W. H. M'CALL KILLED.

Brother of John A. McCall Struck By Train.

William H. McCall, brother of John A. McCall, president of the New-York Life Insurance Company, had his leg cut off by a Coney Island train last night at New-Utrecht-ave. and Sixty-ninth-st., and died early this morning. He also sustained a fracture of the skull.

Mr. McCall lived in Albany and was staying at No. 7,222 Fifteenth-ave., Bath Beach. He was walking across the tracks when the accident occurred. He was taken unconscious to the Norwegian Hospital. The severed member however, was taken by the police to the Bath Beach station.

Mr. McCall was a life insurance agent. He was a brother also of Edward E. McCall, of No. 321 West Eighty-sixth-st., this city.

Residents say that there are no lights in that part of the Thirtieth Ward where the accident occurred, and that they have often petitioned the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to put lights in.

A RAT AT THE BRIDGE.

Ten Minutes' Uproar—Women Scream—Policeman Kills It.

A big gray rat made things lively at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge last night, and it was ten minutes before it was killed by Patrolman Fagen, of the bridge squad. It took him five minutes. Car passengers, newsboys and other policemen helped him.

The rat was first seen by a small boy as it ran along a steam pipe overhead at the entrance. "C'ee, look at de rat!" yelled the boy. The rat was knocked from its perch, and fell to the lower promenade among a lot of women who were on their way to the trolley tracks. The screams of the women brought a number of curious men to the scene. They began to poke at the rat. There was a general mixup of skirts, umbrellas and humanity.

Then the hero of the occasion appeared in the person of Fagen. Much dodging was seen as he swung his billy about. Finally a man whom the police described as a "dude" got in the crowd, and the rodent made a dive for him, and was about to climb up his mackintosh, when he gave a whirl and turned a somersault out of the way. Then the policeman made a rush and landed the fatal blow on the cause of the trouble.

STRANGE SIMILARITY OF NAMES.

Theatrical Manager and Leading Lady Perhaps Impersonated by Bride and Bridegroom.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—Two persons who gave their names as "Fred Noerdlinger" and "Miss Lulu Granger" were married at Smyrna, Del., on Thursday by the Rev. Alfred T. Scott, of Wilmington. They were not known to the clergyman or to the magistrate who issued the license, Robert L. Cummins, of Smyrna.

Publication of the fact of the marriage in a Philadelphia paper yesterday in the form of a dispatch from Dover, Del., caused a sensation in theatrical circles in this city. Miss L. Marion Granger is one of the leading women in the production of "Miss Bob White," at the Park Theatre, in this city, of which G. Fred Nixon-Nirdlinger is the manager. Mr. Nirdlinger has a wife and two children. He said:

The only possible explanation I can give to the affair is that some one has impersonated Miss Granger and myself and had this marriage performed; for what purpose I do not know, but I will find out. That the names of both parties should be so nearly alike makes it improbable that it is merely a coincidence.

SAY HE WAS TOO GOOD A FRIEND.

Cassatt & Co.'s Cashier Said to Have Loaned Firm's Securities.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—Bankers who stand close to Cassatt & Co. now believe that Howard T. Goodwin loaned the bulk of that firm's $1,000,000 in securities, which were lost, to a friend. To shield that friend when the Lake Superior crash came Goodwin committed suicide. Goodwin had not been known as a stock speculator to any extent, but it is generally known that the friend referred to, who was prominently identified with the Lake Superior Company, did deal largely in all sorts of stocks.

The friend was a well known man. He owned a fine house, took great interest in yachting and passed as a successful man. The Cassatt securities were turned into cash, and the money was used for the wildest sort of stock gambling. The stocks selected were mainly the flimsiest mining concerns. When Goodwin's friend lost in the first ventures, it is said, he urged the necessity of more cash with which to make another deal, in order to recover. In that way Goodwin became involved deeper and deeper.

When the stocks could not be sold the friend turned them over to Goodwin, assuring him that they served as good enough collateral for the gilt edge stocks and bonds taken from Cassatt & Co. A big lot of Lake Superior shares were put in with the hundreds of thousands of dollars in mining stocks.

ACCIDENT LOSES STANDARD RACE.

Lewis Nixon's Yacht Defeated by the Adios—Overheated Pumps the Cause.

The yacht race between Lewis Nixon's Standard and the Adios, owned by H. J. Larghton, of Syracuse, in the Upper Bay, yesterday, was won by the Adios, owing to an accident on board the Standard. The course was from the flagship, around Robbin's Reef and return, a distance of eleven miles.

At the start both yachts leaped forward, and in a short time were travelling at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. When the boats were a half-mile from the start and on even terms, smoke was seen to rise from the Standard, and for a time it was thought she had caught fire, but it was found that her water pumps had become heated. A full stop was made, and about ten minutes spent in repairs.

