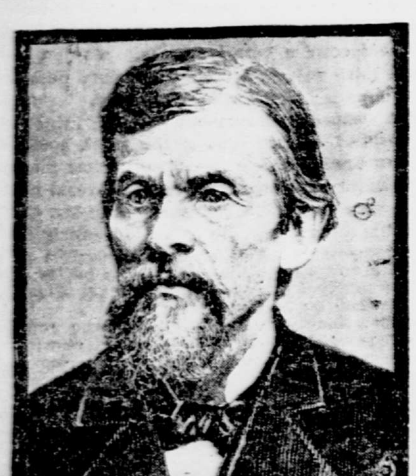
# GEN. FRANZ SIGEL DEAD.

### VETERAN OF GERMAN INSURRECTIONS AND AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

General Franz Sigel died yesterday at his home, No. 563 Mott-ave., in this city. At his bedside were his three sons, Robert, Paul and Rudolph, and his widowed daughter, Mrs. Leila Schehl. The funeral will be held in the Melrose Turn Verein Hall, at No. 150 Courtlandt-ave., at 1:30 p. m., on Sunday, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery. Gilsa Post will have charge of the services, which will be conducted according to the Grand Army of the Republic



GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL.
Who died yesterday.

ritual. The pallbearers will be selected from the German Patriots' Association.

The manuscript for the general's book on the Revolution of 1848 was sent to the other side two months ago, and it is expected that the book will appear in the near future.

A veteran both of the German Revolution of 1848 and 1849 and of the American Civil War, and of late years prominent in civil life, Franz Sigel's seventy-eight years were eventful.

He was born at Sinsheim, in Baden, November 18, 1824. His preliminary education was gained at the gymnasium of Bruchsal, and at the age of nineteen he was graduated from the military school at Carlsruhe. The years 1843 to 1847 he spent as a lieutenant in the army of Baden, and while stationed at Mannheim got into disputes with his fellow officers, the result of writings in which he assailed the standing army. In 1847, after a duel in which he killed his man, he resigned from the army.

In February, 1848, Sigel's service with the German insurrectionists began. Raising a corps of volunteers he organized the lake district, and with 4,000 troops attacked Freiburg, being twice defeated. He then escaped to Switzerland.

In the insurrection of 1849 Franz Sigel finally received chief command of the troops. He fought at Heppenheim on May 30, 1849; was several times engaged under General Louis Mieroslawski, and on July 11 led a retreating army of 15,000 men across the Rhine into Switzerland, after having brought them through three army corps of the enemy. At Lugano in 1851 he was arrested, but went to England. During the revolutionary struggles General Sigel—for he was a major general at the age of twenty-four—had served with distinction.

General Sigel came to New-York in May, 1852. He taught, and published a military magazine, from 1852 to 1858. During this period he married the daughter of Rudolf Dulon. In 1858 he went to St. Louis, taught mathematics and history, and was elected a director of the public schools. He also edited a military journal, and wrote newspaper articles opposing secession. When the Civil War broke out General Sigel backed up his words by organizing a regiment of infantry and a battery, and "Fight mit Sigel" became a rallying cry. With his regiment and two batteries he was sent to Rolla, and soon afterward compelled the retreat of General Price into Arkansas. He was made a brigadier general. He then fought creditably at Carthage and at Dug Springs.

At Pea Ridge, with the right wing of General Curtis's army, he won the day by a well timed assault. He was then made a major general and was sent East. In the line of operations beginning with Cedar Creek and ending with Bull Run he was in command of the First Corps of the Army of Virginia, and at Bull Run he opposed General Jackson with notable success. On account of ill health he took sick leave.

General Sigel entered active service again in 1863, taking command of the reserve army of Pennsylvania in May of that year, and organizing a corps of 10,000 men to help defend the State against Lee. In 1864 he fitted out General Crook's Kanawha Valley expedition, and himself led 7,000 men through the Shenandoah. At New-Market General Breckinridge defeated him. At Maryland Heights he repelled General Early. Relieved of his command and sent to Bethlehem, Penn., for his health, he resigned his commission in May, 1865.

After the war General Sigel held the offices of Collector of Internal Revenue in New-York City, appointed in 1871; of Register of the city, elected in the same year, and of pension agent, appointed in 1886. In 1869 he was a candidate for Secretary of State of New-York. This nomination he received from the Republican party, with which he continued to be identified until 1876. He then became a Democrat, but in 1896 supported McKinley. He was for some time the editor of a monthly magazine, in English and German, and wrote a number of essays on military subjects. His brother, Albert, was a brigade commander in the American Civil War. He was one of New-York's most prominent German residents, and an intimate friend of Carl Schurz, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Oswald Ottendorfer, Heinrich Binder and Dr. Hans Kudlich.

### ANDREW LINDGREN.

Andrew Lindgren, who up to the time of his retirement, five years ago, conducted an express business at No. 12 Hope-st., Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, No. 210 Norwood-ave., that borough. He was born in Sweden eighty years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn since he was a young man. In the Civil War he served in the 84th Metropolitan Volunteers, and was a member of Middleton Post, No. 560, G. A. R. An ardent Republican, Mr. Lindgren, who was at the time bedridden, insisted upon being carried to the polls and there cast his last vote for McKinley. He leaves a widow. The funeral services were held last night.

### THOMAS NEVINS.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 21 (Special).—Thomas Nevins, well known as a contractor and promoter, died suddenly this morning at his residence, Castle Connell, County Limerick, Ireland. Announcement of his death was made in a message received this afternoon by Mrs. W. H. O'Meally, of this city. At the time of his death he was a millionaire. Although he lived abroad most of the time his home was in East Orange. Mr. Nevins's latest business venture was to consolidate the tram lines plying between Liverpool and Manchester, and to convert them into trolley roads, besides building a large number of connecting lines. To facilitate the completion of this scheme, his son, Thomas A. Nevins, joined him abroad a short time ago. The father and son were in partnership as bankers at No. 45 Wall-st.

