BRYAN'S RELIEF SOCIETY.

IT IS NEARLY OUT OF MONEY AND WOULD LIKE TO GET $20,000.

President Mott Says he Isn't President and Trustee Perkins Says he Isn't Trustee—A "Charity" Extensively Disowned.

"The New York Medical Aid and Relief Society for Destitute Sick Women and Children" has offices at 21 East Fourteenth street. Pamphlets which have been printed and distributed purport to describe the objects of the society and its work for the last three and a half years, and to give the names of 121 officers and honorary members, a majority of whom are well-known clergymen or physicians. On this list are the names of the Rev. C. H. Eaton, Dr. Chapin's successor; the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Newton Perkins, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, and the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor. Dr. Alexander B. Mott is put down as President of the society, and a lithograph of a letter from the Rev. Newton Perkins is published, dated before the society was formed, and approving of the objects of a projected society which it was proposed should bear the same name. In the list of honorary members are two lithographed pages of what at first sight appear to be the signatures of ten clergymen and twelve doctors, as follows:

Clergymen—Rev. W. W. Williams (sic) Rector of St George's Church; Newton Perkins, as't minister, St George's Ch.; Charles F. Deems Pastor Church of the Strangers; E. H. Chapin; J. P. Newman DD.; Thomas Gallaudet; R B Hall; W. M. Taylor; W. F. Hatfield; Marvin R. Vincent.

Physicians—Jared Linsly, M. D, 22 Lafayette place; Alexander B. Mott, M. D., 52 Madison ave; Edward G Janeway, M. D., 51 East 25th st; Allen McLane Hamilton, M. D. 2 East 35d Str; D. M. Ambrose, M. D; Robt. F. Weir, M. D., 37 W 33 st; Thos. R. Pooley, M. D. 108 W 34 st; Geo. W. Brooks, M. D., 38 W 22 street; W. J. Bull, M. D; Jno H. B. Browning, 122 2d ave; W. J. C. Bell, M. D., 210 Second ave; A. Y. Banning, M. D. 9 St Mark's place; J. Ayerigg Hegeman, M. D., 111 W 34th st; Jas. C. Hallaway M. D., 214 E 13th st.

There is also what purports to be part of the minutes of a special meeting of the trustees held at their office April 11, 1883, in which the Secretary states that during the past month he has been able to add about thirty physicians and thirty pharmacists to the staff. It is stated that 2,347 patients have had attention in the past three and a half years, and that the funds of the society are nearly exhausted. It is suggested by the trustees that some effort should be made to obtain $500 contributions from patrons of the society toward a fund of $20,000 for building a suitable home.

"I know nothing whatever about this society," said Dr. Alexander B. Mott yesterday, "and their use of my name as President is unauthorized. About six months ago a lawyer down town wrote to me, saying that a friend of his intended to give $1,000 to the society if it was all right. That was the first I had heard of the society. I told him to ask his friend to hold on to his money, and the pressure of business subsequently drove the matter from my mind. Three days ago a lady called upon me and said she wished to become a solicitor for the society in its attempt to raise $20,000. I told her I knew nothing about the society."

The Rev. Newton Perkins is now the pastor of the Church of the Reconciliation, at 248 East Thirty-first street. He said:

"In October, 1879, the proposition to organize such a society came to me through Mrs. A. F. Atwell. I understood that a Dr. Wm. J. Bryan was also interesting himself in the matter, and gave a circular, or pamphlet, which I have, setting the objects of the society. These commended themselves to me, and I wrote a letter saying as much. I was then assistant rector of St. George's, and Dr. W. W. Williams, the rector, also approved the project. About six months later Mrs. Atwell told me the matter had been dropped. She is now with her family in the West. A few days ago a lady called upon me and said she had answered an advertisement for solicitors to collect money for the society. She exhibited this pamphlet, in which I found, to my astonishment, that I was the head of the Board of Trustees of an institution that had treated 2,347 patients, and whose trustees had held important meetings and made important recommendations. That was the first I had heard of that.

"Among the honorary members whom the circular says the trustees "have much pleasure in referring to," and who, they say, have endorsed the society after fully investigating its merits, were several with whom I at once communicated. Dr. Gallaudet, pastor of St. Ann's, whose autograph appears with mine on the list of honorary members, said he knew nothing about the society, and had never endorsed it. Dr. F. Ward Ellis of 48 West Seventeenth street said he knew no more about the society than I. Henry Carey, a pharmacist of Second avenue and Thirtieth street, and T. Brimelow of Third avenue and Thirty-first street, said they knew nothing about it, and that their names had been used without authority. That was the reply of everybody.