The Adios in the mean time had been steadily going ahead. After the Standard's pump had been repaired she made a desperate struggle to catch the Adios, and steadily cut down her lead to the finish, but could not win. The Adios started at 3:35 p. m., and finished at 4:09:17. The Standard started at 3:35 o'clock and finished at 4:17:20. The elapsed time was: The Adios, 34:17, and the Standard, 42:20.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN HONOLULU.

Honolulu, Aug. 29.—L. Andrews, Attorney General of Hawaii, has forwarded a cable dispatch to United States Attorney General Knox, asking for an immediate ruling on the question previously submitted to Attorney General Knox by mail whether or not a member of the Territorial legislature would be eligible to the candidacy for a county office under the provisions of organization.

The Republicans last night held primaries for the purpose of choosing candidates for the first county elections to be held in the Territory. A number of members of the legislature are candidates for county offices. The contests in several of the precincts were spirited, the race question being prominent. In the Seventh Precinct, IVth District, rotten eggs were thrown at a negro. A large number of police were summoned to the precinct.

SEVEN TRAINMEN HURT.

Columbus, Ind., Aug. 29.—Seven trainmen were hurt in a collision between a freight and a gravel train on the Cambridge City branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile north of Flat Rock, today. "Ed" Like, conductor, and "Bert" Greenlee, firemen, were probably fatally burned by escaping steam. The injuries of the other men are serious.

WEDDING AT BRIDGEHAMPTON.

Bridgehampton, Long Island, Aug. 29 (Special).—One of the prominent social affairs of the early fall season here will be the marriage on September 1, of Miss Violletta E. L. Parfitt, of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, to Otis Hunting Downs of this place. Miss Parfitt is a daughter of Walter E. Parfitt, of Brooklyn. The wedding will be at Lake Side, the country home here of the Parfitts.

KEEP COOL.

One way is to purchase an electric fan. Several are advertised among the "Little Ads. of the People" in another column.

MORE DISSATISFIED.

Bronx Citizens Want Port Chester Road Application Granted.

MAY HOLD BIG MEETING.

Dissatisfaction with the neglect of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to act on the New-York and Port Chester Railroad application is on the increase in the Borough of The Bronx and in Westchester County, and unless that committee acts soon the citizens and taxpayers will issue a call for a public meeting to give vent to their indignation and take such immediate action as may be deemed advisable. It is generally conceded that one of the greatest needs of the easterly section of The Bronx is additional transit facilities. At present this large territory, with its great public park at Pelham Bay—over twice the area of Central Park—has only two means of reaching Manhattan—the Harlem River branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and a circuitous branch of the Union Railway Company. The rates of fare on the former are high, the trains an hour apart and the service inadequate. This probably accounts for the hearty unanimity with which the people of that section have supported the New-York and Port Chester Railroad project; for perhaps never before has a railway enterprise in this city met such popular approval, the chief opposition coming from its only competitor, the New-Haven road. It has been a complete surprise to the people of The Bronx to find that after the defeat of this opposition the project should be finally delayed and the actual work of construction prevented by the non-action of the Railroad Committee of the aldermen.

The North Side Board of Trade is making a determined effort to get the approval of the Board of Aldermen. Copies of the resolution adopted by that body have been forwarded to Chairman Diemer and the other members of the Railroad Committee. Receiving no response to his former communication, Albert E. Davis, the president of the Board of Trade, yesterday forwarded a letter to Alderman Diemer, saying:

Permit me to respectfully remind you of my inquiry of the 25th relating to the delay on the New-York and Port Chester Railroad application. The matter is of public importance; therefore you will readily concede that it is reasonable and proper to request the information asked for.

I beg, therefore, to ask that you favor this board with an early response, stating when your committee will act upon this application to provide a much needed addition to our transit facilities.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the city of Mount Vernon:

To the Honorable Mayor and the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, greeting.

