FINDS AGAINST G. A. LAMB.

His Conduct in Peter Power Suit Grossly Unprofessional.

Ex-Surrogate George B. Abbott, the referee in disbarment proceedings against George Alfred Lamb, an attorney, has filed a report with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, finding against Mr. Lamb. Henry G. Ward and E. H. Childs, appeared at the hearings as counsel for the Bar Association, which brought the charges, and ex-Judge J. Rider Cady and A. B. Gardenier for Lamb.

Charge A, which the referee finds is proved, relates to the bringing of a suit in Minnesota on December 29, 1901, the bill of complaint in which action contained the allegation that Peter Power had been for more than six months the holder of one hundred shares of Northern Pacific common stock. The action was that of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It attracted wide attention at the time. It was brought to test the legality of the famous merger of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Great Northern Railway Company and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company. Peter Power, the plaintiff, was twenty-three years old. Charge A is that the defendant permitted and encouraged and acted on the statement as to the ownership of stock, which was a necessary allegation, and that his testimony as to the custody of the certificate of stock was false. Charge B was that he at least consented to Power's failing to obey subpœnas, and furnished means to support him while he was in Canada and out of the jurisdiction of the court. The case had been transferred from the Minnesota court to the United States Court, and Judge Thomas issued a subpœna to Power to appear and testify, and later Judge Lacombe issued an order for him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The referee summarizes the career of Mr. Lamb, who was born in London about thirty-two years ago, entered commercial life in London, but came here when nineteen years old. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two or three years, and began the study of law while the private secretary of Joseph S. Auerbach. He is now practising law at No. 55 Liberty-st., having been admitted to the Bar in 1897.

Mr. Abbott says that Camille Weidenfeld absolutely denies having agreed with Lamb to carry 100 shares of Northern Pacific stock to qualify some reputable person as plaintiff in a test suit, and Mr. Abbott's conclusion is that Charge A must stand as proved. He says that the certificate of stock which was exhibited was not purchased until December 26, 1901, and consequently Power would not have been its owner for six months prior to the beginning of the suit. Mr Abbott says:

The certificate was never assigned to Peter Power so far as anything appears on its face, nor was it ever delivered to him. It does not appear that any consideration for any stock of said corporation ever passed from Power to Lamb, to Weidenfeld or anybody else. The whole proceeding, to my mind, savors of fraud deceit and duplicity, and, in my opinion, Charge A is established by the proof.

As to Charge B, he says:

I think the conclusion can hardly be escaped that such action and conduct on the part of a duly practising attorney was gross unprofessional conduct and malpractice, which was highly reprehensible and more calculated to defeat than to further the ends of justice.

Charge C was closely interwoven with Charge A. Mr. Abbott says simply that it also stands proved.

The Appellate Division, which will pass on the report, will not resume regular sessions until October. At Mr. Lamb's office, No. 55 Liberty-st., it was said yesterday afternoon that he was at Saratoga, but was expected back to-day. If the Appellate Division, it was added, should confirm the referee's report Mr. Lamb would undoubtedly take an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

KICKED HIS HORSE IN THE STOMACH.

Rider, It Is Alleged, Insulted Woman Who Remonstrated—He Is Held for Trial.

Miss Charlotte Jenet, of No. 144 East One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., was the complainant before Magistrate Crane in Harlem court yesterday against Frank Gorlich, of No. 126 East One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., whom she charged with cruelty to his horse.

Early last night Gorlich and two men were riding horses down Lexington-ave., and at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st, Gorlich's horse threw him. The horse ran to One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., where he was caught. Gorlich was not injured. When he reached the horse he seized him by the nose and, it is alleged, kicked him furiously several times in the stomach. Miss Jenet was sitting on the stoop of her house, near the corner, and saw Gorlich. She remonstrated, and was insulted, it is alleged. Miss Jenet's father then came to remonstrate, and Gorlich's friends attacked him, it is alleged. Patrolman Nilon, of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station, arrested Gorlich.

In court Gorlich acknowledged that he had kicked the horse. He said he wished to correct the animal for throwing him, but did not kick hard.

"Well, you kicked him too hard for your own good," Magistrate Crane replied. He held Gorlich in $200 for trial in Special Sessions.

MANY TENEMENT HOUSES ABLAZE.

Hartford Threatened by Big Fire—Forty Persons Rescued.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 26.—An incipient blaze around the smokestack on the old stone arsenal, in Front-st., occupied by the woodsawing plant of the Mason Coal Company, to-day led to a bad fire scare in this city, and only the immediate calling out of all fire fighting apparatus prevented a conflagration. A strong wind was blowing, and five minutes after the fire was first noticed the entire arsenal was in flames and brands were settling over adjacent property. A brick building near by, occupied by the Hartford Building Finishing Company, and a dozen tenement houses were soon ablaze, the occupants, in both instances, having to run for their lives, and the workmen losing even their tools.