T. C. Yauman, pharmacist of 128 Third avenue, is down as an honorary member. He says he agreed to fill prescriptions from the society at a reduced price. The person to whom he had made this promise was Dr. W. J. Bryan, who he understood was in some way at the head of the society, and who is also at the head of an "institute" at 147 East Fifteenth street, at which, Mr. Yauman understands, a certain class of special cases is treated.

M. A. Broughton of 159 Third avenue appears in the circular as the "dental surgeon" of the society.

"I consider the whole plan of the society a money-making scheme of Dr. Bryan," he said. "I allowed him to use my name, but did not consent to the D. D. S. which he put after it, and to which I am not entitled. I am an M. D. He promised to turn all the dental business over to me, but I have never had a case from that source. He publishes a long list of physicians, but it is my information that he treats all the cases himself."

Charles D. Kellogg, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, at 79 Fourth avenue, said he had heard complaints against the New York Medical Aid and Relief Society, and had decided that it needed overhauling.

An erect, elderly man, with iron-gray hair and beard, sat in a large, well-furnished front room at 21 East Fourteenth street yesterday. He was W. J. Bryan, who calls himself a trustee of the society. A small reception room adjoining was equipped with a desk, drawers, and shelves. On the latter appeared a quantity of labelled bottles and several packages of patent medicines.

"Are you the superintendent?" the reporter asked.

"I am one of the trustees and a physician of the society. I often drop in here of an afternoon, and if none of the other physicians is here I remain to attend to anybody who comes."

"Will you explain what the work of your society is?"

"Certainly, certainly," said the Doctor. "We don't treat everybody who comes along, but only the better classes, who bring cards of recommendation from members of the society, or from others with whom we have left cards. Our cards have been placed in the hands of all our honorary members, and with hundreds of druggists and business men, and our patients come from them. Where they are able to pay something we allow them to do so."

"Your printed rules say that no officer, physician, or servant of the society shall take any fee or payment for services, medicines, or necessaries."

"Oh, yes—without the permission of the society. That, of course, is implied."

"Do you ever take money yourself from patients?"

"No, sir. Ho, no," said Mr. Bryan, using the h liberally before his vowels. "But if I send them to some of the eminent physicians on our list they must, of course, pay something."

"To which of these eminent physicians have you sent patients?"

"Well, Dr. Mittendorf of East Seventeenth street has treated several. I don't think of anybody else. Of course they generally come here for treatment."

"Where do you get your money?"

"I put in $500 myself and other members have contributed liberally."

"What other members have contributed?"

"Well, I can't recall them. I think Mr. E. Kimball, the Vice-President, gave $100. We have never solicited a cent from anybody outside."

"But in your circular you solicit the contributions of the benevolent, and ask that their checks be made payable to Jasper E. Lambie, Treasurer. Who is Mr. Lambie?"

"He lives at East Hampton, L. I., and is a clerk in some Broadway dry goods house. I don't recall the name of the firm. He comes here occasionally."

"Who is John K. Taylor, your Secretary?"

"He is an advertising agent at 35 Park row, room 14."

"Your circular speaks of the meeting of trustees on April 11. What trustees were present?"

"Besides myself there were Robert M. Lambie, E. Kimball, Vice-President, and J. K. Taylor, Secretary, that I am sure of."

The reporter had been looking up these names in the Directory. Robert M. Lambie is down as "house, 147 East Fifteenth;" E. Kimball is down as "Vice-President, 147 East Fifteenth;" and J. K. Taylor is down as "Secretary, 147 East Fifteenth." Bryan's "Institute" is at 147 East Fifteenth street.

"Are all these trustees who were present connected with your institute?" the reporter asked him.

"No. They come here occasionally."

"Are your officers salaried?"

"None of them receives a cent. We have very little expense, small rent, and all that; and I go into the thing simply for recreation."

"Dr. Mott and the Rev. Newton Perkins say they know nothing about your organization, and they, as well as others, say you have used their names without authority."

"That is a mistake. They gave the authority to Mr. Taylor, though they may have forgotten it."

Keep's travelling and tourist bags are indispensable; every person leaving the city should have one; best qualities; lowest prices; our own manufacture. Keep Mfg. Co., 860 Broadway. Branch stores, 1,183 Broadway and 118 Fulton st.—Adv.

Shaw's Forest Spice cures chronic constipation in three weeks.—Adv.

A BRIDEGROOM WANTS TO RESIGN.

Young Mr. Sullivan Trying to Get Away From the Energetic Widow Healy.

Mr. Maurice Sullivan has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to have his marriage with his wife Sophia declared null. The case has been referred to Mr. Alfred Erbes, before whom the hearing was begun last week.