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon, of Westchester County, New-York, did, on the 18th day of July, 1902, after due deliberation and consideration, unanimously adopt an ordinance granting to the New-York and Port Chester Railroad Company the right to cross all public streets, avenues and highways within the limits of the said City of Mount Vernon intersected by the line of its road; and

Whereas, The Honorable Common Council of the City of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York, did on the 28th day of May, 1902, adopt an ordinance granting to the New-York and Port Chester Railroad Company the right to cross all public streets, avenues and highways within the limits of the said City of New-Rochelle, which will be crossed by the line of its road; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, sitting at White Plains, Westchester County, did, on the 4th day of April, 1903, after due deliberation and consideration, grant an order permitting the New-York and Port Chester Railroad Company to cross all public streets, avenues and highways in Westchester County not within the limits of the cities of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon which will be crossed by the line of its road, and comprising in all about sixty (60) streets, avenues and highways; and

Whereas, The construction of the line of the New-York and Port Chester Railroad is of vital and paramount necessity, importance and interest to the entire eastern portion of Westchester County, whose population, which will be directly affected and benefited, is about one hundred thousand people; and

Whereas, The Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York has not yet granted to the said New-York and Port Chester Railroad Company its consent for the crossing, either above or below the grades thereof, of such public streets, avenues and highways within the Borough of The Bronx, of the City of New-York, as will be crossed by the line of the said New-York and Port Chester Railroad; and

Whereas, It appearing to the public of Westchester County, and the Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon, that the paramount importance of the New-York and Port Chester Railroad to the vast public of Westchester County, who daily travel between New-York City and their homes in Westchester County, is not understood or appreciated by the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon do hereby greet the Honorable Mayor and the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and do most earnestly and respectfully request of them that they will expeditiously grant to the New-York and Port Chester Railroad Company the assent of the said Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York for the crossing of such public streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of The Bronx, of the City of New-York, as will be crossed by the line of the New-York and Port Chester Railroad in said Borough of The Bronx; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be and hereby are ordered transmitted to the Honorable Mayor of the City of New-York and to the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York.

Resolutions similar in sentiment will probably be adopted by the authorities of New-Rochelle. It is confidently predicted that the construction of this road will result in the building of hundreds of small dwelling houses, for which there is a growing demand in the Borough of The Bronx.

DEFENDANT IN SECOND DIVORCE SUIT.

Greek Who Named the Archimandrite as Co-respondent Implicates Another Man.

Theodore Folerou, a Greek merchant, has begun a suit for absolute divorce against his wife, Antonia Folerou, and names another Greek, Peter Socrates, as co-respondent.

This is the second suit for absolute divorce that Mrs. Folerou has been obliged to defend, the first having been tried some three months ago before Justice Scott and a jury. The co-respondent named in the first suit was the Greek Archimandrite, Alexander Papageorgopoulos. In that suit the jury believed the story told by the defendant and found for her. Since the suit was decided Mrs. Folerou has lived at No. 610 Second-ave., and her husband has had a constant watch kept on her by his friends and himself. A few days ago he got what he considered good evidence on which to bring action for divorce, and the papers in the suit were served on her.

Moses H. Grossman, counsel for Mrs. Folerou, obtained from Justice Bischoff an order for Folerou to show cause why the second action should not be stayed until the plaintiff had paid his wife $363 arrears of alimony owing at the time of the first suit. The motion was argued before Justice McCall, who yesterday handed down a decision refusing to grant a stay of proceedings in the second suit, but awarded Mrs. Folerou alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of the action.

HUSBAND AND WIFE COMPETE.

They Separate, and Each Has a Grocery Store, Trying to Undersell the Other.

Until a few days ago James Hamilton and Amelia, his wife, kept a little grocery at No. 684 Grand-st., Jersey City, and lived with their two-year-old daughter in rooms behind the store. Then Mrs. Hamilton decided that she would rent three rooms on the second floor. Hamilton objected, and Mrs. Hamilton withdrew from the partnership, hired a store at No. 678 Grand-st. and set up an opposition store. On Friday Hamilton advertised that he would not be responsible for any debts of his wife's contracting. Yesterday his wife retaliated with the announcement that she could pay her own debts. She began to sell goods at cut rates. The result is a lively competition between husband and wife, with the result that many of the old customers are now buying goods of Mrs. Hamilton.

DR. WOODEND LEAVES ELBERON.

Tenant of W. G. Brokaw Goes to Meadow Brook—Neighbors Objected to Stable.

Meadow Brook, Long Island, Aug. 29 (Special).—Dr. W. E. Woodend, a prominent exhibitor and owner of horses, has bought the Ellis farm and homestead here. Dr. Woodend recently came into notoriety at Elberon, N. J., where he is occupying a property belonging to W. Gould Brokaw and his father. A neighbor of Dr. Woodend's attempted to vitiate his lease on the Elberon property, on the ground that the doctor's stable was a nuisance, on account of noise made by hostlers and the exercising of horses on the highway.

There are excellent stables on the Ellis place here and an old-fashioned but comfortable house. This will henceforth be Dr. Woodend's country home. The place is adjacent to the Meadow Brook colony. Dr. Woodend has a stable of more than a dozen horses, many of which have won prizes and ribbons at various horse shows.

UNCLE SAM'S "FENCE."

Assay Office an Innocent Rival of Private Receivers of Stolen Goods.