Mr. Nevins was born at Kells, County Mayo, Ireland, on May 30, 1844. He came to the United States in 1864, and at once settled in Orange. He began life as coachman for J. S. Otis, of the H. B. Claflin Company, but in less than five years embarked in the business of contracting. He then became engaged in the buying and selling of real estate. A few years ago he became interested in the development of trolley systems. He did considerable work for the New-Jersey Traction Company. Later he bought the Hart street railway in Detroit, and thereby obtained control of the entire street railway interests of Detroit. In this transaction he cleared a substantial fortune. He next became interested in the electric railways in Plainfield, and in 1898, with others, purchased the gas lighting interests of Haverhill, Mass.

His widow, a son and two daughters survive him.

### BESSIE BONEHILL.

London, Aug. 21.—Bessie Bonehill, the vaudeville artist, died to-day at Portsea, Borough of Portsmouth.

Mrs. William Seeley, better known as Bessie Bonehill, was on the London stage at the age of six. She attracted attention at once in children's ballets, then in vogue, and showed ability in character songs. Later she became popular in London in burlesque, her performances in "Sinbad," "Robinson Crusoe," "Aladdin" and "Black Eyed Susan" being well remembered. She made a study of nautical characters, and often assumed boys' parts. In 1890 Tony Pastor introduced her to the American public at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. She made an instant success. The theatre was packed nightly for 360 consecutive performances, and she was well received on tour.

Miss Bonehill used to design and make all her own costumes. She was also a good impromptu speaker. Six years ago she bought the "Deer Hill Farm" at Sayville, Long Island, where she spent much of her spare time.

She went to England last spring, and was taken ill with a cancerous affection shortly after her arrival. The case was so serious that her family were summoned to Portsmouth. "Jack" Seeley, her son, and her daughters, Marion and Lena Seeley, both of Weber & Fields's Company, were at her bedside when she died. On July 11 the son was married to Miss Lillian C. Rogers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Treadwell Rogers, of Sayville, at his mother's bedside. It had been Mrs. Seeley's intention to retire from work on the stage after fulfilling a London engagement this season.

### MRS. EUNICE BIXBY.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Eunice Bixby died to-day at her home at Mount Pleasant. She was ninety-nine years of age, and probably the oldest person in this section. She is survived by nine children, thirty-four grandchildren and fifty-seven great-granchildren. She was twice married. Her father was Colonel E. Mundy, of the Vermont Continentals. She was born at South Framingham, Mass. Up to three years ago she retained all her faculties, but more recently had been feeble minded and deaf.

## DAZED MAN HAD BEEN ASSAULTED

### YOUNG ARTIST FOUND ON CHURCH STEPS IN JERSEY CITY IS IDENTIFIED BY STEPFATHER.

The young man who is suffering from loss of memory and who was found sitting on the steps of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning was last night identified as William G. Bangart, of No. 205 Hutton-st., Jersey City. He is an artist, 23 years old. He lives with his mother and stepfather, William Kemp. They had been at Asbury Park for the last ten days. They arrived in Jersey City last night and identified Bangart, but he did not recognize them. He talked to them freely, and they tried to recall various home incidents to his memory, but he failed to remember any of the things mentioned, his mind being apparently as blank as when he was first found. Mr. Kemp could give no account of his son's movements after he and Mrs. Kemp went to Asbury Park, and the first clew to the mystery came in the form of a telegram sent to Bangart's home yesterday afternoon.

It was from District Attorney Jerome's office and notified Bangart to appear before the grand Jury at 10:30 this morning to give evidence against one Rosenfeld, held for assault. Following up this clew, the police learned that Bangart was assaulted by Rosenfeld at Eighth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st. last Friday night. Both were arrested and taken to the Twentieth-st. precinct station. They were arraigned in the Fifty-fourth-st. court Saturday morning, when Rosenfeld was held for the grand jury. Bangart, who was not then suffering from any mental trouble, was told that he would be notified when the case came up. What happened to him after that cannot be learned. Bangart is now at the city hospital and will be examined to-day by an expert in mental diseases.

## DECREASE IN THE DEATH RATE.

### TYPHOID FEVER, HOWEVER, IS GAINING GROUND EVERY WEEK.

The report of the Health Department for the week ending August 16 shows that the death rate for the week was considerably lower than that of the corresponding week of last year. In the week this year the death rate was 18.64, as against 22.34 in 1901. If the deaths of persons here whose homes were not in this city and of infants under one week were not included in the deaths occurring in the week ending August 16 of this year, the death rate would be 17.60, and for the various boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 17.76; The Bronx, 16.45; Brooklyn, 16.87; Queens, 19.97, and Richmond, 24.34.

The report also shows that in no week since May 17 were there fewer infectious and contagious cases reported than in the week covered by it. The decrease in such cases is large. In the week of May 17 there were 1,690 cases, and in the week of August 16 only 621. And of the 621 cases, six were cases of measles from the immigrant hospital, Ellis Island.

The report shows, however, that typhoid fever is gaining ground each week. In the week of May 17 there were only twenty cases reported; in the week of August 16 the number of cases was 104. This disease usually claims its greatest number of victims in the latter part of the summer and in the autumn. Many years ago, before the discovery of the typhoid bacillus, the malady was commonly called, in the New-England States, the autumnal fever, as it was more prevalent in autumn than at any other time of the year. The typhoid bacillus has been found in many kinds of food and water. It has been discovered in mineral water, as well as common drinking water; in butter, milk and in vegetables. It has been captured in high and low altitudes. The disease seems to be unusually prevalent just now at Bayside and some other places on Long Island.

