WENT TO CHURCH ARMED.

PRAYED, THEN KILLED.

Second Kishineff Refugee Says Atrocities Have Been Underrated.

Abraham Polovnick, a Hebrew tailor, is here from Kishineff, after an experience that, while not so terrible as that of many of his fellows, was one that he will long remember. For forty-eight hours he and his wife and child, his sister, her husband and their four children lay huddled beneath a pile of barrels in the cellar of their house while the anti-Semitic mob did its work in the streets outside. That their hiding place was not discovered was due to the kindness of a Gentile who occupied the same house, and who, when the infuriated rioters would have ransacked it, induced them to go away on the plea that the place was the home of a Gentile only. As it was, the windows of the house were smashed and all of the family's belongings destroyed. Polovnick sent his wife and child to Odessa, where they will be safe with friends, and himself came to America.

Polovnick left Kishineff on Thursday, April 23, two days after the riots ceased. He arrived here on Sunday on the Phoenicia, and yesterday was met here by his aunt, Mrs. Bessie Spiegel, of No. 228 Division-st., with whom he will make his home. At her home last night Polovnick was surrounded by an eager circle of listeners. He said the massacre was a complete surprise to the Jewish population, although there had been a deepening of the race hatred of the Russians for the Jews for some time, particularly owing to the articles published in the Anti-Semite newspaper "Bessarabitz." The outbreak came like a thunderclap out of a clear sky.

It began at noon Sunday, after the Greek Church service, when the Russians were returning to their homes. The cry started, no one knows where, "Let us have some fun with the Jews!" and the grim joke spread quickly. Polovnick thinks that many of the butchers were prepared for the massacre, and that they carried knives and pistols to church with them hidden under their cloaks. He is certain that their weapons were ready to hand when the time came to use them.

Polovnick says that the reports of mutilated bodies and of the most horrible tortures have not been exaggerated, but that they have been underrated, and that the full terror of the situation for those awful three days can only be appreciated by those whose wives and brothers and sisters and children fell around them.

Polovnick confirms the reports of the indifference of the authorities, both civic and military, and declares that the requests of the Jews for help were ignored. Some of the better class of the Gentile population, he says, would have done what they could to prevent the slaughter, but for the fear that the ignorant element of the Russian population would turn their fanatic energy on them.

Polovnick says that the outrage will cause the emigration of a great many Russian Jews to this country, for, while most of them have always thought of America as a refuge from the persecutions which have always been their lot in Russia, this last calamity has determined them to leave Russia as soon as they are able. The lack of money to pay their passage is the chief difficulty, as it often takes many years' savings to pay for the trip.

There is no hope for the Jew in Russia, says Polovnick.

CHINESE GIVE CAPTAIN TROUBLE.

Three Elude Inspectors at Ship, and Escape Again When Found.

Three Chinese coolies are causing Captain Littlehales of the British steamer Hindostan a great deal of trouble and worry. In some manner they got past the government inspectors while the steamer was lying in the Erie Basin last Saturday. The penalty for the escape of a Chinaman not entitled to enter the country is $500. Captain Littlehales did not care to pay $1,500, and so, instead of sailing yesterday, as he had intended doing, he anchored in the stream and went ashore to find the wandering Orientals. He was guided in his search by a letter received by the Chinese steward on the Hindostan. The letter was written in the bird's foot characters of the Chinese, but it was interpreted to him. It contained the address in Brooklyn of a place where the fugitives would find protection if they should get away.

Setting out with several reliable Chinamen, Captain Littlehales repaired to the place mentioned in the letter, and found the men. Taking them in tow, he proceeded toward the East River, with the intention of placing them on board again. They were not to be so easily captured, however, and at an opportune moment broke away. Captain Littlehales and his men and the police were looking for the Chinamen last night.

POLICE OVERBEARING, SAYS TIGHE.

The Magistrate Thinks Their Actions Would Cause Revolution in London.

Referring to the attack of the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers upon the police magistrates in Brooklyn and upon Magistrate Tighe in particular, although no names were mentioned, the latter said yesterday:

"I don't think I am called upon to answer Mr. Myers's charge except in court. He deals in glittering generalities, and I can't answer those. If he makes specific charges I will answer them in court."

Referring to the statement that he often discharged prisoners on the ground that the police did not have sufficient evidence against them, Magistrate Tighe said:

"Somebody has said that if the police of London did what the police of New-York did it would cause not only riot, but revolution. The New-York police are most overbearing. They are not gentlemen. If you look at them cross-eyed they will hit you over the head and arrest you for assault."