Alfred Mason, superintendent of the United States Assay Office, in Wall-st., sat in his office yesterday, and, glancing out of the window at the spire of Old Trinity, standing guard at the street's head, remarked thoughtfully to a visitor:

"I suppose the reason men who are in the stealing business bring their goods to us to be refined is because they know they will be treated well—that is, they get full value. Now, if they took their thievings to a regular 'fence' they'd be cheated, very likely. Men, you know—even thieves—like to deal with honest dealers."

"Well, that's a good one," exclaimed the visitor (who happened to be a Tribune reporter), laughing; "a 'regular fence.' Then, I suppose, Uncle Sam is an irregular 'fence,' a kind of prize 'fente' and receiver of stolen goods."

Mr. Mason smiled broadly, and returned:

"Well, we can't help it if he is. Uncle Sam is an honest dealer and gives full weight, and so he is popular with both honest and dishonest dealers in gold and silver ware. As to that dispatch this morning from New-Haven in to-day's Tribune," he continued, "I believe we did help them to catch those men whom the International Silver Company accuse of robbing them. I believe some detectives came down here and identified some silver bars that had been left here by a man to be refined as the property of the International Silver Company. Yes, I believe we assisted them in that case. We are always ready and glad to help bring criminals to justice, naturally, as good citizens. The Assay Office renders an important duty to the public. It protects it."

"Both the just and the unjust, it seems," remarked the visitor.

"Well," said Mr. Mason, smiling again, "but how can we help it? It's certainly impossible for us to investigate the statement of every one who brings metal here to be refined. What? Yes, we take it from any one who offers it; we never ask questions. We simply ask the party to put down his name and address, and when the silver is melted and refined we turn back the bars to him, charging him $1 for the melting and about one cent an ounce for the refining. That, as I remember it, was about what we charged that man who brought us the silver bars from that New-Haven company.

"I've often wondered," Mr. Mason went on, "in my fifty years in the Assay Office, if some of the gentry in the stealing business hadn't used us for a 'fence.' Yes, I remember the case of that West Side burglar—Brooks, you say his name is? And I think that was the first case that came to my attention. But he was wrong when he said he sold the silver to this office. We buy only gold. We give coin for gold, but in the case of silver we only refine it, and after the party who brings it here pays us for the work we turn over the bars to him, as I have explained. No, it isn't practically the same thing as buying the silver, although, of course, refining it makes it easy to dispose of it to bullion brokers.

"The Assay Office is a great help to thieves? Yes, but it's also of great help to the public generally. This is part of the government, and the government protects the good and the bad alike. If it were not for the Assay Office, many people who want their gold or silver refined would be cheated. I've known of a good many cases where private refineries have placed 999-1,000 (the sterling fineness) on their bars, and when they were refined here afterward they were found to be only 997-1,000 fine. Now, that's a pretty good percentage for the refiner to retain, besides his regular charge, isn't it? I think I can say without hesitation—yes, I know I can—that all bars turned out at this office are 999-1,000 fine, and that's the reason people like to deal with us."

"Then there's no way for you to prevent the Assay Office being a burglars' 'fence'?" asked the reporter.

"No way that I can see. Why, we buy between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 worth of jewellers' gold bars, watch cases, and so on, every year, and $600,000 of old silver. Now, how could we look into each offer we have to see whether it was made by an honest man or a rascal? We haven't time. We refine about $30,000,000 of fine gold each year that comes to us from refineries, where it is sent direct from the mines, and we can't bother to inquire into the business morality of every one who brings metal here, as I have said."

"Then the sad fact remains," said the visitor, "that the United States Assay Office is the prize 'fence' in town; in fact, is a sort of grinding monopoly. Looks like the regular 'fences' would be driven out of business, doesn't it? Of course, they can't compete with the government. Thank you, sir; good day."

"Good day," replied Mr. Mason, and he was still smiling as the visitor went away.

DIFFICULT TO DETECT "CROOKS."

Assay Office Cannot Refuse to Receive Deposits.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Treasury Department would be grateful for suggestions of a practicable method of preventing the United States Assay offices from being used as "fences" by cunning "crooks." The New-York Assay Office and the Philadelphia Mint constantly receive deposits of precious metals and alloys in the form of bullion, tableware, jewelry, ornaments and scraps, for which receipts are issued giving gross weights of the packages, and several days later, depending upon the rapidity of smelting and assay, checks on the Sub-Treasury for these deposits are exchanged for the receipts presented.