## HOGAN DISCHARGES BARTENDER.

### CAPTAIN O'REILLY UNABLE TO CONVINCE COURT THAT ONE ARRESTED BY HIM VIOLATED EXCISE LAW.

William Kerns, thirty-two years old, bartender for Thomas J. Sommers, at No. 2 James Slip, who was arrested at 4 a. m. Wednesday by Captain Myles O'Reilly, of the Oak-st. station, on a charge of violating the excise law, was discharged by Magistrate Hogan, in the Tombs court yesterday afternoon. At the time of the raid Captain O'Reilly found four policemen of his precinct in the saloon.

Captain O'Reilly told the magistrate how he had found four of his patrolmen shaking dice in a little office attached to the saloon. Besides the bartender they were the only persons in the place. The captain admitted that he had not asked for a drink, had not had an offer of one, and had not seen liquor exposed for sale.

Captain O'Reilly yesterday filed complaints of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer against Patrolmen Loosen, Hartt, Campbell and Quigley, the four policemen whom he caught in the saloon.

## SAY MRS. BAUDOUINE IS REPENTANT.

### YACHTSMAN'S YOUNG WIFE IS WILLING TO RETURN TO HIM, IT IS SAID.

Reports are in circulation at Larchmont that May Chatterton Baudouine, the young wife of "Jack" Baudouine, the yachtsman, who left her husband three weeks ago, is willing to return to him. One report is that Mrs. Baudouine, who is only twenty, had written her husband pleading letters, saying that she was a silly girl. She could not be seen last night, as she and her mother, Mrs. Chatterton, owner of the Belvidere Hotel, had left their home, The Chimneys, and had gone to Saratoga.

The clubman is living in the Matthews mansion, in Harrison, with his children by his former marriage and the baby, and, it is said, has made no overtures to his wife. Since their separation Mr. Baudouine has devoted himself more than ever to yachting, racing and out of door sports, while Mrs. Baudouine has fairly lived in her bathing suit at the Larchmont beach.

## RECEIVED BRUISES AFTER DEATH.

### THE AUTOPSY OF DR. LARMER'S BODY REVEALS NO SIGNS OF FOUL PLAY.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon yesterday performed an autopsy on the body of Dr. William J. Larmer, which was found on Tuesday in the Hudson River, at One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st.

When the body was discovered certain bruises on the arms, head and body led to some suspicion that the physician might have met with foul play. Dr. O'Hanlon's autopsy discloses the fact that the bruises were evidently inflicted after death by drowning, and were probably caused by the body coming into contact with rocks and other hard substances in the river.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY MERGER RUMORS.

### PRESENCE OF MESSRS. SPENCER AND BELMONT IN J. P. MORGAN'S OFFICE REVIVES THEM.

The presence of Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, and August Belmont, of the Louisville and Nashville directorate, at consultations in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., yesterday, gave rise to reports that Mr. Morgan was preparing to merge the Southern railways into a big trust through a holding company, similar to the Northern Securities Company. There has been talk in Wall Street for weeks that Mr. Morgan had such a plan in view, and would begin active work on it as soon as he returned from London.

The reports in the Street yesterday had some effect to boom sales of Southern railway stocks. At Mr. Morgan's office no information was to be had, and there was an intimation that Mr. Morgan was not ready to consider any merger plans.

# CHIEF CROKER SUBPŒNAED

### ORDERED TO APPEAR AT RYAN HEARING TO-DAY—WITNESSES SAY TIMBER IS GOOD.

Several experts in the selection of timber and in the manufacture of vehicles and their parts were introduced by Delos McCurdy, counsel for Deputy Chief Patrick F. Ryan, at the adjourned hearing on the charges against him before Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday afternoon. They were expected to refute the testimony already introduced regarding inferior materials alleged to have been supplied to the department repair shops under Deputy Chief Ryan's charge. It was noteworthy that nearly all the witnesses directly or indirectly had furnished the Fire Department with supplies, and that some of them were, in a measure, being called upon to defend their own goods. Chief Croker, who has been subpœnaed to appear at the hearing, was not called to the witness stand yesterday.

The first witness called by Mr. McCurdy was Henry S. Darlington, a manufacturer of wagon wheels and wagons, of West Chester, Penn. He testified that the material used in the repair shops was generally of good quality, and better than could be bought in the open market. Before going on the stand Mr. Darlington had examined the lumber which had been put in evidence by Deputy Chief Ryan's accusers. He pronounced them fair samples of what he found in the shops, the felloes in general being not so good as those in the shops. The wheel spokes were about as good.

Upon being cross-examined by Commissioner Sturgis, Darlington said that he was a member of the firm of Hoops Bros. & Darlington, and had supplied the Fire Department of New-York with the greater number of the wheels used for the last eight or ten years; at least 60 or 70 per cent of them, he said, came from their factory. In the cross-examination Mr. Darlington referred to Ryan as an honest man.

The second witness, Peter Barrett, of the Peter Barrett Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, said that he had been in the wagon making business for thirty-six years, and had furnished the Fire Department with hose wagons for the last fifteen years. He said he had looked over the timber in the repair shop, and said it was of good quality, especially the ash, and that it was all good timber if used for the right purpose. He said that he would buy it all as first class timber.

Jacob Beyer, the superintendent of the William Gibson Company, of Jersey City, and a lumber inspector, said that he had also looked at the lumber in the repair shop, and found it as good in quality as one could buy in the open market. Some pieces, he said, were warped a little, but the majority of the timber was not affected.