The firemen abandoned the arsenal and the brick building, of which only the walls stand, centring their attention on the tenement house property, which was saved, although several roofs were burned through. Twoscore or more of the tenants were taken out by policemen and firemen, and several officers entered smoke filled houses in search of babies which mothers thought they had left behind. The fire losses fall on the Mason Coal Company and the finishing company, and are upward of $25,000. In one yard in the fire area, one thousand cords of wood were entirely consumed. Most of the property was insured. The tenement houses are of older construction, and the loss on them is small.

DIED ON HIS DOORSTEP.

Prominent Young Man, of Covington, Ky., Stabbed Through Mistake.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cincinnati, Aug. 26.—John C. Lansdowne, twenty-seven years old, son of Mrs. Lansdowne, former public librarian of Covington, Ky., and whose father was prominent in Kentucky politics, was fatally stabbed at an early hour this morning, and died on the doorstep of his home. With his dying breath he declared that John Lieberth, brother of Internal Revenue Collector George Lieberth, of the Covington district, was the murderer. Lieberth was arrested and charged with the crime. He was non-communicative, only declaring that he had not stabbed anybody. He has acted strangely for some time, and his family had intended sending him to a sanatorium, they say.

About a year ago charges were filed with President Roosevelt against Collector George Lieberth, alleging pernicious activity in politics, by Wallace Lansdowne, brother of the victim. The charges are now being investigated. Wallace Lansdowne declared to-day that he was confident that his brother had been mistaken for him. Collector Lieberth deplored the murder greatly, and said his brother had been in poor condition mentally for some time. He said he did not believe that the charges against himself made by Wallace Lansdowne had anything to do with the murder.

SENTRY WHO SHOT PRIVATE CLEARED.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Private Costello, Company I, 9th Infantry, stationed at Madison Barracks, who was shot by Sentry Plopfert after having thrown pepper in the sentry's eyes, died last night. Plopfert has been exonerated by a military court.

DYING MAN IN POLICE STATION CELL.

After being locked in the East Fifty-first-st. station for ten hours yesterday Peter O'Neill, a laborer, of No. 300 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., was taken to the Flower Hospital unconscious. He died there at 12:15 o'clock this morning, and it is thought death was due to a fractured skull. O'Neill was found lying in the gutter at Forty-sixth-st and Second-ave. He had a scalp wound on the right side of the head and appeared to be intoxicated.

HOTEL DYNAMITED.

Elmira, N. Y., Shaken by Explosion—No Clew to Culprit.

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Shortly after midnight to-night a terrific explosion shook the city from centre to circumference. Investigation developed the fact that the Avenue Hotel, a resort at Elmira Heights, three miles away, had been practically demolished by dynamite that had been exploded from the outside.

The explosive was placed against the hotel under the window of the proprietor, Pearl Scott, who was in his bedroom. A hole ten feet wide was blown through the building and the bedroom was completely wrecked. Scott miraculously escaped injury. A stone building in the rear was demolished and windows were shattered in all directions. There is no clew to the perpetrator of the outrage.

SEEKS REMOVAL OF JUSTICE.

Automobilist Resists Fine on Plea of Court's Ineligibility.

On the plea that Frank Leighton Tyson, Justice of the Peace of the Village of Lawrence, Long Island, is not qualified to hold that office, not having been an elector of the village when he was appointed, counsel for L. B. Sharp, of Far Rockaway, applied to Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for a writ prohibiting Justice Tyson from trying Mr. Sharp on a charge of running his automobile at an illegal rate of speed. Mr. Sharp has already brought quo warranto proceedings to test the legality of Justice Tyson's appointment. In view of the fact that the question has been referred in that way to the Attorney General at Albany, Justice Dickey expressed some doubt as to his right to interfere in the case. He took the papers, however, and reserved decision.

The counsel for Mr. Sharp declared that Mr. Tyson, who formerly lived in Brooklyn, took up his residence in Lawrence on July 22 and a week later was appointed Police Justice. He contended that the appointment was illegal because the law required a person to be a resident of a county four months and of an election district thirty days before being eligible to hold office there. Counsel for Mr. Tyson contended that it was sufficient that Mr. Tyson would be qualified to vote at the next election. Justice Dickey expressed the opinion that an elector was one qualified to vote, not one qualified to vote at some future day.

BUCKLIN'S SUIT DROPPED.

Canfield's Manager Wanted $25,000 for Arrest in Jersey City.