Magistrate Furlong said of Dr. Myers:

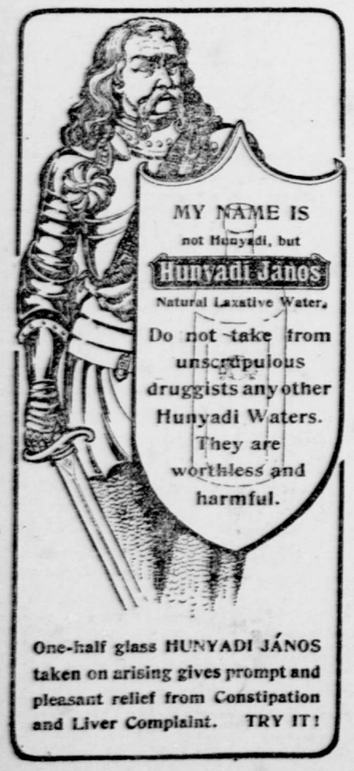
"Evidently the good gentleman was inebriated with the exuberance of his own zeal. I do not believe there is any foundation for any of the statements he makes."

JUDGMENT AGAINST A. J. ADAMS, JR.

Albert J. Adams, jr., the son of Albert J. Adams, the "Policy King," rented apartments at the apartment house at Ninety-fifth-st. and Broadway for a year ending October 1, 1902. About June 1 last he moved out, leaving three months' rent unpaid. William Tallman, a lawyer, of No. 34 Pine-st., said yesterday that suit had been brought in the City Court against Mr. Adams by F. F. J. Hatcliffe, to recover the total amount due on the lease, and that judgment had been taken by default for $779 82. Execution has been issued against Mr. Adams's property, Mr. Tallman said.

MAYOR LOW RETURNS HOME.

Mayor Low reached home last night after more than a week's absence, most of it spent below Mason and Dixon's line. The Mayor and Mrs. Low were on the yacht Surprise, which the Mayor bought a year ago. He will be at the hearing this forenoon at the City Hall on the bill which provides for a lighthouse on Blackwell's Island.



One-half glass HUNYADI JÁNOS taken on arising gives prompt and pleasant relief from Constipation and Liver Complaint. TRY IT!

GOLD GOING OUT TO-DAY.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to Carry $2,325,000 in Bars.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing today for Europe, will carry $2,325,000 in gold bars, which was engaged for export yesterday as follows: Lazard Frères, $1,065,000; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $760,000, and the Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia, $500,000.

The sterling exchange market was steady, but dull, with the demand rate at about 4.88. It is rumored that further engagements of gold, to go by Thursday's French steamer, are in contemplation. The announcement of the engagements for to-day's boat, coupled with the transfer of $200,000 from this city to New-Orleans, had a depressing effect on the stock market, in which several issues touched new low levels for the present movement.

RICH DIVORCE TRIAL BEGINS.

Wife Charges Cruelty—Husband Accuses Suitor of Her Daughter.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Nancy Rich for a separation from her husband, William L. Rich, who has a high position with Black, Starr & Frost, diamond dealers, on the ground of cruelty, and of his counter suit, in which he alleges improper conduct between his wife and Frank L. Stratton, a suitor for the daughter of Mrs. Rich by her first husband, began yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Scott. Stratton has demanded that he be served with papers in the case and permitted to defend his character.

Mrs. Rich was the first witness called. She was an actress when she first met Mr. Rich, who, she declared, was now earning $50,000 a year. She could not tell the reasons which led to her estrangement from her husband while her daughter was present, she said.

The daughter accordingly left the courtroom, and her mother told of many insulting remarks made to her, she said, by her husband. Her counsel, Mr. Hummel, read a letter written by ex-Surrogate Silkman to Mr. Rich, in which Mr. Silkman said he had learned with regret that all Adirondack was rife with rumors concerning Mrs. Rich. After the receipt of that letter, Mrs. Rich continued, she might as well have been a dead person in her house. When she threatened the servants with dismissal they laughed her to scorn.

Mrs. Rich admitted that she was the catcher of a baseball nine in the summer of 1902 at Lake Placid, and helped win second prize in a rowing match. She said she was an expert swimmer.

Miss Edna Josephine Rich, the daughter testified that on one occasion Mr. Rich returned to his home intoxicated, called the witness a beast, and spit at her mother.

Mrs. Rich denied that she had ever violated her marriage vows.

Mr. Rich declared that from the time of his marriage until December, 1902, he never took a drink. Since then he had drunk ale with his meals. Was never drunk in his life. Trouble with his wife started, he said, because he had spoken to her of the impropriety of her remaining out with Frank Stratton until 12:30 o'clock in the morning. He wrote a letter to his wife bidding her goodby, made his will and intended to commit suicide. While he was saying grace his wife would rattle her knife and fork to annoy him. Later Mrs. Rich declared she would not live with him, intended to get a legal separation, and threatened to make a charge against him in court which he could not face, and would make him lose his position with Black, Starr & Frost.

The case will be continued to-day.