"Is not your firm interested in the outcome of this investigation, and would it reflect indirectly on you if the charges were proven true, and won't you lose a customer in the Fire Department?" asked the Commissioner.

"Well, if you have had as much trouble as I have with the Fire Department, in picking out ash which they would accept, you wouldn't care much whether you lost their trade or not," replied the witness. He said further he did not see any red oak in the repair shop. This is in direct contradiction to the testimony of some of the witnesses of the other side.

H. F. Davidson, a manufacturer of ladders, poles, etc., of No. 1,167 First-ave., said that he had examined the stock of ladder rungs, poles and axe handles in the repair shop, and had found the general run of stock to be good. The stock he said was as good as his firm had got for first grade goods.

Peter Martin, the foreman of the wrecking crew connected with the repair shops, was the last witness of the afternoon. He described fully the necessities of the department which occasion so much overtime, and said that there had never been any overtime work done which was not urgent. The system of keeping the overtime, he said, was to have each man hand in his own time and keep account of it himself. He said he always went to Department Chief Ryan when he thought there ought to be overtime worked, and that he had always had to explain fully to him the necessity for it before the chief would give permission.

In answer to a question put by Commissioner Sturgis, Martin said that he did not know of a single wheel in the shop which was not available for use in the department. Mr. Sturgis then read to him an extract from the records of the Commissioner of Accounts, which showed that there were 313 apparatus wheels and eighty-nine buggy wheels in the shop which were undesirable for use in the department. The Commissioner questioned Martin closely as to various jobs which had taken a great deal of overtime work, but Martin insisted that it was all necessary.

The hearing will be resumed to-day. Commissioner Sturgis informed Mr. McCurdy that he must finish by to-night. Mr. McCurdy has subpœnaed Chief Croker, W. W. Graham, the purchasing agent of the Fire Department, and six others in the repair shop.

## STURGIS REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

### HE DENIES SPEAKING TO PURROY'S BROTHER ABOUT THE DEPUTY CHIEF'S ADVANCEMENT.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis was asked yesterday concerning the troubles in the Fire Department.

"Did you ever speak to Henry D. Purroy relative to advancing his brother, the Deputy Chief?" was the first question.

"I have never had one word with him on that subject," was the emphatic reply.

"Is the report true, as Chief Croker says, that his suspension from duty was occasioned by politics?"

"I deny that," said the Commissioner.

"Would the Chief's presence at the Ryan trial be at all embarrassing?" was next asked.

"Not at all. Last Friday, when the Chief appeared at the trial, I invited him to remain as long as he liked, and told him that I would let him have a full stenographic report of the testimony because his name had been mentioned, though only incidentally."

"Are charges being prepared against Chief Croker?" was the last question.

"I must decline to answer," was Commissioner Sturgis's reply.

## DO HONOR TO JOHN FRITZ.

### DINNER GIVEN FOR THE PIONEER IRONMASTER AT ENGINEERS' CLUB.

Eighty years old, but ruddy and erect, John Fritz, of Bethlehem, Penn., the pioneer ironmaster of America, was the guest of honor at a birthday dinner given last night by about twenty of his friends at the Engineers' Club, No. 374 Fifth-ave. The dinner was informal. Among those present were John C. Kafer, president of the Engineers' Club; Colonel H. G. Prout, first vice-president; John Thompson, Stephen W. Baldwin, Colonel Heft and Charles Kirchoff.

"Mr. Fritz looks about sixty-seven," said Colonel Prout last night. "He is a grand example of the typical American, born of poor parents, who were solid, substantial and God-fearing. With only a district school education, gained in the middle part of Pennsylvania, he started life with the stimulus and opportunity that American citizenship gives, and attained a position in the steel industry that is recognized by the whole world."

Mr. Fritz is probably the only man now living of the small group that introduced into the United States the Bessemer steel process, by which steel was first made in large quantities, and cheaply, for commercial use. A great economical revolution was effected, from which has flowed the tremendous development seen to-day in steel manufacture in the United States. The leading men in the industry to-day are Mr. Fritz's pupils. In 1893 the British Iron and Steel Institute gave Mr. Fritz the Bessemer gold medal, which is about the highest distinction a steelmaker can receive. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Fritz are probably the only Americans who possess it. Mr. Fritz entered his life work as a blacksmith's apprentice. He said yesterday that he never felt better than now. He is no longer connected with any steel company, but is in private practice as a consulting engineer.

The dinner at the Engineers' Club last night was preliminary to a dinner that is to be held in Mr. Fritz's honor on October 31, at the Waldorf. Announcement will be made on that occasion of the foundation of the John Fritz gold medal fund. A medal will be awarded every year to any person, regardless of race or sex, who shall be deemed most worthy of honor for achievements in applied science or industry. The award will be made by a committee chosen from the four principal engineering societies of the United States. The subscriptions were limited to $10 from Mr. Fritz's friends, and the fund has reached $5,700.

## COLONEL W. H. HUBBELL ILL.

### THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH WAR VETERANS SUBMITS TO AN OPERATION.

Colonel William H. Hubbell, national commander of the Spanish War Veterans, is dangerously sick at the home of Dr. J. MacMunn Holly, No. 636 St. Mark's-ave., Brooklyn. Several days ago an operation was performed on Colonel Hubbell, which was successful in itself, but Dr. Holly fears that the colonel's kidneys are affected.

## WILLIAMS ON ALIEN LAWS.

### SAYS IMMIGRANTS FROM INSULAR POSSESSIONS SHOULD BE TREATED AS OTHERS UNTIL A JUDICIAL DECISION IS GIVEN.

Judge Lacombe, of the United States Court, will be called on to rule upon the question of just how the natives of Porto Rico are to be considered in interpreting the immigration laws. The question has come up over the deportation of a widow, Isabel J. Gonzales, whose case was referred to in The Tribune.