Word was received yesterday at Police Headquarters in Jersey City to the effect that David W. Bucklin, manager for Richard A. Canfield, had discontinued the suit he brought in the United States Court at Trenton against Chief Murphy and Detective Pearson for $25,000. Owing to the absence of Chief Murphy, who is on vacation at Asbury Park, no further details could be obtained. Pearson said he had not been informed.

Bucklin was arrested in Jersey City in the latter part of November, 1903, as a disorderly person. It was said that the real reason for his arrest was the suspicion that he had in his possession a note for $90,000 given by Theodore Hostetter, of Pittsburg, in settlement of a gambling debt. No such paper was found in Bucklin's possession.

Chief Murphy was not at Headquarters when the arrest was made. When he reached Headquarters and learned the facts, he ordered Bucklin's release. Bucklin had been detained three hours, but was not locked up.

PREDICTS REVOLT OF PRISONERS.

Dr. Galvin Makes Sensational Charges Against State Institutions in Faneuil Hall.

Boston, Aug. 26.—At a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to-night Dr. George W. Galvin and other speakers assailed the administration of the penal and insane institutions of the State. Professor Frank Parsons, of Boston University, presided. Letters were read from convicts in the State prison at Charlestown and also from an inmate of the Women's Insane Hospital at Bridgewater. In these letters stories of general abuses and cruelty were recited.

Dr. Galvin charged that the inmates of the penal and insane institutions were subjected to extreme cruelty, particularly those who had been placed in solitary confinement. Dr. Galvin recently presented alleged evidence of cruelty before the grand jury, and in referring to this to-night he said that if the grand jury did not consider the evidence he had collected he was in a position to announce that on a certain date there would be a general revolt of the inmates of the State prison and of one other State penal institution.

CONTROL OF PHENIX NATIONAL.

Report That Interests Close to Metropolitan Life Seek It Denied.

A representative of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday denied a published report that interests closely identified with that company are the persons who have recently been negotiating for the purchase of control of the Phenix National Bank. It will be remembered that certain interests, whose identity has not yet developed, but who have been represented in the negotiations by George Coffing Warner, of the law firm of Goldsborough, Warner & Sykes, of No. 42 Broadway, not long ago submitted to the directors of the bank an offer to the stockholders for the purchase of their shares, the offer being conditioned on acceptance by the owners of one-half of the stock. The directors on July 29 passed a resolution approving the terms of the offer and appointing a committee to communicate the board's action to the stockholders and to arrange for a sale.

A circular signed by Duncan D. Parmly, president, embodying the points of the resolution and stating the terms offered, was sent to the stockholders at the time, and on August 16 another circular signed by Mr. Parmly was issued, which, after giving again the terms of the offer, announced that "a large amount" of stock having accepted the offer, "the same has been declared operative"; and closed by saying: "This offer is open to those stockholders who accept same by return mail."

Just how much stock has been purchased by the new interests has not been announced. It has been said by a representative of the purchasing syndicate that a "satisfactory amount" or a "controlling interest"—the expressions being synonymous, he declared—had been acquired. It is reported on good authority, however, that not more than 40 per cent of the stock is in the hands of the new interests—a controlling interest, of course, being any amount, however small, in excess of 50 per cent. Although the holding of a bare majority of the stock is sufficient to insure absolute control of a bank, it may be interesting to note the fact that the charter of the Phenix National Bank will expire about the middle of 1905, and that the institution will then go into liquidation, unless the request for renewal of the charter be made by "not less than two-thirds of the stock," in the language of the National Bank act. Some of the large stockholders who are not in sympathy with the present effort of the management to sell the control to the offering syndicate believe that the latter will not be able to increase their stock holdings to 66 2-3 per cent.

STARTING UP STEEL HOOP MILLS.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 26.—The American Steel Hoop Company has its upper mill in full operation here to-day, having secured enough workmen, reinforced by the clerical force in the office, to run the plant, and is turning out the usual output to-day. It is stated that enough employes will be secured to start the night turn this evening.

Exception to this statement is taken by the pickets of the Amalgamated Association, who are keeping close watch on every avenue leading into the plant and interviewing every one seen in that locality who attempts to visit the property. All is quiet in that part of the city, and there is no outward indication of any trouble between the management and the old employes. Everything is reported quiet in and around the Girard mill.

The Amalgamated officials say no effort is being made to-day to operate the plant, the inference being that the company is awaiting the arrival of some skilled men before starting the furnaces and rolls in operation.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF O. AND W. CLOSED.

The transfer books of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company closed yesterday for the annual meeting, at which it is expected the common stock controled by the Stockholders' Protective Committee will be voted for directors other than those supported by the common stockholders in sympathy with the present management. The common stock is entitled to elect five of the thirteen members of the board. Ontario and Western was weak in the stock market yesterday, and it was reported that it had been ascertained that the present management controlled a clear majority of the common. President Fowler, when asked about the rumor, said:

"I haven't heard the report, but it is true that the present management has a majority of the common stock behind it in the election."