Mr. Sullivan is employed by a clothing dealer in the Astor House block. On March 21 last he was married to Mrs. Sophia Healy of 339 East Fifty-second street. Sullivan is about 23 years old, is a little man, and looks like a boy. The widow Healy was 44 years old, and weighed nearly 200 pounds. She is the mother of five children. The oldest is two years younger than her husband, and the youngest is 8 years old. She appeared in the referee's office with several friends, one of whom was with her as a witness at the marriage.

Sullivan's complaint alleged that his wife got him drunk and married him without his knowledge and against his will. Mrs. Sullivan's answer says that the marriage was made when both parties were sober and consented thereto, that it followed the usual engagement, and that Sullivan lived with her as her husband for three days after the marriage.

Sullivan testified in his own behalf that he had been acquainted with Mrs. Healy three years before he married her. He was a frequent visitor at her home. He always left the house drunk. On the night of March 20 he was there from 9 o'clock until 4 o'clock the next morning. He and another young man and Mrs. Healy drank two bottles of rye whiskey. The other young man went away early besides. At 3½ in the morning Mrs. Healy told him he must marry her or she would kill him. She said she would call for him with a coupé in the afternoon at the store. He left the house, drunk as usual, at 4 o'clock. He got to his bed at 5½, and at 6½ arose and went to his place of business. He took several drinks during the day to brace his nerves.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a coupé with the present Mrs. Sullivan and another woman in it came after him. He put them off for half an hour on a plea of business. Then, being in fear of his life, because it had been indicated to him that a pistol had been brought along, he got into the carriage. His only recollection of what subsequently happened was that they stopped one or more times for drinks. On the morning of the 22d he woke up to find himself a married man.

He went to his place of business, and returned at night to his boarding house, and in the presence of her children asked Mrs. Sullivan to release him. Instead of doing so, he says, she compelled him by force to remain in the house that night. The next two days he went to work as before, and returned to his wife each night, and was each time forcibly compelled to remain. On March 25 he did not return.

Two days later she came down to the store in the Astor House. He says he went with her to a Barclay street saloon for a drink, and then she took him by the arm, and walked him to a saloon in Third avenue. There she offered to let him go if he would give her $500. When they got on a street car in Third avenue she let go his arm, and he ran. She got off the car, and ran after him, shouting "Stop thief!" At Chatham street a policeman stopped him and delivered him over to her. She tried to shoot him, but he escaped down a side street.

Sullivan admitted, on cross-examination, that he had been able to cut three suits of clothes on the day he was married.

Max Steinert, who appeared for Mrs. Sullivan, said that his client would bring the woman who accompanied her in the coupé on the day of the marriage to swear that Sullivan was not only sober, but was anxious for the ceremony to go on. The clergyman who performed the ceremony would testify that Sullivan was sober, so would other witnesses. A letter written by Sullivan from Chicago before his marriage will be introduced. In it he says:

> You pained me by saying I might lose my old friend, for among all my acquaintances—and I have a good many—I have only found one real true friend, and that is your noble self. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude to you, and I hope the time is not far distant when I can show you that I am not wholly undeserving. You must not laugh at my talking in this manner, for I feel very gloomy. Now I feel the want of your cheering words, and especially of your company, which I delight so much in. I hope you are getting better of your sickness. Oh, how I wish I could come and see you, and with a little song cheer you up. Cheer up and live, if live it is—only that I may see you once again, for if you died I would never go back to New York, but would go further West, and among the wilds try to forget that such things ever were. YOUR BOY MAURICE.

Mrs. Sullivan says that Sullivan knew she had property worth $15,000. On the morning of the 25th of March, she says, up to which date all had gone well since their marriage, he asked her for $2,000. "If he had only had the patience to wait a little while I would have given him everything I had. But when he was so fresh I was suspicious," said she. On the 29th, finding that her husband had deserted her, she had him arrested and brought before Justice Herrman. The same day Sullivan brought suit to have the marriage declared void. Sullivan was required to pay his wife $3 a week alimony pending the result of the action in the Supreme Court.

THE PEACE OF 53D STREET.

Mrs. Liautard Complains that the Milk Cans Rattle and Bump and Bang.

Mrs. Emily Liautard owns and occupies the house at 132 West Fifty-third street. John L. Drummond owns the premises across the way at 133, and leases them to Thomas O. Smith, milkman. Mrs. Liautard says that Smith carries on his business in a noisy manner so as to disturb her and her family and to prevent them from obtaining proper rest at night. She has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas to restrain his alleged noise and to compel his landlord to seek a less noisy tenant. For the past discomfort which she says she has suffered she asks for $5,000 damages.