On Wednesday a United States marshal appeared at Ellis Island, and, in the absence of Commissioner Williams, served a writ of habeas corpus on Assistant Commissioner Murray, returnable before Judge Lacombe. Commissioner Williams said yesterday, in regard to the case:

Where an executive department is in doubt as to its course in regard to the interpretation of a statute, it is its duty to construe the same in favor of the government and endeavor to procure an early judicial decision therein by a federal court. Therefore, if the department is in serious doubt as to the status of residents and natives of the insular possessions of the United States, it ought until advised it is wrong to subject them to the same restrictions as are enforced against those from countries over which the United States claims no sovereignty or control. That residents and natives of these islands should be subjected to inspection before entering the United States is justified by the language of Section 4 of the act relative to the people of the Philippine Archipelago, where it is expressly declared that the people of these islands "shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and, as such, entitled to the protection of the United States." This language would not be necessary nor pertinent if it were intended that the Philippine people should be treated as American citizens, and therefore entitled to unconditional admission to the United States. This conclusion is not only justified by the act of Congress referred to, but would seem to follow the recent utterances of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Williams referred to Treasury Department circular No. 97, issued to customs and immigration officials on August 2 last, which says that "the citizens and residents of the said islands (Porto Rico and the Philippines) therefore should be admitted to the United States upon the same conditions and subject to the same examinations as are enforced against people from countries over which the United States claims no right of sovereignty whatever."

## "SUMMONED TO A HIGHER COURT."

### WHEN CASES AGAINST A DEFENDANT WERE CALLED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT HE WAS DEAD.

"Gustavus O. Cessling to the bar!" shouted Clerk Fuller, in the Court of Special Sesions, yesterday.

"If it please your honor, the defendant has been summoned to a higher court, and I recommend that this action be dismissed," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Herman Stiefel, replying to the clerk's call.

"What court has summoned him before we disposed of the case?" asked Justice Hinsdale, who was presiding.

"Here is the certificate of removal," said the Assistant Corporation Counsel, as he handed up a death certificate from the Health Board.

"Case dismissed. Call the next case," said the court.

"He, too, must refuse to appear, having been summoned at the same moment as was the other man," said Mr. Stiefel.

"What's that? Two defendants died at the same moment? Impossible!" said the court.

"The same defendant appears in both complaints, your honor," said the counsel. "There were two children, and their mother, Katherine Knoll, of No. 310 East Ninety-third-st., makes a separate complaint for the support of each, alleging that Gustavus Gessling, of No. 1,518 Madison-ave., was their father. He died yesterday."

"Very well; both cases are dismissed," said the court.

## MINISTER'S SECRETARY HELD.

### HE ADMITS THAT HE IS LIVING UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME AND WAS STRANDED WHEN CLERGYMAN EMPLOYED HIM.

Frank Castle, twenty-three years old, private secretary to the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church, who was arrested on Wednesday on a complaint of larceny preferred against him by George F. Koster, sexton of Dr. MacArthur's church, was held in $1,000 bail for examination on Saturday when arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The secretary is alleged to have taken from the pastor's study in the church a typewriter valued at $60 and $40 in money on August 4.

Castle, who was formerly an actor, said that his right name was Burroughs, that he lived at No. 129 West Sixty-first-st., and that he came to this country with Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, some time ago. He became stranded, and Dr. MacArthur made him a secretary. The Rev. Dr. Frank R. Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Church, was in court, and endeavored to have a talk with the prisoner, but was prevented.

Mr. Koster said that on the night of August 10 he saw a man who he thought was Castle acting suspiciously near the church, and chased him to the south wall of Central Park. The fugitive disappeared within the park.

## WANT WARD IN WOODRUFF'S PLACE

### WESTCHESTER EDITORS FAVOR THE NOMINATION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Friends of ex-Congressman William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester County, are urging his nomination for Lieutenant Governor, providing the State Convention decides to take a candidate from the lower part of the State. Mr. Ward's stock is being boomed by several of the leading Westchester newspapers in editorials which give him credit for having unified the party in Westchester and for having brought it into harmonious relations with the State organization. They declare that since he succeeded the late Judge Robertson, six years ago, the party has not lost an election in the county. Senator Platt is a close personal friend of Mr. Ward, and is said to look with favor upon his boom. In fact, some reports say that the Senator is urging Mr. Ward to enter the race.

Mr. Ward could not be seen yesterday, as he and Mrs. Ward were in the White Mountains. John J. Brown, secretary of the Republican County Committee, admitted that a boom had been started for Mr. Ward, but said that he did not know whether Mr. Ward would approve of it or not when he reached home and found what had been done. "If a man from this part of the State is to receive the nomination," said Mr. Brown, "Mr. Ward would be an admirable candidate, but I doubt whether he would want the nomination, as he has large business interests to look after, and might not care to sacrifice them. If he wants the nomination all he will have to do will be to say the word, and Westchester will be with him to a man."