INDICT TWO FOR RIOTING.

First Time Since 1893—Striking Butchers Accused.

For the first time since 1893 indictments for rioting were found yesterday. They were against striking butchers, the charges being a direct outcome of the beef strike.

The men indicted are Patrick Sheehan, of No. 828 First-ave., and Michael Gillhooly, of No. 350 East Forty-sixth-st. They were butchers for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, but are on strike. On Monday at Fifty-third-st. and Second-ave., the indictment charges, the two approached a meat wagon driven by Max Flaster, caused a crowd to collect and incited a riot, threatening Flaster, and finally overturning the wagon.

Patrolmen Crowley and Shea, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, were passing on a car at the time and saw the disturbance. They arrested Sheehan and Gilhooly. The two men were prosecuted in the Yorkville police court by counsel for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and the men were held for trial. Counsel for this company also pushed the case before the grand jury, securing the indictments.

In 1893 the grand jury found an indictment against Abraham Bloom for the crime of rioting. Bloom was tried before Recorder Smyth, and was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing.

RETAIL BUTCHERS AID BOYCOTT.

Buy Their Beef from the Independent Packers—Placards in Their Shops.

Groups of angry strikers, held in check by nearly a hundred policemen, formed the only outward evidence yesterday of the beef strike in the vicinity of the two big packing houses concerned, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company, in First-ave., between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh sts. The temper of the strikers is becoming such as to make continued police vigilance more and more necessary to prevent attacks on the delivery wagons and their drivers.

Both big packing concerns continue to declare that they are perfectly unconcerned about what the strikers may do, and intend to ignore the union hereafter. They insist that they have all the non-union men they want, and gradually are bringing the output of their plants back to the normal figures.

The retail butchers in the tenement districts whose customers are union men are supporting the boycott by buying their meat from the independents. They have placards in their places informing customers that they sympathize with the striking butchers, and have signs on their delivery wagons announcing, "We don't sell trust beef."

The labor leaders have informed prominent Tammany politicians of the boycott against the trust packers here, and also have called their attention to the fact that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company is still supplying the hospitals and city institutions on the East River islands with much non-union killed beef daily. The New-York Trades Council, by posters printed in red ink, cautions butchers from working with "scabs."

CONFERENCES IN CHICAGO.

Aldermen, Packers and Union Leaders Hold Meetings Without Results.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Union leaders and packers today conferred with the committee appointed by the City Council to seek terms of settlement for the stockyards strike. Separate sessions were arranged. President Donnelly, of the Butcher Workmen; Matthew Carr, of the Allied Trades conference board, and John J. Fitzpatrick, organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, represented the unions. President Donnelly was hopeful. "In spite of all that has been said," he asserted, "I believe the packers are weary of fighting us, and will be willing to agree to terms."

The packers gathered at the offices of Nelson Morris & Co., where a conference on the proposed attempt to settle the strike by the aldermen was discussed. The conference was a private one, but Alderman Thomas Carey was admitted and remained for almost an hour. Eight Catholic clergymen, led by the Rev. Edward Kelly, of St. Cecilia's Church, held a conference with President Donnelly to-day, and offered their services toward a settlement. It was reported that in other cities great suffering was resulting from the strike. No word of the outcome of the conference was given out.

In reply to an invitation to speak in Chicago on "Should Negroes Become Strike Breakers?" Booker T. Washington has sent a declination, saying previous engagements prevent his appearance here.

"It is a game of checkers," said Mayor Harrison at the end of an hour's conference with President Donnelly's committee. "The strikers have not changed their position, and the meeting resulted only in the aldermen being given a full explanation of what that position is. President Donnelly told of the history of the original strike, the agreement to resume work and the union side of the renewal of the strike." The Mayor said he expected another meeting with the strike leaders after dismissing the packers' representatives. So long as there appeared a hope of results, he said, the meetings with the contending interests would be continued.

Special Agent Ethelbert Stewart, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was present at the conference with the strike leaders. He had presented a written request to the Mayor, who had referred the question of Mr. Stewart's admittance to the strike leaders and to the committee of aldermen. "To report to my department any developments of the conference and discussion," was Mr. Stewart's explanation of his request for permission to attend the meetings. There was no opposition to Stewart's admittance.

Dispatches have been sent by President Donnelly to all the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union, asking them to come to Chicago. The executive board will meet as soon as the members reach this city, by Monday or Tuesday of next week.

NOT BOUND TO SERVE THE UNION.

So Henry White, of the Garment Workers, Says, "Under All Circumstances."