SEES MUCH RELIGION IN WALL STREET

Harvard Professor Refers to It at Union Seminary Alumni Dinner.

"The Religious Outlook" of the country in general was the subject discussed at the annual dinner of the alumni of the Union Theological Seminary of New-York, held last night at the Hotel Vendome. The dinner was attended by two hundred members, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Martin, president of the Union Seminary Alumni Club, presiding.

The Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert, of New-Rochelle, handled the subject from the point of view of the university; the Rev. Dr. Edward C. Moore, a professor at Harvard University, from the point of view of the theological seminary, and Professor George A. Coe spoke of "The Outlook for Personal Religion."

Dr. Moore said that there was a thousand times more religion in Wall Street and other business centres and a thousand times more nobility and kind heartedness than men ever thought of. "There never was a time," he said, "when men were more willing to help and work for other men and showed a deeper, a greater, consideration for them than at the present time. If these things are not religion, what is?"

GREAT PRAISE FOR ARBITRATION.

Meeting of Branch of International Council of Women—Edwin Markham Reads Poem.

A meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration at The Hague for an International Court of Peace and Arbitration was held in the Metropolitan Temple last night. The meeting was under the auspices of the committee on peace and arbitration of the International Council of Women.

Elizabeth B. Grannis acted as chairman. The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf offered prayer. Resolutions that May 18 be celebrated annually in commemoration of the declaration at The Hague were unanimously adopted. The Rev. Robert Bagnell, pastor of the Temple, made a short address of welcome. Herbert N. Casson then spoke on "The Illusions of War." He said that people were now discovering that historians had not told the truth, but hereafter they would have the truth because of the newspapers and the kodak.

Edwin Markham made a short address and read a poem he had written for the occasion. Mr. Markham said: "The time is coming, and I think it is near at hand, when we shall have an international board of arbitration. Men are brothers, and are made to help one another." The opening and closing verses of the poem were:

O bugles, ripple and shine,
Ripple and rapture down the wavering line,
Praise! Praise! Praise!
For the last of the desperate days.
Shake out the lyrical notes
From your cavernous silvern throats;
Burst into joy-mad carols once again
To herald the homing of men.

And cannons worn out with this work of hell,
The brief abrupt persuasion of the shell—
Let the shrewd spiders weave them one by one,
With the filmy cables glancing in the sun;
And let the throstle, in their empty threats,
Build his safe nest and spill his rippling notes.

Addresses were made by Ernest Crosby and Charles Sprague Smith also.

WHO GUSTAVESON'S PARTNER IS.

Latter as Notary Certified That Former Was Henry Day.

When the allegations against Secretary Gustaveson of the Armory Board and his brother, Henry T. Gustaveson, were published on Friday, the latter immediately went to the County Clerk's Office and filed the affidavit and certificate which the law requires that people doing business under a name other than their own shall file. The Tribune told of this at the time.

According to this certificate and affidavit Henry T. Gustaveson and George W. Tarrant declare that they are partners doing business as carpenters and builders under the name Henry Day & Co., at No. 764 East One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st.

Controller Grout yesterday produced an affidavit made by Henry Gustaveson for a claim of $104 08 in the Finance Department, on April 24. This affidavit was made, according to Mr. Grout, by Gustaveson as Henry Day. This affidavit was signed by George W. Tarrant as a notary public. "Now, it must be apparent to any one," said the Controller, "that this man Tarrant, being a partner of Gustaveson, knew that he was certifying to a falsehood when he certified on that affidavit that Gustaveson was Henry Day. You can see from the affidavit and certificate filed by them on Friday in the County Clerk's Office, after the exposure, that the only two members of the firm are Gustaveson and this very man Tarrant, who took this affidavit. There is, according to their own declaration, no such person as Henry Day in the concern."

The entire matter will be laid by Mr. Grout before the Armory Board, and it is said he will ask for the removal of Secretary Gustaveson.

HE "OWN ONKEL SAM A SUMME OF TAXE"

Collector Stranahan yesterday received through the mails an American Express Company money order for $12 75, inclosed in a note which read as follows:

New-York, May 14, 1903.

Mr. Strahahan.

I own Onkel Sam a summe of taxe wouldst I did not pay. And now I have it saved ob and I sent you what I ought to. I hope you called even. And I never will do annithing in a kind.

Your N. W.

By a curious coincidence, the Collector also received yesterday $15 in cash, which came folded in a piece of paper, inscribed "Some customs not collected." This communication was in a large envelope of the Hamburg-American Line, and was delivered by a messenger.

COTTON GOES SOARING.

Aggressive Tactics of W. P. Brown, of New-Orleans, New Bull Leader.