## RENT COLLECTOR STABS NEGRO.

### COLORED MAN WAS INCENSED AT FINDING PLUMBER AT WOMEN'S HOUSE, AND STRUGGLE BEGINS.

As the result of an early morning encounter between P. H. Donahoe, a plumber, who has considerable property in New-Rochelle, and George Brown, a young colored man, the latter is in the hospital covered with stab wounds, and Donahoe has been held in $1,000 bail on the charge of felonious assault. At a late hour Wednesday night Donahoe went to a house occupied by two colored women at Woodside, he alleges, to collect the rent. While he was there Brown, who is an admirer of one of the women, also visited the house. The women refused to let Brown in, and, after threatening to burn down the house, Brown, it is alleged, found an axe and broke in the doors. The colored man was highly enraged when he found the plumber in the house, and chased him about with the axe. The two men clinched and fought desperately for the possession of the weapon. Donahoe admits that he stabbed the negro, but says it was done in self-defence, as his assailant was about to kill him. When asked yesterday how it was that he went to the house so late in the evening to get the rent the plumber explained that the two women were employed out of the city, and were not in the habit of returning until about 11 p. m. He said that he had been at the house several times at an earlier hour, but had been unable to see them.

## DIAMOND THIEF BEHIND THE BARS.

### IT IS THOUGHT HE MIGHT BE THE ELUSIVE YOUNG MAN WHO MADE AWAY WITH A TRAY OF JEWELS ON TUESDAY.

Louis Kaller, who on Wednesday night made a desperate effort to get away with a diamond ring valued at $180 from the jewelry store of Charles Kalbow, No. 311 Broadway, Brooklyn, was sent to jail yesterday morning by Magistrate Higginbotham, in the Lee-ave. court. He was charged with grand larceny and with carrying a concealed weapon. It is thought that Kaller may be the man who on Tuesday afternoon stole $3,150 worth of diamond rings from the jewelry store of A. A. Webster, in Fulton-st.

# NEW DISEASE IN WEST.

### TICKS PLUS PARASITES GIVE RISE TO ALARMING REPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 21.—Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General, announces the result of an investigation of a new disease, the spotted fever of Bitter Root Valley, Montana. Surgeon J. O. Cobb, who was detailed to study the strange malady some time ago, reports that the disease has always been limited to the spring months. No Indian was ever known to have it. The sickness is not contagious or infectious, but is an inoculable one, and is introduced in man by the bite of a tick. It is confined to the Bitter Root and Lolo valleys, covering an area of about twenty miles in width and forty miles in length. The disease is confined to the west side of the valley; no authenticated case has ever been contracted on the east side of the river.

"As hundreds of persons are bitten with ticks through this portion of the State," Surgeon Cobb reports, "and as a great many are bitten by ticks from the infested locality and comparatively few contract the disease, it was fair to presume that all ticks did not harbor the parasite. This naturally led to the presumption that the pest was not the tick, but some animal infected by ticks. To go further into the details of the matter, it was found that the gopher (which in this section is the ground squirrel) was infested with ticks, and it is well known that this animal will not cross water except under extraordinary circumstances. This being true, it would give the necessary explanation why the disease was confined to such a small locality, and why its limitation seemed to be so clearly defined."

The local practitioners say that so far the disease has been almost invariably fatal this year, and that only two bad cases have been known to recover. Those afflicted with the disease have a peculiar bluish spotting of the skin, the tongue is coated, and the face and extremities are puffy and bloated.

## CITY SHAKEN OVER THREE HOLES.

### INCIPIENT RIOT AT NEW-ROCHELLE OVER LIGHTING COMPANY'S EFFORT TO PLANT POLES.

After an exciting skirmish in which the police were called out, Mrs. Richard Burnett, the widow of a wealthy New-Rochelle business man, succeeded yesterday morning in routing a dozen employes of the Westchester Lighting Company who had been sent to put up poles and string electric light wires in front of her home. Mrs. Burnett was assisted in the fight against the corporation by her two daughters, Dollie, twenty years old, and Roma, aged eighteen; her son, Richard; her coachman, William Kerwin, and by six neighbors. The employes of the lighting comany wpere led by Superintendent Deering and Foreman Haggerty.

The Burnett homestead is in Centre-ave., and is one of the finest in the city. Mrs. Burnett objected to the erection of the poles because she feared that the heavily charged primary wires would ruin the beautiful shade trees which surround the property. According to her story, the company, without attempting to negotiate with her for the privilege of putting up the poles, sent a gang of men yesterday morning to dig holes, and the men had just completed the first hole when Mrs. Burnett heard the noise and sent her daughters to order the work stopped. The foreman of the corporation refused. He informed the young women that he had a permit from the City Engineer to dig there.

The girls hurried to the house for their brother, who came out and leaped into the hole that had been made. Mrs. Burnett telephoned for the police. Young Burnett stood in the excavation with his head barely above the ground and defied the linemen to put in the pole. He declared that he would remain there all day.

The foreman of the lighting company, finding that he could not remove Burnett without a fight, started his men to digging new holes. By this time the neighborhood was aroused and the coachman and others joined in the fight. The company's men formed a circle about their fellows while the latter worked, but they were shoved aside by the angry neighbors, led by Mrs. Burnett's old servant, who flourished his fists and threatened to whip every electric light man in sight. Two holes which the construction gang succeeded in digging were filled as quickly as they were finished by the sympathizers of Mrs. Burnett. John H. Kremer jumped into the second hole dug and frustrated all attempts to remove him. The men started to lower a big seventy foot pole upon him. With the heavy base of the pole nearly touching his head he defied the workmen, who, after becoming convinced that it was impossible to frighten him, desisted.

By this time a squad of policemen led by Sergeant Cody, and Mrs. Burnett's lawyer, M. J. Tierney, arrived on the scene. Sergeant Cody made a demand on the construction gang to show its permit or quit work at once. An investigation showed that the foreman had a permit from the City Engineer, but the paper did not specify where the poles were to be placed. After seeing the permit the police refused to interfere except to preserve order, and the foreman of the lighting gang put his men to work again. This enraged the friends of Mrs. Burnett and almost produced a riot. Young Burnett and a crowd of neighbors grabbed shovels and started to fill the holes, but were stopped by the police. They then appealed to City Judge Phelps, who was in the crowd, and Judge Phelps put an end to the invasion of the lighting company by deciding that young Burnett had a right to break through the guard lines established by the corporation if his object was to enter upon his own property. He told Mr. Burnett to get in the holes and remain there the rest of the day if he wanted to. Judge Phelps's decision was greeted with cheering, as it put an end to the hopes of the corporation, and young Burnett and his sympathizers as quickly as possible seized shovels and filled up the holes.