Henry White, former general secretary of the United Garment Workers, who was expelled this week by the national convention of the organization at Buffalo, because of charges, made public last evening a letter which he wrote to B. A. Larger, general president of the United Garment Workers, before the convention began, defending himself.

The principal charges against White were that he refused to sanction the recent strike of the garment workers in this city against the open shop, after he had inflamed the garment workers, by threatening a national strike, up to the striking point.

White says that his accusers assumed that every member was obliged to abide by the majority vote of the union.

"I most emphatically resent the assumption that a member is bound to serve the union officially under all circumstances," he continued.

In reference to the charge that he first provoked a national strike, he says:

Before two meetings, and likewise before the general executive board, I explained in the plainest language that I could command that my object in threatening the manufacturers with a national strike was to prevent the enforcement of the open shop policy to the extent of introducing non-union men in union shops and also in order to bring about a settlement of the Rochester and Philadelphia strikes. I further explained that inasmuch as it was demonstrated that the troubles in the other cities could not be settled through the Employers' National Labor Bureau, and that as Mr. Joseph, the president of the bureau had given a pledge that the existing conditions, which, with few exceptions, were union, would not be disturbed, there would be no discrimination against union men, and in consequence no need for a strike.

TIME CUT IN READING SHOPS.

Reading, Penn., Aug. 26.—Notices were posted by the Reading company to-day to the effect that, beginning on Monday next, the employes in the locomotive shop and car shop will work eight hours a day and five days a week. The foundry will work eight hours a day and four days a week. Several thousand men are affected.

NOAKES'S DRIVER OUT OF HOSPITAL.

John Spencer, the colored driver who guided the automobile of George Noakes, of No. 413 Riverside Drive, which was run down by a Putnam train at the Van Cortland Park crossing on Sunday, June 12, left St. Joseph's Hospital, in Yonkers, the early part of the week. Spencer, in the smashup, had his right leg broken and his left foot was amputated later. He also received several deep gashes on the head. Dr. McCormick, who discharged Spencer from the hospital, said that the amputation had healed satisfactorily. The Noakes damage suit against the railroad company will begin now, as Spencer will be one of the chief witnesses.

BOTH SIDES WAITING.

Employers and Alliance Watch for First New Aggressive Move.

The Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Alliance each waited for the other yesterday to make the first aggressive move.

Early in the day there was great indignation at the Building Trades Club over a report that the Remington Construction Company had made overtures to the Building Trades Alliance.

The report stated that a representative of the company which is putting up the Van Norden Trust Company's building, at Sixtieth-st. and Fifth-ave., had called on James J. Daly, one of the alliance leaders, and wanted to make an individual agreement with the alliance.

Daly says that what he wanted to convey was that the Van Norden company had made overtures. The rumor, however, once started, had spread, and Edward Remington, president of the company, who was highly indignant, contradicted it.

"I could not state too strongly," he said, "that we will never under any circumstances recognize the alliance, and will stand by the Building Trades Employers' Association."

It was learned that when the marble cutters went on strike throughout the city against the employers' association on Thursday they just escaped a lockout. A lockout order had actually been given, and the employers had arranged to pay the men off at the buildings when walking delegates came along and ordered the men on strike.

The marble polishers, as far as could be learned yesterday, did not strike, though two thousand of them were to be ordered out by the alliance. It appeared also that all the marble cutters were not on strike. They were not ordered out on at least two large houses. The only new strikes were those of the journeymen stone cutters, which were ordered on a number of buildings.

The Employing Plasterers' Association and the Electrical Contractors' Association are advertising for men in cities outside New-York to take the strikers' places. Little headway was made in getting new men, as the employers want to give their former employes the first chance. Lewis Harding, chairman of the press committee of the Employers' Association, said last evening that one hundred members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters had signed the arbitration agreement individually and were put to work.

"We are distributing new men here and there slowly," he said, "but expect in a day or two to get them in larger numbers."

Mr. Harding said, in reference to the decision of Justice Dickey, that the arbitration agreement could not be enforced in the court. He added:

We never thought it enforceable in the courts. The same theory applies to trade agreements with unions. Justice Dickey, however, said that the arbitration plan was an excellent one.

Charles L. Eidlitz, president of the employers' association, said that there was nothing in Judge Dickey's decision to invalidate the bonds of the employers' association. These bonds were provided by a surety company, which made good when two employers failed to meet the requirements.

It was learned that Bricklayers' Union, No. 7, which passed a rseolution not to work with non-union men, asked the general executive board of the bricklayers' unions to adopt a similar resolution. The board refused to act on it, but a second attempt will be made. The resolution passed by Bricklayers' Union No. 7 was proposed by John Donnelly, who is a friend of Philip Weinseimer, president of the Building Trades' Alliance.

