stifling air and shabby streets of the poorer parts of the metropolis.

The fact is that 160 citizens of the Junior Republic reached New-York over the Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:50 yesterday morning. And a happy lot they were. All summer long they had had a good time. It was a good time for all, but it was not a good time that was all childish fun. There was hard work mixed up in it, too, but mixed so skillfully that the most dissatisfied of them wished that the time were longer, or that they were among the favored few who remained in the ranks as citizens for the rest of the winter.

The Junior Republic has been in existence for several years, and its opportunities for good are every year increasing. This year 185 young people, boys and girls between the ages of twelve and nineteen years, have enjoyed the privilege of working for themselves and governing themselves. They have their camp and their winter quarters at Freeville,