This service on the part of the assay offices is a great convenience to the communities in which they are located, and should the assay offices and mints refuse altogether to receive such deposits there would be considerable disturbances in several trades. Much annoyance to the public generally would result, and an important source of metal for coinage would be closed to the government. Large amounts of broken jewelry and battered plate, accumulating in regular course of business in jewelry shops, reach the Assay Office in New-York, and doubtless some burglars' "swag" occasionally, as well, but Wall-st., where the Assay Office is located, is not frequented by "crooks" having loot to dispose of, and it is thought that very little dishonestly acquired gold and silver is offered to the government.

If the assay officers had reason to suspect that an assortment of ornaments or plate offered was ill gotten, the person making the offer would probably have some plausible story to tell, and the expedient of holding him on suspicion would scarcely be warranted in many cases. Besides, precious metal articles when stolen are probably altered beyond recognition before they are presented for assay, and burglars generally melt their booty into slugs before risking themselves among the detectives that haunt the immediate neighborhood of the Assay Office. Outside of New-York and Philadelphia little ore bullion or high grade ore ever reaches the government depositories.

HEIR TO ITALIAN VINEYARD.

Daughter of Belleville, N. J., Fruit Seller Goes to Take Possession of Fortune.

Belleville, N. J., Aug. 29.—On board the steamship Hohenzollern, which sailed from New-York to-day, were Michael Davevable and his daughter Annie, of this town, who have gone to Bagnola di Bachignana, Italy, to take possession of an estate left to the girl, who is seventeen years old, by her grandfather, Andrea Laneri, who died in 1902. The property comprises a vineyard which her grandfather and his forefathers cultivated for many years. The product of the vines is said to be of especially fine quality, and the grapes raised on the estate are eagerly sought for even in a country noted for its fine vines. Eighteen years ago Davevable won the eldest daughter of Laneri, and a year later left home for the United States to seek his fortune. He landed in New-York City where his only child, Annie, was born. He believed, like others, that gold was to be picked up in the streets, but his mind was soon disabused of that idea. He conducted a fruit stand for a while and prospered, and then went to Middletown, N. Y., where also he sold fruit. His wife's health failed, and two years later he returned to Italy, where his wife died. Davevable and his daughter returned to New-York and subsequently came to Belleville, where he opened a fruit store which was conducted by Annie while he went about in a wagon. When he received word of the death of his father-in-law, and the fortune that awaited Annie, he disposed of his business for $550.

The estate is valued at many thousands of dollars, and special interest is attached to it because it has been in the family for many generations. He returns to take formal possession as guardian of the child.

ALLIGATOR IN HACKENSACK RIVER.

Frederick Voight, of Central-ave., near Lincoln-st., Jersey City, while fishing for crabs with a drop net in the Hackensack River on Friday, caught an alligator three feet long. The little fellow was disposed to be ugly, but a blow on the head with an oar reduced him to subjection, and he now reposes quietly in a tank. Mr. Voight built for him when he reached home.

INCLINED TO GRANT WRIT.

Sewell Seems Favorable to Parks's Side—Reserves Decision.

TRIAL CALLED A TRAVESTY.

No decision was reached yesterday in the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Samuel J. Parks, the walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, who has just been sent to Sing Sing after being convicted of extorting $200 from Josephus Plenty, a contractor of Hoboken. After an extended argument which lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon before Justice Sewell, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decision was reserved by the justice, who gave Assistant District Attorney Rand until 10 a. m. to-morrow to submit briefs. An opinion seemed to prevail after court adjourned that Justice Sewell seemed rather favorably disposed to grant the certificate.

The argument for the certificate on behalf of Parks was made by J. P. Eustace and Colonel Robinson. The former, in opening the argument, said that the application was based on the ground that the evidence on the trial was insufficient to warrant a conviction, and that there was a wide variance between the charge in the indictment and the testimony. He declared that the court must grant the certificate if there was any doubt in Justice Sewell's mind that the conviction would stand. Said Mr. Eustace:

The defendant was convicted of extortion. Now extortion is defined in the Penal Code as the unlawful use of force or fear, and fear may be a threat to do unlawful injury. The indictment charges Parks with doing an unlawful injury to Plenty's property. Now, you will notice that the indictment states only that crime, and that is the only threat that can be proved; but when the District Attorney opened the case in court he said that he proposed to prove something entirely different.

Furthermore, the evidence did not establish a crime. The only evidence in this case was the uncorroborated statement of Josephus Plenty that Parks had extorted $200 under a threat to injure and harass him, upon which statement Parks was convicted. The evidence fails to establish a crime. Plenty's men had a right to strike and refuse to work with non-union men. They had a right to so announce, through Parks. His simple statement that "the strike must go on" was not a threat under the statute.

Parks never saw the check which Plenty offered. Plenty had the check on his person made out to the order of bearer, and when Parks went with Farley to get the money for the check Plenty altered it to read: "Pay to the order of Sam L. Parks." This was done without the consent of Parks.