FIND NEW INDICTMENT.

Weinseimer Is Charged This Time with Extorting $400.

A second indictment was handed down yesterday against Philip Weinseimer, president of the Building Trades Alliance. This indictment also charges extortion. The complainant is Charles Tucker, a plumbing contractor of No. 48 University Place.

Tucker was the contractor for the plumbing on the new Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association building. It is charged that Weinseimer on September 7, 1901, went to Tucker, as the business agent of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association, and demanded $400 for not calling a strike. Tucker charges that Weinseimer "shook him down" for that amount, Weinseimer then promising not to call a strike. The money, Tucker charges, was paid by check and made payable to Weinseimer.

Weinseimer was told by telephone about the charges against him, and he appeared at the Criminal Courts Building in a short time. His counsel, J. C. Toole, was not about at the moment, being busy at the telephone. Weinseimer looked frightened. A court officer went up to him and said:

"Come inside; the judge wants to see you."

Weinseimer was led into Judge Newburger's court, and when he found that his counsel was not there either he said:

"Let me go and look for him; I can find him."

"No, a court officer will find him," the court replied.

"But I can find him quicker, I am sure," Weinseimer added.

He was again told that a court officer would find Mr. Toole. He sat dejectedly in a corner waiting for the lawyer.

When Mr. Toole appeared the proceedings were formal and brief. Bail was fixed at $1,000 on the indictment. This $1,000 Mr. Toole said, would be deposited in cash with the City Chamberlain, as was done on the first indictment. Pleading was fixed for September 6, as the court adjourned yesterday for the month.

PLUMBERS TO GET $4.75.

Agreement Made in Brooklyn—Strike and Lockout to End.

After an all night session, the Master Plumbers' Association of Brooklyn and its men came to an agreement at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and the strike and lockout will end on Monday. At that time 1,200 plumbers will return to work.

The master plumbers have consented to increase wages from $4.50 to $4.75 a day, beginning on January 1, the agreement to run for two years. The men had demanded an immediate increase to $4.75, and $5 a day after May 1 next. No further attempt to push the demand that all apprenticeship be abandoned for seven years was made. Some fifty master plumbers, who had previously acceded to the men's full demands, will be allowed to readjust their agreements in accordance with the terms finally agreed on. The men held a jollification in Sängerbund Hall yesterday afternoon and evening.

CARPENTER DIES ON THE STAGE.

People's Theatre Curtain is Rung Down While Body is Taken Off.

Otto Felsman, who for ten years worked about the stage of the People's Theatre, in the Bowery, as stage carpenter, sought out a corner of the stage last night and lay down. Actors taking part in the "Jewish Soldier Boy," found Felsman dead. The curtain was rung down before the last act was over, while the body was being taken off the stage. Then the play went on to the final curtain.

Felsman lived alone in a room with lifelong friends at No. 235 Fifth-st. The body was taken to the Eldridge-st. station. The cause of death was probably heart disease and old age. Many years ago, it is said, Felsman was a successful actor.

RETIRED BROKER IN FAMILY FIGHT.

Arrested After He Tries to Break Into His Home, It Is Charged.

Lawrence Blake, who gave his address at No. 401 Willis-ave., and who said he was a retired broker, was arrested with his son, Lawrence, jr., on the charge of disorderly conduct last night.

It was said that there had been trouble in the family for some time and it culminated when the two men went to the Willis-ave. address and began to quarrel with the married son William. It was charged that Lawrence Blake, jr., hit William over the head with a heavy stick, inflicting a bad wound. A policeman was called, but as no complaints were made the officer merely advised Blake and his son Lawrence to leave the house. They did so, but returned later and tried to break in, the police say. This time they were arrested.

DETECTIVES INVESTIGATE DEATH.

Detectives of the Greenpoint station are investigating the mysterious death of Giuseppe Delucca, of No. 41 Frost-st., Brooklyn, while visiting friends at No. 82 Withers-st. last night. When the police were called in the man was dying from a shot in the left side of the back. Inmates of the house declared that Delucca was showing a revolver to Michell Delucca, his brother, when the weapon accidentally went off. The police think the story needs investigation, and are looking for Michell, who had disappeared.

Parker's bad beginning. How the Democratic candidate entered public life. Facts which indicate that he has always been a VERY PRACTICAL politician. SEE TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNE.

OPEN AS TO GAMBLING.

So Those Well Informed Declare of the Tenderloin.

Although the rumor that Police Captain Cottrell's days in the Tenderloin are numbered, as a result of his rupture with William J. Delany, Inspector Walsh's wardman, was in everybody's mouth in the Tenderloin yesterday, the principal parties concerned denied emphatically that there was any friction.