In striking contrast to its quietness and its declining tendency on Saturday, the cotton market yesterday opened many points up and, with the usual wide fluctuations, advanced to new high record levels in several of the principal months, closing not far under the best prices of the day. W. P. Brown, of New-Orleans, who arrived here on Sunday afternoon to engineer in person the bull campaign, replacing Daniel J. Sully, who has for many weeks and until the last ten days been the active leader of the bull party on the local Cotton Exchange, was a conspicuous figure yesterday on the floor of the exchange as he stood coolly directing the operations of his brokers. He was too busy to talk in the early hours, but later he told something of his own views of the market. Mr. Brown is, of course, an uncompromising bull on cotton. He said the present supply was far short of the demand, and that that meant higher cotton. Cotton was going higher, but he would not predict how much higher, nor how long the present movement would continue.

Mr. Brown is making his headquarters with Atwood Violett & Co., No. 71 Wall-st. He says that, while a member of the New-York Cotton Exchange, he is a New-Orleans man, and he will remain here only as long as his business here requires personal attention. He has no intention of making New-York his home.

May opened here at 11.40 cents a pound, 25 points above Saturday's closing price; July at 10.89, 18 points up, and August at 10.61, a gain of 16 points. In spite of fine weather in the cotton belt, large receipts, persistent reports of curtailed consumption and very heavy realizing, prices continued to advance for some time. Liverpool was extremely strong, and prices there did not yield under the pressure of realizing sales here, a fact which acted powerfully to sustain prices in this market. Toward noon there was an easier tendency, but it was of short duration and was followed by one of the most sensational rallies of the current movement, which carried prices to new high record points. The July was forced up to 11.26, or 55 points over the close of Saturday, with the other old crop months showing advances of from 45 to 53 points. The advance was under a fresh scare of shorts and the aggressive tactics of the New-Orleans bull leader. New-Orleans buying orders were in evidence at the advance and sellers on the break toward the close of last week were forced to cover in the excitement of yesterday.

At the close May sold at 11.55, 40 points above Saturday's closing price; July, 11.17, 46 points advance; August, 10.86, 41 points gain. Atwood Violett said yesterday:

"I think July cotton will sell in this market at 15 cents. It certainly will sell at 14 cents, and will sell at one cent higher at New-Orleans than any price at which July may sell in New-York."

Liverpool, May 18.—The cotton market opened steady at 1 to 1½ points decline. But after a rather excited morning quotations advanced strongly, until at 12:30 o'clock the official values showed an advance of 5½ to 11 points over Saturday's closing prices. The excitement increased on the receipt of the first New-York quotations, and was maintained during the afternoon, the market closing strong and excited, with near months quoted at 18 points advance and distant months at 8½ points advance.

USED TO WEAVE RIBBONS IN DARK.

Testimony as to What Spirit Hands Did for Mrs. Townsend Continues.

There remains only one concomitant to make the trial of the Townsend will contest a succession of field days for spiritualists, spiritualism and spirits. That is testimony from the spirit world regarding Mrs. Townsend's desires as to the disposition of her estate and a statement that will finally establish or upset the disputed will.

Yesterday the testimony of witnesses was again chiefly along the spiritualistic line. Miss Alice M. Wilson testified that Mrs. Townsend often spoke to her of spiritualism; that she was a perfect believer in spiritualism, and that Katie Fox, a well known medium, was often at her house, and held seances there. Mrs. Townsend had shown the witness ribbons that were braided by Katie Fox while in the dark, Mrs. Townsend holding the medium's hands and Mr. Townsend having his feet on Miss Fox's feet. The ribbons were braided by spirit hands. Mrs. Townsend had also shown writings and drawings that Katie Fox had made in the dark.

On one occasion Mr. Townsend produced two slates that were screwed together. A small pencil about the size of a pin head was put between the slates. One night when Mrs. Potter and Mr. Reiss were present the four took hold of the slates and a scratching was heard, and when the slates were taken apart by Mr. Townsend they found communications from Harry, the son, saying he was happy and hoped they would join him.

Mrs. Mary L. Lane testified that Mrs. Townsend told her that she often had communication with Mrs. Spooner, her dead sister, through a medium, and that Mrs. Spooner was angry with her because Mrs. Townsend would not do as Mrs. Spooner wished regarding some property.

The case will continue to-day.

SANTA FE GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Preparing to Build an Independent Line, Ripley Says.

San Francisco, May 18.—President Ripley of the Santa Fe has returned from Eureka, in the northern part of the State. Mr. Ripley said that the Santa Fe would build from Eureka southward, and, if traffic arrangements could be made with the California Northwestern, the track laying would cover about one hundred miles. An agreement with the California Northwestern, however, is not likely, and Mr. Ripley declared that the company was preparing to come here independently of its affiliations. The new road will tap one of the richest sections in the State.

FLOWER AND OTHERS AGAIN SUED.

Stockholder of Mining Company Asks an Accounting, Etc.—Charges Fraud.