At this point Mr. Rand interrupted to say: "Parks said: 'I will wait here until the check is cashed.'"

"Mr. Rand," replied Mr. Eustace, "you had your own way in the Recorder's Court, but I hope you will make your objections here in an orderly manner. I trust you are not to run this court. In the Recorder's Court you arraigned everybody except the learned Recorder and a few of the spectators."

Colonel Robinson, following Mr. Eustace, said in part:

The proceedings in the Recorder's Court was not a trial, but a travesty. There was no legal right of the defendant that was not trampled upon. Those are strong words, but we will corroborate them. It was impossible for us to get a fair trial, to be decently heard and decided. I don't say that the jurors who convicted Parks committed perjury, but they went into the jury box prejudiced against the whole fabric of labor organizations.

Opening in opposition to the motion, after a recess, Assistant District Attorney Rand said that a special panel of jurors had been drawn, and that the challenges of the defence had not been used up until the eleventh juror was selected. So great latitude had been allowed to the defence by the Recorder, Mr. Rand said, that, had there been a miscarriage of justice, the Recorder might have been severely criticised. The lawyers for Parks had insulted the Recorder to his face."

EXPECTED THEIR ACTION.

Employers Think Parks's Salary Will Not Be Paid Long.

The action of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union on Friday night in not only sustaining "Sam" Parks, but in deciding to pay him his salary of $48 a week, according to the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, was not unexpected yesterday. The fact that Parks was actually sentenced and in Sing Sing prison, it was felt, was likely to be played on by the friends of Parks at the meeting.

Leonard K. Prince, chairman of the press committee of the employers' association, said last evening, regarding the loyalty of the union to Parks and its effect on the building situation:

We came to the conclusion a week or two ago that there was absolutely no use in looking for the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union agreeing to sign the arbitration agreement.

I believe the old union will soon get tired of paying the assessments to pay Parks his salary. In the mean time, however, every new move that is made to bring Parks into prominence by his lawyers and friends will have the effect of causing a demonstration in his favor by the union. This may last until all efforts to release him are dropped. Men are gradually coming over into the new union from Parks's organization, but it will be a week or two before the union disintegrates much. The only union the employers' association will recognize is the Housesmiths' Union of New-York. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that it will take the place of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union.

In spite of the condemnation of the arbitration agreement of the employers' association week after week by the representatives of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union at the Central Federated Union meetings, a committee of this union called yesterday at the Building Trades Club to discuss the arbitration agreement with the employers. The committee was headed by Delegate Frederick Paulitsch, whose abuse of the arbitration agreement has been pronounced. The employers explained that the arbitration agreement did not affect the present agreement of the metal workers with their own employers as to wages or hours of labor. It simply provided for arbitration instead of sympathetic strikes.

WILL PARADE WITH THINNED RANKS.

Horse Will Represent Parks at Head of Old Board of Building Trades.

Though its ranks have been thinned since the plan of arbitration of the Building Trades Employers' Association was first issued and a new board was formed, the United Board of Building Trades, which insists that it is still "the board," has decided to go on with its preparations for a parade on Labor Day, a week from to-morrow.

So many unions have been expelled, however, that only nine or so will take part in the parade. The largest as far as membership is concerned is the Laborers' Union Protective Society, which is credited with a membership of twelve thousand. The most important, however, as far as the labor situation is concerned, is the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which, though "Sam" Parks, its leader, is now under sentence in Sing Sing, still elects to stand by him.

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union will march at the head of the other unions, preceded by the aids of Grand Marshal "Sam" Parks, who, being in prison, will not be able to parade. A horse, richly harnessed and ornamented with ribbons, will be led by the first aid at the head of the line, without a rider, to show that Parks would be riding if he had a chance.

SUBWAY BLASTS SCARE MANY.

Windows Blown Out in Apartment House and Real Estate Office.

Early morning blasts in the subway at Broadway, between One-hundred-and-third and One-hundred-and-fourth sts., yesterday, did considerable damage to surrounding property and caused many tenants in the apartment houses in the neighborhood to become frightened. The scare quickly passed off, however, not making necessary the calling out of reserves, and no one was injured.

William Bradley, the sub-contractor of this section of the tunnel, opened the branch tunnel, in One-hundred-and-fourth-st., into the main tunnel, in Broadway, on Thursday. This made it necessary to do more blasting than usual, as the strata at that point are mostly of hard rock.