The Tribune told yesterday of the stormy interview between Cottrell and Delany, in which the Tenderloin commander declared that he would not "stand for" interference by the brother of the Corporation Counsel.

Said Captain Cottrell, hastily: "No, sir; no trouble at all. Everything is harmonious between myself and the inspector's office."

Inspector Walsh visited the Tenderloin station last night and was closeted for nearly an hour with Cottrell. When he came out he was joined by Delany, who was waiting for him in the street.

Asked about the report that the Tenderloin is "wide open" and that Captain Cottrell is powerless to cope with the situation because of the influence of superiors, Walsh said:

"I don't want to be disrespectful, but I have nothing to say for publication."

"How about the gambling house in Forty-first-st., near Sixth-ave., which opened recently and which Cottrell, according to an authentic source, is powerless to close?"

"Nothing to say. Ask the captain," snapped Walsh.

Said Cottrell: "It is impossible to get evidence against the place."

"It is an open house. Nobody outside of the police have any trouble in getting in," added the reporter.

"Well," said Cottrell, "all I have to say is that the precinct is as clean now as it ever has been."

There are several other gambling houses doing business in the Tenderloin which, it is said, Cottrell cannot close. Men with money to spend on the tables or at the roulette wheel have no difficulty in getting rid of it in the Tenderloin and the upper Tenderloin. Most of the better class of gambling houses are above Forty-second-st., but there are several in Cottrell's precinct.

Those well informed declare that while it is true Cottrell cannot raid these places, it is not because of inability to get evidence, but because he has received emphatic orders to let the gambling houses alone.

Men in Broadway declared last night that the Tenderloin is as wide open as ever as regards gambling, and that it would remain so while certain conditions existed.

GROVER CLEVELAND IN POLICE COURT.

Grover Cleveland, ten years old, who lives at No. 60 Charlton-st., was arraigned before Justice Wyatt, in the Childrenc's Court, yesterday, on a charge of cutting Michael Mazziotta, six years old, of the same address, over the eyebrow with a knife. Both boys were playing and Grover accidentally cut Michael. Justice Wyatt discharged the prisoner.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo; T. Moffat, hosiery, No. 55 White-st., Wellington.

W. H. Albrecht & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. Gerber, cloaks, waists, etc., Cumberland.

Anderson Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, drygoods and upholstery goods, No. 67 Lispenard-st., Victoria.

Baker & Ostheimer, Erie, Penn.; J. Ostheimer, clothing, York.

Bauer Brothers & Co., San Francisco; J. Bauer, No. 43 Leonard-st., Albert.

Blum Brothers, Philadelphia; Miss J. Levy, gloves, No. 55 Franklin-st., Albert.

B. Brockmeyer, St. Louis, millinery and ribbons, Navarre.

Cash & Curry, Key West, Fla.; M. G. Curry, drygoods, St. Denis.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville; J. H. McHenry, millinery, No. 43 Leonard-st., Cumberland.

Miss Julia Cohane, New-Haven, Conn., wash goods and ginghams, St. Denis.

Cohen & Little, Pittsburg; A. Little, cotton piece goods, Victoria.

A. B. Cohn, Kane, Penn., drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, Albert.

REGISTERED AT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Goletchalt & Sons Company, Marion, Ind.; F. B. Goletchalt, department store, Navarre.

T. R. Travis, Blairsville, Penn., general merchandise, Clarendon.

Julius Zehnter Company, East Madison, Wis.; R. L. Scheuerman and George H. Heuer, drygoods, Irving Place.

McNulty & Co., Rochester; M. McNulty, C. Dubelbers and L. M. Dennis, millinery, Park Avenue.

W. A. Quinelan & Co., Middleville, Mich.; W. A. Quinelan, drygoods, Dunham.

Alschuler, Dryer & Co., Chicago; Nathan Glick, clothing, Navarre.

J. Vivian, jr., & Co., Laurium, Mich.; J. D. Kilty, general merchandise, Herald Square.

The M. Younker Store (Inc.), Keokuk, Iowa; B. C. Baker, drygoods, Woodward.

A. S. Wright, Ionia, Mich., drygoods, Earlington.

M. Bramwall, Bucyrus, Ohio, drygoods, Herald Square.

J. F. Stevens, Macomb, Ill., and Jennie Stevens, drygoods, Herald Square.

S. A. Hall & Co., Batesville, Ark.; F. N. Hall and S. A. Hall, general merchandise, Albert.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; George E. Burson, drygoods, Wellington.

J. H. Brickenberg & Co., Bowie, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. S. Vehn, drygoods, Belleclair.

Scott & Co., Natchez, Miss.; Henry F. Scott, drygoods, Earlington.

Novelty Store, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Miss Mamie E. Reed, drygoods and notions, No. 16 East Sixteenth-st.