Another suit has grown out of the operation of mining companies by Richard C. Flower and those intimately associated with him. It has been brought in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Michael Sholtz, who in 1900 bought 100 shares in the Arizona, Eastern and Montana Ore Purchasing and Developing Company. Mr. Sholtz asks the court to order an accounting and the restoration to the stockholders of the Arizona Company of such money, stock and properties of the company as may be found in possession of the defendants.

The defendants named in the papers are Richard C. Flower, Henry B. Clifford, Maude F. Clifford his wife; Andrew Meloy, Charles A. Douglass, B. F. Mellor, W. E. Hale, the Lone Pine Mining Company, the Terranitis Mining Company, the Little Giant Mining Company and the Old Terrible Mining Company. The Arizona Company also is made a defendant technically. According to affidavits filed by Sholtz, the Arizona Company was organized by Flower and the Cliffords in 1897 and incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. Directors were appointed, but never took any active part in the business, permitting Flower and the Cliffords to run things to suit themselves, and the latter now have most of the stock in their control. In 1901, the plaintiff asserts, the Lone Pine Mining Company was fraudulently organized from the assets of the Arizona Company, the object being to take from the latter the Lone Pine mine. The defendants issued stock worth $4,000,000 of the Lone Pine Company, exchanging part of it for Arizona stock.

Then, it is charged, the defendants, with the exception of the Cliffords, organized the Old Terrible Mining Company in the same way, and deprived the Arizona Company of the mine of that name. Then Flower and the Cliffords, having had trouble with the other defendants, organized a similar company, which was called the Terranitis Mining Company.

CALUMET AND HECLA DIVIDEND.

Boston, May 18.—The directors of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company have declared a dividend of $10 a share, payable on June 19, to stockholders of record on May 20. To-day's dividend is the fourth of the fiscal year, and makes an aggregate of $25. The distribution of a $10 dividend means the payment by the company to its stockholders of $1,000,000.

ACQUITTED OF STEALING HORSE.

Lizzie Bass, the young woman accused of stealing a horse and wagon from Dr. Marsh, of Mount Vernon, was tried at White Plains yesterday. She testified that she hired them from a Dr. Marsh, who has a livery stable, and that she and another young woman drove to this city to have a good time. She said she had $80 with her. The good time lasted five days, and she and her companion were on their way to Mount Vernon to return the horse and wagon when she was arrested. The jury acquitted her.

NEW BUILDING FOR B. R. T.

Plans are being drawn for a seven story office building that is to be put up at Remsen and Clinton sts. by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The company now owns the house on the corner, No. 145 Remsen-st., and has just purchased from Dr. Henry Conklin the adjoining house. Both sites will be used for the new building, which will be so constructed that it can be increased in height to twenty stories. When the new building is completed the present property and building of the company at Montague and Clinton sts. will be sold. It has been outgrown, and several of the departments are in adjacent office buildings.

COL. GEAR SUSPENDED.

Bronx Water Register To Be Tried —Spite Work, He Says.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity said yesterday that he had placed Colonel Alonzo S. Gear, Water Register of the Borough of The Bronx, on trial, and that pending an investigation the colonel was under suspension. Colonel Gear says that the charges are the outgrowth of spite work by men in his department, who are trying to perpetuate the old system of "graft."

Colonel Monroe refused yesterday to discuss the charges against Colonel Gear. It was learned from some of the engineers in the department that Colonel Monroe and Colonel Gear had not been on cordial terms for several months. Colonel Gear had his own ideas as to the running of his office, and Colonel Monroe for some time has not been satisfied with the results of Gear's administration.

Colonel Gear says that his enemies in the department are apparently disposed to oust him, but he declares that under the veteran act this will not be an easy task. He was employed in the Water Department under the last Tammany administration, and was dismissed after an investigation, that Colonel Gear's friends say was a "put up job." A similar effort was made to put Major Tate out of office as Water Register in Brooklyn. The major won his suit in the courts and received back pay for all the time he was out of office.

Colonel Gear complains that ten days' pay is coming to him, and that on account of failure by Colonel Monroe's assistants properly to certify the roll he has been deprived of his money.

Commissioner J. Hampden Dougherty appointed Colonel Gear Water Register on May 1, 1902. He is sixty-nine years old, and was a personal friend of General Grant.

GERMAN BABY ELEPHANT AT PARK.

Is Welcomed and Feels at Home—Tiger and Condors Arrive.

A baby elephant arrived at the Central Park Menagerie last evening, after a trip from Germany. She was received with much acclaim by the other elephants in the menagerie, and she replied with as much glee. With the elephant came a tiger and two condors. Two antelopes ought to have arrived, but they were detained at Quarantine for some unknown reason.