About 6 a. m. yesterday two blasts were fired near the intersection of the larger and smaller tunnels, which made so much noise and caused so great a concussion that the tenants were not only awakened, but were considerably frightened. The tenants in the Friesland apartment house, at One-hundred-and-third-st. and Broadway, were particularly frightened. They were soon at the windows, looking out to see what the explosion was. Some glass was broken in this apartment house. Near at hand is the real estate office of Gibbs & Kirby. A large plate glass window, valued at $300, was blown in. C. W. Kirby, one of the firm, said that the glass had been loosened by frequent blastings.

HANGING FOR POWERS.

Result of Third Trial for Goebel Murder.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 29.—The third trial of Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State, for complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel, in January, 1900, closed shortly before noon to-day with the extreme penalty of hanging for the prisoner who had been in the penitentiary for three years on life sentence. The verdict of the jury, "guilty and the punishment of death," was reported in court at 11:20 to-day. Several hundred persons crowded the courtroom when the verdict was read, and intense silence prevailed. The jury was polled and each man declared the verdict of guilty to be his finding. Powers sat unmoved while his attorneys asked for time to make a motion for a new trial.

Arthur Goebel, the brother of the victim, and a prominent merchant at Cincinnati, who has spent his time and fortune for over three years in the prosecution of those accused of being in a conspiracy to kill his brother, broke down from the strain upon hearing the verdict. Powers had been convicted twice before, this being the third trial in which the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against him. On his previous trials he escaped with a sentence of life imprisonment, as the evidence was not sufficiently strong against him to lead the jury to inflicting the extreme penalty. All three of the trials were held at Georgetown, and in each of them he had the assistance of the most able lawyers that could be procured. The last trial was distinguished by the fact that Powers addressed the jury in his own behalf, and in a long review of the case showed himself to be a competent attorney, while his eloquence in pleading for his life astounded those who had watched him carefully in the past trials of the case.

Powers had nothing to say regarding the verdict, except to express his surprise that such a result could be reached from the evidence presented, and to announce that he would take an appeal and continue the case to the last resort. When Powers secured his former new trials a majority of those in the Appellate Court were Republicans, but it is now composed of Democratic judges. Powers is regarded as a strong man. He was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket headed by W. S. Taylor for Governor in 1899, but served only a few months, as all the State offices were contested by those on the Democratic ticket headed by William Goebel. The former trials of Powers were before Judge James E. Cantrill, of this city, but he was barred from sitting this time, and Governor Beckham appointed Judge Robbins.

Special Judge Robbins this afternoon formally overruled a motion for the granting of a new trial to Powers. He then passed the sentence of death upon him. After a declaration of the prisoner, "I am not guilty, Judge," the court fixed November 25 next as the day for the execution. The attorneys for the defendant secured the granting of an appeal for the case to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and if unsuccessful, they may try to get the United States Supreme Court to take it under consideration. Powers was the coolest man in the courtroom when the verdict was read and sentence pronounced against him. He was immediately removed to the Scott County Jail, to be held there pending the appeal of his case to the higher courts. A telegram from Indianapolis states that ex-Governor W. S. Taylor said: "This verdict affects me very much. I cannot say a word."

JOY AT GREEK'S ARREST.

Prisoner Said to Have Told Hogan of Police "Graft."

Demosthenes Popokonolos, commonly known as James Patterson, a Greek, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgway, in the Federal Building, yesterday, on the complaint of E. C. Benedict Peeke, a Secret Service agent, who charged him with having on October 29, 1892, made a false declaration before the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of this city and county. The complaint charges the prisoner with having on that date made an application for what are known as first citizenship papers, declaring his name to be James Patterson, instead of Demosthenes Popokonolos. Commissioner Ridgway held the prisoner in $500 bail for further examination, which he furnished.

The prisoner, who owns a stand in front of "The World" Building, is a well known character among the Greeks, and spends the greater part of his time in securing citizenship papers and licenses for his countrymen. He is said to be in receipt of a large income from this source. If arrested, the first person a Greek pushcart pedler usually sends for, although he is not a lawyer, is Popokonolos, and he is, therefore, well known in all of the various police courts throughout the city.

According to the police of the squad attached to the License Bureau, in the City Hall, Popokonolos is the individual who has been furnishing Police Magistrate Hogan with alleged evidences of police "graft" and they say they are prepared to prove their assertion. There was much satisfaction among the police in the License Squad yesterday over the arrest of Popokonolos by Patrolman O'Brien, and they declared they would give him an opportunity now to tell his story of police "graft" under oath, and see if he could "make good" with it.

CRUSADE AGAINST FISH PEDLERS.

Police Drive Them from Curb in "Paddy's Market," in Ninth-ave.

About one hundred members of the Amalgamated Sea Food Workmen's Protective Union, the Retail Sea Food Dealers' Protective Association and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen picketed the West Side yesterday afternoon to enforce the section of the Sanitary Code prohibiting the sale of fish from wagons or from the front of butcher shops.