The lighting company during the scrimmage succeeded in getting one pole up, but the daughters of Mrs. Burnett declare that it will have to come down.

F. A. Stratton, vice-president of the Westchester Lighting Company, said he had no fear of any action Mrs. Burnett might take, as it had been decided by the courts that corporations had a right to go almost anywhere they pleased, when it was necessary to do public lighting.

"In this case we were working in a perfectly legitimate manner," said Mr. Stratton. "Our employes had a permit from the city, signed by the proper authorities."

Mr. Stratton added that he would give the case his personal attention and try to adjust matters satisfactorily with Mrs. Burnett.

## CLOUDBURST BRINGS RUIN.

### CROPS DESTROYED, RAILROAD WASHED OUT AND TRAIN WRECKED.

Sterling, Ill., Aug. 21.—A cloudburst near Fenton yesterday, twenty miles southwest of this city, flooded several thousand acres of land, destroying the corn crop. Two miles of track on the Mendota Branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was washed out, and a freight train ran into the washout and was ditched.

George Wells, fireman, of Fulton, Ill., and Frank Murray, engineer, of Fulton, Ill., were killed. One of the cars was loaded with horses, which were killed and maimed. The loss to the farmers is estimated at $150,000.

## METFORD-ROSS RIFLE FAVORED.

### DECISION REACHED TO ARM CANADIAN MILITIA WITH IT.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 21 (Special).—The judges, Colonel Anderson, Colonel Otter, Colonel Hughes, Colonel Gibson and Captain Hutchison, have given out the following decision in the matter of the Metford-Ross rifle:

Test proved very efficient and accurate. The test was made at ranges of 200, 500 and 600 yards. It is a lighter rifle than the Lee-Enfield now in use, and the mechanism is more simple and can easily be taken apart. It is far more suitable for active service than the Lee-Enfield, and sand or grit does not affect it. It has a different sight, better than those now in use, but still must be improved to suit the militia department.

A contract has been entered into between Sir James Ross and the Dominion Government for fifteen thousand of these rifles, and a factory for the manufacture of them is under construction at Quebec. The Dominion Government has also given a guarantee to take certain quantities of these rifles each year. The Lee-Enfield rifle is to be rejected for further use in Canada's militia service.

## CREEK INDIANS GOING TO MEXICO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Austin, Tex., Aug. 21.—Advices were received to-day from Chihuahua, Mexico, that representatives of the Creek Indians have purchased a tract of land of 1,600,000 acres in the Galena district of that State, and that many of the members of the tribe will move from Indian Territory and settle on the land. The price paid was $90,000 in gold.

## A NEW TWO PLATOON SYSTEM

### CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, OF THE LEONARD-ST. STATION, RECOMMENDS ONE TO MAYOR'S COMMITTEE.

Captain Stephen O'Brien, of the Leonard-st. station, yesterday gave out the plan of patrolling which was submitted by him on Wednesday to the committee appointed by the Mayor to consider a change of police laws, and incidentally a change in the present two platoon system of patrolling.

Captain O'Brien's system is an improved two platoon system with four shifts—from 7 a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m., from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m., from 6 p. m. to midnight and from midnight to 7 a. m., thus abolishing the "dog watch," from 6 to 8 a. m., which is considered a defect of the present system. The system also puts the patrolmen, roundsmen and sergeants on the same footing in regard to time off, giving all twenty-nine and one-half hours off in eight days.

Captain O'Brien in the schedules of his patrolling plan gives the tours for each section of the precinct force for twenty-four hours only. As far as can be ascertained from the schedules, one-quarter of the precinct force is on patrol from 7 o'clock in the morning to 6 p. m., excepting from 1 to 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when a third of the afternoon patrolling section remains at the station house as a reserve. Another quarter of the force is on reserve at the same time, excepting that from 6 to 8 in the morning and from 11 to 1 o'clock one-half of the reserves are out in turns at meals. From 6 o'clock in the evening till 7 o'clock in the morning one-half the force is on patrol. From 6 o'clock till midnight the other half of the force is on reserve, but from midnight till morning a quarter remains in reserve. The two platoons are each divided into two sections, and the sections alternate in doing duty. The captain's schedule is as follows:

First platoon—First section, patrol, 7 a. m. till 1 p. m.; reserve, 1 p. m. to 12 midnight; patrol, 12 midnight to 7 a. m.; excused, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Second section, reserve, from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m.; patrol, 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.; reserve, 6 p. m. to 12 midnight; patrol, 12 midnight to 7 a. m. Second platoon—Third section, patrol, 6 p. m. to 12 midnight; excused, 12 midnight to 7 a. m.; patrol, 7 a. m. to 1 p. m.; reserve, 1 p. m. to 12 midnight; patrol, 12 midnight to 7 a. m.; excused, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Fourth section, patrol, 6 p. m. to 12 midnight; reserve, 12 midnight to 1 p. m.; patrol, 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.; reserve, 6 p. m. to 12 midnight; patrol, 12 midnight to 7 a. m.; excused, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The captain says that his plan provides for an opportunity for a captain to reward a good policeman by excusing him from reserve. This is one feature which the patrolmen do not want. They say that they want no chance for the captains to show favoritism. One hour for meals is provided for, but the captain says that extra time may be given to men who live a long way from the station house. The provision for an extra reserve from 1 to 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the captain commends, because, he says, experience shows that a reserve is needed then and that less men are needed on the street. Once in about eight days a man gets either twenty-nine or thirty hours continuous time to himself.