The new baby weighs only twelve hundred pounds, according to Director Smith. She is four years old, and he says she is in fine health. She was secured from Hagenbeck, the animal trainer, now in Hamburg, in exchange for a baby hippopotamus.

"Billy" Snyder, the keeper, went over with several other keepers and a truck yesterday to secure the animals. Some trouble was anticipated with the elephant, but she was very docile. She walked on to the truck readily and obeyed all Snyder's orders. The tiger was kept in his box, which was put on the truck, and the condors were in a latticed box. The truck was backed up to the elephant house, and the baby walked down cautiously into the building. The other elephant lifted his trunk and trumpeted an evident greeting, and the little one answered in a shrill tone. She walked alongside Snyder to her place, and at once began to chew hay.

DOUBT ADAMS'S NEED OF MONEY.

Relative Thinks Priests Keep Him in New-Zealand.

Friends of the Rev. Henry Austin Adams, who disappeared from this city nearly a year ago, and who has just been heard from in Auckland, New-Zealand, are sceptical as to his need of money to enable him to return to his home, as declared in letters from him. "It is my personal theory," said one of his relatives yesterday, "that Henry is being purposely kept in New-Zealand by Catholic priests, who are supplying him with funds, they being undesirous that he shall return here, as by his career and doctrines he is far from advancing the cause of the Catholic religion."

"Our main anxiety," said another relative, "is for his wife, who has leased Mr. Mackay's place in Chappaqua, and is trying to make a livelihood by taking boarders. We have offered her assistance, but, plucky little woman, she has declined all offers. 'If Henry can prove,' she said the other day, 'that in his absence he has not lived unlawfully with another woman, I will forgive him and take him back.' It is our fervent wish that he will do his duty, return home and settle down like a man."

Another relative summed him up as "an emotional, hypersensitive æolian harp, not technically insane, but highly abnormal. Henry," he said, "was always spoiled and petted. Success came early to him. The stage lost a fine actor when he entered the Church. I remember once when he, as a mere boy, impersonated Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, he sent his whole family audience shuddering from the room."

It was reported yesterday that members of the Knights of Columbus would send Mr. Adams funds to return here.

WANTED TO BECOME A JESUIT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, May 18.—The Rev. Henry Austin Adams, formerly an Episcopal clergyman, who afterward became a Catholic, and who disappeared and was lately heard from in New-Zealand, was known at the Catholic Club here and the summer school at Emmittsburg, Md., where he lectured. J. Austin Fink, of the Catholic Club, said to-day that Mr. Adams impressed him as a man of powerful imagination and mystical tendencies. As to the young woman of this city with whom Mr. Adams's name has been connected, Mr. Fink says that Marion Guerney is not her right name, but he will not disclose her identity, as he says that her family must feel all this talk very much. She was one of a score of girls captivated by Mr. Adams's eloquence and personality.

Cardinal Gibbons was not more interested in Mr. Adams than in others to whom he has lent his good offices. The Cardinal did what he could to obtain employment for him, but when Mr. Adams began writing for some of the Catholic publications it was observed that some of his notions were very erratic, and the Cardinal was disinclined to give him further countenance.

After he was received into the Catholic Church Mr. Adams wanted to enter the order of Jesuits. It was explained to him that this was impossible, as he was married. It is said that he then proposed an arrangement by which he might leave his wife and receive holy orders. His proposition was rejected.

STATEMENT BY COLGATE HOYT.

Thinks Girl Who Returned Necklace Got All She Was Entitled To.

Colgate Hoyt stated yesterday that the accounts published in the newspapers regarding the recovery of Mrs. Hoyt's necklace and the manner in which its return had been brought about, were inaccurate, and that if Miss Schade had been entitled to receive the reward her father now demands it would have been promptly paid without the slightest question. Mr. Hoyt is acting under the advice of his lawyer, Mr. Guthrie, of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, who had advised him that, under the facts, there was no moral or legal obligation to pay the claim.

$1,000 REWARD FOR MISSING BROTHER

Disappearance of Phillips Blagden, Bank Clerk, a Mystery—Accounts Straight.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered by James C. Blagden, who is in the sales department of the American Bank Note Company, at No. 86 Trinity Place, for information that will lead to the finding of Philips Blagden, his brother, who has been missing since April 30 last. He was employed in the Liberty National Bank, at No. 139 Broadway, as a clerk. Two weeks previous to his disappearance his salary had been raised. His accounts at the bank were found to be correct. He had a large amount of cash on deposit in a bank at Englewood, and also United States Steel stock, which were left untouched. Mr. Blagden thinks his brother is ill in some hospital, as he was a hard smoker, and his heart might have been affected. The institutions of the city have been searched, without any result, however.

Phillips Blagden lived with his brother in Palisades-ave., Englewood. He had been working hard of late. On the night before his disappearance he stayed in the bank until 10:30 o'clock. On the morning of April 30 he went to Scharz & Co., tailors, at No. 21 West Twenty-third-st. He tried on a suit of clothes and ordered alterations made in them. After leaving that store he was not seen by any one who knew him, so far as can be learned.