Headed by William C. Wellman, business agent of the Amalgamated Sea Food Workmen's Protective Union, and George Farewell, representing the Retail Sea Food Dealers' Protective Association, a committee called on Captain Ferris at the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, and asked him to enforce the section in "Paddy's Market," held every Saturday in Ninth-ave., at about Thirty-third-st.

The captain detailed men to the work, and effectively cleared out every fish pedler from the score of wagons in the line at the curb. The crusaders extended their work in the afternoon to the upper West Side. No arrests were made.

ROB TAX AUDITOR OF $2,200, HE SAYS.

Man and Two Women Arrested, Charged with the Crime.

William Elmourne, of No. 121 East One-hundred-and-fourth-st., an auditor in the Department of Taxes in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the Yorkville court yesterday told how he had been robbed of money and jewelry to the amount of $2,200.

On August 23, Elmourne said, he called on Lilly Kraft at her flat, at No. 316 East Fourteenth-st. Living with her was Nellie Caswell. He alleges that he awoke the next morning to see a big man carrying off his trousers. Elmourne grappled with the man, but was knocked senseless. He alleges that when he became conscious again he found that the two women and the man had disappeared, taking his valuables, consisting of $800 and jewelry worth $1,400, his dress suit case and all their own effects.

Detective George Dale, of the Fifth-st. station, who had been detailed on the case, found the man at Twenty-ninth-st. and Sixth-ave. on Friday night and arrested him. The prisoner said he was Walter McGowan, a bartender, of No. 122 East Twenty-sixth-st. From information he gave, the two women were found at No. 243 West Fifteenth-st., in a flathouse. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville court, yesterday. Detective Dale told Magistrate Deuel that on the Kraft woman were found six pawn tickets calling for most of the jewelry. The woman, he said, was wearing some of the jewelry when found. The dress suit case was found under a bed in the flat, he said. The prisoners were held in $2,500 bail each for further examination to-morrow.

THIRTY CENT COTTON AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Aug. 29.—The first bale of new cotton received at this market arrived to-day from Durant, Miss. It sold in the open market at 30 cents a pound, the highest price ever recorded on the Memphis Exchange.

HELP.

Help of all kinds is to be found in the "Little Ads. of the People."

Financial.

The Financial World.

If the big men of the Street desire, as it is said they do, that the market shall remain quiet at this time, they had their desire the past week. It was quiet enough to suit anybody. Business fell to merely nominal proportions. Thursday was about the poorest day. Since then there has been a slight improvement, which was accompanied by a stiffening in quotations.

The cause of this was, apparently, the announcement of Secretary Shaw that if the crop movement in the next two months, should drain the bank reserves so far as to threaten trouble in the money market, the Treasury would put 40 millions into the banks to relieve the strain. This sum is available from accumulated internal revenue receipts. The Secretary is expected to be willing to take "municipals" in place of Governments, for security.

It may be that not a dollar of this sum will be deposited, or need to be; but it being ready if wanted, is the important thing. Because of the Secretary's offer, bank managers will not, in all probability, depart from the line of policy they have already determined upon for the fall and early winter months; they will simply regard the Treasury help as a sort of reserve force, only to be called upon in an unexpected emergency. Therefore the loan rates are not likely to fall appreciably, nor loanable funds flow more freely from the banks than they are doing now.

The sentimental effect of the offer of the Treasury is to relieve the Street of the anxiety which has been felt, and rather acutely, as to what was going to happen when the banks were drained down by the crop movement. In a few weeks, it has been argued, the banks will have to call loans severely, to meet the western withdrawals; and then, what will happen to a stock market already weakened and made nerveless by the occurrences of the summer? More liquidation, and perhaps additional failures, by concerns barely able to weather the last storms?

The answer to this is, that 40 millions are in waiting to fill the depleted reserves, if needed; and such a sum as this is equal to all requirements, assuming that the bank people continue the same conservative policy that they are now pursuing. The Street, therefore, sees smoother waters ahead than it did.

The stiffening of quotations since the announcement of the Treasury Department was a logical consequence. After the bank statement appeared yesterday, the market came to a firm close. Loans were increased and deposits still more; but the surplus reserve remains above 20 millions, as against less than 10 millions in the same week last year, and 18 millions the year before. This would seem to make the position of the banks a pretty sound one.

Let it be assumed, then, that the danger of a severe money squeeze during the crop movement is averted, it still must follow that the future of the stock market must turn mainly on the crop yield. Corn and cotton are the uncertain elements now. The wheat output is already pretty well known. As both corn and cotton are late, and an early frost is the danger which everybody seems talking about, it is possible that the stock market for a while will be a weather market, that