## DOORMEN WANT AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

The doormen of the Police Department believe they work too many hours, and have begun a movement which they believe will result in giving to them only eight hours' duty each day. They have an organization, called the Doormen's Association, and it has retained Gustavus A. Rogers to present their petition. Mr. Rogers will appear before Commissioner Partridge to-day and urge their case, asking for an eight hour shift. The doormen on weekdays report for duty at 8 a. m. and remain until 6 p. m. On alternate Sundays they go on at 7:30 a. m. and remain until 8 a. m. on Monday, a continuous tour of twenty-four and a half hours. Besides this, the doormen complain, they are compelled to clean up, make repairs and perform other duties about the station houses—practically serving as "handy men"—as well as watch prisoners.

## INDICTED POLICEMEN TRANSFERRED.

Roundsman Jackson and Patrolman Doupe, of the Delancey-st. station, who were indicted on Wednesday by the grand jury on complaints of brutality in the riot that accompanied Rabbi Joseph's funeral, were transferred yesterday by Commissioner Partridge. Jackson was sent from the Delancey-st. station to the Bridge squad, and Policeman Doupe from Delancey-st. to the East Sixty-seventh-st. station.

## HARD FIGHT TO SAVE CHURCH.

### LESS THAN $500 NOW NEEDED BY EPIPHANY, BROOKLYN, FOR THE INTEREST PAYMENT ON MONDAY.

Much interest has developed throughout the city in the plucky fight of the Church of the Epiphany, McDonough-st. and Tompkins-ave., Brooklyn, to save its building from foreclosure. A member of the church speaking of the struggle last night said:

To many who knew the largeness of the debt, $32,800, the big sum of interest and insurance due, it seemed inevitable when a bank came down on the church for $1,019 in midsummer, that the church must go. But neither the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, nor the faithful few of the parishioners who are left in town, would entertain the thought of the loss of the church for a moment. It looks now as if the church would pull through by Monday, judgment day, with the interest account, and have four months longer, till January 1, to get $32,800 together, less $10,100 raised. The interest account, however, is shy about $338, which, with expenses for lawyers, printing, etc., in the fight to keep the church, makes us about $450 short to-night.

Dr. Babbitt has four secretaries at work day and night sending out appeals, every one of which he personally addresses and signs.

A poor negress recently came to Dr. Babbitt's study with $1 to help save the church, which had taken such a strong position a year or so ago, for the negroes persecuted in the race riots of New-York City.

Dr. Babbitt said last night:

We cannot shift our loan, because the banks will not lend us, as we have defaulted in interest, and that is now known all over the city. Second, I honestly confess the parish cannot pay the interest, and it would not be right to ask a loan when it cannot, and knows it cannot, pay the interest any longer. The diocese bought the property, mortgaged it for $35,000, and left the people of moderate means to take care of an impossible task. That burden has worn out several of the clergy, and I myself am beginning to think what a blessed thing life insurance companies are for one's family when one is gone. A burden bound upon a parish by a diocese so that its rector dare never leave the helm for a vacation of a week, and which keeps him writing appeals in August till midnight to the rich regaling themselves, and very properly, at the seashore, is not a burden that should be allowed to remain. It cannot remain. I do not believe generous hearted men and churchmen will allow it to remain. It is an easy thing for a rector to desert his post and let great interests die. When that is done in the army they shoot men. Certainly a clergyman should be as loyal to his church as a soldier is to his country. There is no particular praise due either for doing a simple duty. But when all that is granted, it does not make the claim of this parish, struggling for its very life, less upon the diocese, churchmen in general and the general religious and even secular public.

I have appointed Christmas afternoon at 3 o'clock for the burning of that $35,000 mortgage, on which $2,800 has been paid and $10,100 has been raised conditionally. This means we have $22,700 to raise in four months. It will be done if our friends will come to the rescue; not otherwise. And for them not to help means parish extinction.

Help is coming to the church from Masons. Dr. Babbitt is a member of Acanthus Lodge of Masons. So are his clerk, John S. Mowry; the senior warden, O. D. Person; several of the vestry, and many of the men of the parish.

J. G. Jenkins, president of the First National Bank of Brooklyn yesterday sent to Dr. Babbitt a $100 check.

## "MIDDIES" RETURN FROM CRUISE.

### THE INDIANA WILL JOIN THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON ON THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 21.—The United States battleship Indiana, with a portion of the midshipmen aboard who have been on their summer cruise along the New-England coast, arrived in Annapolis Roads at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The "middies" will come ashore in the morning and will leave here for their homes on Saturday for a month's vacation.

The Indiana will leave here so soon as possible to join the North Atlantic fleet for the manœuvres along the Massachusetts coast.

## TO STUDY WATER SYSTEMS OF EUROPE.

The Merchants' Association has engaged the services of Columbus O. Johnson, who held the position of Water Register under the administration of Mayor Strong, to make a tour of the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent for the purpose of making a study of the water systems in the different cities and of sending reports to the association. He will sail for Glasgow to-morrow.

Among the cities which Mr. Johnson will visit for this purpose are Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, London, Paris, Brussels, Cologne, Berlin and Munich. The study of the water systems in those cities will be concerned primarily with such questions as the methods of distributing water, collecting water rates, the operation of meter systems and means adopted to detect and check waste, rather than with engineering features.

To secure a better and more efficient water supply system at the earliest possible date is the object of the investigation.