Philips Blagden was a member of the Englewood Golf Club and of the Chi Psi fraternity. He was a graduate of Williams College.

NEITHER MAY BE BISHOP.

Some Other Than Dr. Mann or Dr. Fiske May Succeed Dr. Starkey.

The death of Bishop Starkey, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Newark, revives the controversy between the High and Low Church elements as to the control of the diocese. In January at the special diocesan convention there were about one hundred and fifty clerical and lay delegates. The convention adjourned without electing a coadjutor. The contest was between Archdeacon Mann, of Newark, rector of Grace Church, Orange, and the Rev. Dr. George McClellan Fiske, of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I., the candidates of the Low and High Church adherents, respectively. Dr. Fiske received a majority of two of the clerical delegates, while Dr. Mann had a majority of from two to four of the lay delegates. Among other clergymen placed in nomination were the Revs. C. C. Edmunds, of Newark; Lubeck, Darlington, E. A. White, P. A. H. Brown, J. H. Hopkins, E. L. Stoddard, Thomas S. Nickerson, jr., Wooster, R. P. Williams and G. S. Bennett. Seventeen ballots were taken. It was shown in the convention that unless there should be a radical change of sentiment in either the clergy or laity the election of either Archdeacon Mann or Dr. Fiske was impossible. There was strong opposition to Dr. Fiske by the "broad church" element, because he had read a paper before a Rhode Island body which they thought showed intolerance. Since the convention other names are being canvassed, and comparatively little talk is heard about those two candidates. The "broad church" element is considering, among others, the Rev. C. C. Edmunds, rector of Grace Church, Newark.

The funeral of Bishop Starkey will be held at Grace Church, Orange, on Wednesday, at 11 a. m. The clergy are directed to assemble in the parish house of Grace Church, Orange, at 10:30 a. m., to attend the service. All church buildings are to be draped in black on the day of the funeral and remain so for thirty days. Bishop Scarborough, of the Diocese of New-Jersey, will officiate, and will be assisted by two bishops. Besides them, other bishops will probably be present. After the service the body will lie in state in Grace Church until Thursday morning, when it will be taken to Albany for burial.

The convention of the Newark Diocese will be held on Tuesday. It will probably adjourn for two weeks after the transaction of such business as is absolutely necessary. It is said that the successor to Bishop Starkey will not be chosen until fall.

ONE OF MILLS'S COUNSEL HAS FIT.

Accused Lawyer's Defence That He Is Victim of Meloy Plot.

Counsel for George Edward Mills, attorney for Dr. Richard S. Flower, accused of trying by bribery to get five indictments against Dr. Flower, opened the defence yesterday. Since last Friday Mills has been in the Tombs.

During the examination of Mills, Benjamin Steinhardt, one of his counsel, had a fit. He clutched at the table violently and managed to get to his feet, where he was held by a couple of court attendants. Justice Fitzgerald handed down his big palm fan, and in a few minutes the lawyer had recovered.

Ex-Justice Fursman declared it was a lawful consent of the chief clerk to give the indictments to the District Attorney; lawful consent on his part to give them to Detective Sergeant Brindley, and lawful consent on Brindley's part to give them to Mills. If Brindley gave the indictments legally to Mills, then Mills didn't steal them, but was the lawful possessor of them. If Mills was not the lawful possessor, neither was Brindley nor the District Attorney. John P. Little, associate counsel, declared that the trial was part of a private persecution of Mills by Andrew D. Meloy. Brindley had forced the indictments on Mills; had really wanted to sell them. Mills was put on the stand and told of a quarrel between himself and Meloy. He wanted the board of directors of the Lone Pine Mining Company to see the District Attorney and try to prevail on him temporarily, at least, to drop the prosecution of Flower, or the company would be ruined. He denied that he had said that Mr. Garvan could be bought. Meloy had said to witness:

"If you stick to Flower I'll put you out of business in two months. Remember what I say." The conversation which Meloy testified referred to Mr. Garvan and the chances of buying him was denied by Mills. Meloy had told witness that Brindley represented Mr. Hart, a lawyer, who had been getting claims to bring suit against Dr. Flower. Mills believed Brindley was to use his influence with Hart, and that the latter was to refuse to take any more suits against Dr. Flower and the Lone Pine Mining Company. Brindley was to get $2,000 to give to Hart. Mr. Garvan's name was not mentioned in the conversations.

The examination will be continued to-day.

HOLDS GRAND TRUNK RESPONSIBLE.