The May Company, Cleveland; R. H. Oet, millinery, Park Avenue, and Miss May Murphy and Clara Zimmerman, millinery, Earlington.

Spalding, Clarkson & Co., Lebanon, Ky.; F. R. Abeel, drygoods, etc., Westminster.

D. T. Spears, Swayzee, Ind., drygoods and clothing, Raleigh.

Risley Brothers, Baraboo, Wis.; Mrs. Nellie Risley and T. F. Risley, drygoods, St. Denis.

Moore & Stevenson, Oil City, Penn.; Anna M. Deverney and L. K. Sherrick, cloaks and suits, Broadway Central.

Ben Byers, Lehigh, I. T., drygoods, Belvedere.

Mendel, Winestock & Co., Louisville; L. Mendel, hats, Cumberland.

Marcella Lynch & Co., Rome, N. Y.; Marcella Lynch, No. 80 Washington Place.

M. Lynch & Co., Jerome, N. Y.; Zella Stapleton, millinery, No. 81 Washington Place.

Towle, Sprites & Co., Clinton, Iowa; Otto Meyer, drygoods, Washington Place.

E. W. Edwards & Sons, Syracuse, Stella Clutry, millinery, Victoria.

La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; L. Epstein, drygoods, Albert.

L. W. Robinson Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. J. Mubrine, drygoods, Herald Square.

L. Frank, Mason City, Ill.; Julius Frank, clothing, etc., No. 110 East Fifty-ninth-st.

Mary L. Herrick, Jefferson, Ohio, millinery, No. 2 West One-hundred-and-twentieth-st.

T. F. Hooper, Sumner, Ill., and T. W. Hooper, general merchandise, Broadway Central.

Gus Ballenberger, Cleveland; Leon Fox, tailor, Herald Square.

Weil, Chicago; C. Weil, general merchandise, Hungaria.

Meyer, Hindorf & Trigg, Mount Vernon, Ohio; George Trigg, drygoods, Navarre.

Cunning & Bledsoe, Petersburg, Tenn.; F. M. Bledsoe, drygoods, Westminster.

The N. P. Nelson Company, Galesburg, Ill.; E. B. Swenson, drygoods, No. 510 Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

Levin Brothers, Greeley, Ohio; Joseph H. Levin, drygoods and clothing, Monticello.

Mrs. M. W. Stevens, Frankfort, Ky.; E. C. Stevens and wife, millinery, No. 14 Irving Place.

Bry & Bro. Drygoods Company, Camden, Ark.; N. Bry, No. 467 Broadway, and Irwin Bry, drygoods, No. 467 Broadway.

Bry Brothers' Cloak Company, St. Louis; Louis Bry, clothing, No. 467 Broadway.

M. Somerfield, Staunton, W. Va., millinery and ladies' garments, No. 394 Broadway.

Annie Somerfield, Staunton, W. Va., millinery, No. 394 Broadway.

J. & E. Heffernan, Buffalo; E. L. Heffernan, millinery, Albert.

C. H. Ankery Company, Lafayette, Ind.; C. H. Ankery, jewellery, Felix.

K. J. Papazian, Detroit, Oriental rugs, Grand Union.

Charles Scherer, Urbana, Ohio; Charles Scherer, clothing, Mitts, Imperial.

Bray Brothers' Drygoods Company, Sherman, Tex.; Ruth Burr, drygoods, St. Denis.

The Eastham Company, Catlettsburg, Ky.; Emma Lark, millinery, drygoods, No. 31 West Ninety-third-st.

E. Ellis, Grand Rapids, Mich., cloaks, Navarre.

Rike Drygoods Company, Dayton, Ohio; Mary E. Galtz, millinery, Park Avenue.

Rike Brothers' Drygoods Company, Dayton, Ohio; Josephine Galtz, millinery, Park Avenue.

Bovyher, Ford & Goodbar Hat Company, St. Louis; William H. Luttmer, hats and caps, Albemarle.

McConkin-Shelton Hat Company, St. Louis; William N. McConkin, hats and caps, Ramon Apartments.

H. S. Koon, Cincinnati; R. Hoff, suits, Earlington.

Isenberg Brothers, Harrodsburg, Ky.; S. Isenberg, department store, Brighton Peach.

Enterprise Millinery Company, Buffalo; O. Kenyon and Flora O. Kenyon, millinery, Park View.

A. J. Bundscher, Independence, Mo., general merchandise, No. 340 Broadway.

Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis; R. F. Spencer, boots and shoes, Imperial.

B. W. Turner, Richmond, Ky., drygoods, millinery, Victoria.

L. Lowentrett & Co., Windsboro, La.; L. Lowentrett, general mer