Detroit, May 18.—The coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict finding the Grand Trunk Railway responsible for the accident at Canfield and Dequindre sts., on the night of May 3, when a Grand Trunk train ran into a number of Polish excursionists from Toledo who were boarding a Lake Shore excursion train at that point, and nine of the Poles were killed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Charles Cohen, custom tailor, at No. 706 Third-ave., yesterday assigned to Moses Weill.

Three judgments, aggregating $5,626, were entered against the Maxim & Gay Company, in favor of the Star Company.

Two judgments for $2,180 were entered against the Maxim & Gay Company in favor of the New-York Evening Journal Publishing Company.

The attachment obtained two months ago against James F. McCabe, who had the contract for building the section of the subway, between One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Fort George, in favor of the Hand Drill Company, for $25,067, has been settled, and the Sheriff's keepers yesterday released the property.

Herman Basch confessed judgment for $6,697 to Edgar Lehman.

A BUSINESS FAILURE.

William Dielmann and George Lincks, who composed the firm of Dielmann & Lincks, manufacturers of piano cases at No. 151 to 157 Eleventh-ave., yesterday assigned for the benefit of creditors to Isaac W. Goodhue. C. T. Terry, No. 187 Broadway, is the attorney for the assignors.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments, for sums of over $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Basch, Herman—E Lehman	$6,697
Brennesholtz, Charles—L S Kellogg	4,873
Burstein, Ida, and Jacob Pomerantz—D Abraham, costs	138
Cushing, Charles B—W A Wood	354
Cohen, Fanny—Metropolitan Street Railway Co, costs	170
Conyngham, Michael—David Mayer Brewing Co.	284
Cosmopolitan Light Co of Delaware—T C Williams	112
Dowst, Arthur A—G Meindel	217
Doyle, Mamie, and Sarah C Eager—City of New-York	1,000
Eager, Sarah C, and Mary Wilson—People of the State of New-York	1,000
Gersten, Herman—I Mackenzie	214
Gunn, Robert A—G T Bailey	125
Heimovitz, Fannie—J Grossman	119
Halstead, Jacob—J H Tyndall	446
Hoffman, Anna S—T B Carpenter	513
Hinz, William, and William H Ryan—S C Force	546
Insurance Press—J D Gould	109
Joy, Francis H—J H Wright	693
Jacobs, Sadie—M Gerber and another	402
J W Cody Contracting Co—G I Roberts	264
Kenny, Patrick F—J M Gilmour	116
Ludlow, Israel—P E Rasor	141
Lehrman, Benjamin—Wood & Selick, inc	204
Lyons, Solomon—E K Bellings, trustee	1,067
Levy, Tillie—J F McKernon	120
Livingston, William S—A Storm, by guardian	408
Morgan, Theresa K—C Bonyuge	182
Maffet, Richard B—J Appell	147
Michels, Max—E Schnitzer	639
Magann, William and Edward—M Rosenfield and another	120
Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Co—Medina National Bank	2,738
Metropolitan Street Railway Co—R Brown	422
Same—J O'Neill, by guardian	207
Same—L Blum, by guardian	647
Same—M Lurie, by guardian, costs	163
Same—E Witter, costs	100
Same—L Volina, costs	100
Momand Street Lighting Co—S H Congdon	1,561
Maxim & Gay Co—Star Co	1,446
Same—same	434
Same—same	1,446
Same—New-York Evening Journal Publishing Co	734
Same—same	1,446
Pressler, Benjamin—W Friedman	2,012
Pearsall, Thomas W, John W Sterling and Jacob Halstead, exrs—J H Tyndale	446
Powell, Gussie B—H Schmirer and another	423
Ruff, Albert—W H Schmohl	1,158
Shaffel, William H—C Meier	172
Sire, Leander S—G D Curtis and another	221
Simonson, Henry—F W Seybel Co	105
Strong, Mary K—F F J Hatcliffe	227
Smyth, Neptune B—A Rotondo, admx	2,267
Seaman, Elmer E—Brooklyn Heights Realty Co.	858
Taylor, Mary—S H Jackson	291
Twombly, William I—Wheeler Condenser Engineering Co	472
Toplitz, Harry L—M A Chisholm, costs	111
Tripp, Otto—J F McKernon	135
Tucker, Charles—H W Johnson-Manville Co	124
The Kleemall Co—C C McEachen	127
The City of New-York—J O'Connell	421
Walters, Louis T, jr—Fairbanks Co	210

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DROVE HOPPLED HORSE ON SPEEDWAY

Policeman Arrested Actor, Who Refused to Leave Course.

Harrison Armstrong, a member of "The Darling of the Gods" company was arrested Sunday on the Speedway at One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. by Mounted Patrolman Maloney, of the West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. station. He was charged with violating the rules of the Park Department in having hopples on his horse, a pacer. Maloney told Magistrate Zeller that he ordered Armstrong off the Speedway but that Armstrong refused to go.

John F. Cocker