On a motion for an injunction to operate during the suit, she presented affidavits made by herself, her husband, a neighbor named Ferguson, and a private watchman, in which it was averred that Mr. Smith's milk cans rattle and jump in the wagons and are bumped and thumped upon the sidewalk by profane men. It is declared that the street is a quiet one, its calm being disturbed only by the passage of an occasional elevated railroad train, and that sleep would be easy to obtain in it if Smith and his milk cans were absent.

Messrs. Drummond and Smith denied that the latter's business was carried on in a noisy manner, and that Mrs. Liautard could be or had been seriously annoyed by the banging of the cans, because the cans were not banged. Their statements to this effect and to the effect that the street was not a quiet one, but was frequented by vehicles of various kinds, among them many milk wagons, were corroborated by the affidavits of neighbors.

Judge Van Hoesen, being unable to determine the true state of affairs from the affidavits, denied the motion for an injunction, leaving Mrs. Liautard's rights to be determined on the trial of the suit.

TRYING TO SAVE HOVEY'S NECK.

Evidence Put in that he Was Very Drunk After he Shot his Sister-in-law.

A motion for a new trial for Edward Hovey, who is sentenced to be hanged on Friday of next week, was made before Judge Donohue yesterday, on allegations that new evidence had been discovered. This evidence was mainly supplied by Dr. William L. Hardy, one of the city physicians, who swore that on April 27, 1882, the day after Hovey shot and killed his sister-in-law, Fanny Vermilyea, he was in a highly nervous state, suffering evidently from excessive use of alcoholic liquors and from that day has been deprived of the use of opium, chloral, and other sedatives to which he was accustomed. Dr. Hardy attended Hovey thereafter for about two weeks. It was his belief, formed from observation then made, that for a week prior to the time when he first saw him Hovey had been irresponsible.

This affidavit was supported by one made by Policeman Thomas Baker, who arrested Hovey, and found him very drunk and apparently unable to control himself. George E. La Fave, a keeper in the Jefferson Market prison, swore that he saw Hovey there in a drunken and violent mood—so violent that he had to put into a strait jacket.

Senator Grady and William F. Kintzing, with these affidavits as a basis, argued that Hovey had not premeditated the crime of which he was convicted, and that the evidence to that effect should be allowed to go before a jury. Assistant District Attorneys Vincent and Fellows opposed, saying that no evidence was shown that Hovey was irresponsible at the time he shot his sister-in-law. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

Two Strange Deaths in Coxsackie.

COXSACKIE, July 16.—Early yesterday morning Mrs. William Thatcher of this village awoke and found that her seven weeks old baby, who had been sleeping by her side, was dead. The discovery so terrified her that she screamed again and again. Mrs. Mary Walsh, residing near by, was awakened by the cries, and, jumping to the conclusion that Mrs. Thatcher's husband was abusing her, she ran to the window and cried—"That man is killing his wife. Oh, if I were only a man. Won't somebody go?" She took her head in from the window and immediately fell back dead. She had retired the night previous in usual good health. At the inquest this morning the jury rendered a verdict that the child came to its death from accidental suffocation, and that Mrs. Walsh's death was due to spasm of the heart, the result of fright.

Assault on an Aged Woman.

TROY, July 16.—Last night Catherine Teal, a widow, 70 years old, who lives alone in a cottage near the Troy and Boston Railway, north of Canal street, was awakened by a man in her room, who threatened her with death if she made an outcry. He then assaulted the woman, although she made a desperate resistance. The fingers of one of her hands were badly cut by a knife in the hands of her assailant, who has thus far escaped arrest.

Prophets of the Weather.

Wiggins and ilk seem to flourish only in winter, just as if we had no weather in summer. We really have the worst kind of weather in summer. It may not shake up the air so much and howl so loudly, but it shakes up our systems more and makes them howl. There is no antidote for weather, but you can make the system safe. Perry Davis's Pain Killer is the magnificent cordial for all kinds of stomach and bowel disturbances which warm weather breeds. They are always sudden, like a cyclone, and almost always dangerous. Wise people never separate themselves from the remedy.—Adv.

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has driven away all my eruptions," says Ida C. Young, Hamilton, Ill.—Adv.

NOTICE OF THE LOCKOUT.

Bunchmakers and Strippers Discharged from Several Cigar Factories.

The Cigarmakers' Progressive Union, whose men are on strike from S. Ottenberg & Brothers' factory at 340 East Twenty-third street, hold out in spite of the threat of a lockout. To-morrow night, unless they have returned to work, fifteen of the most important factories in the city, employing more than 7,000 men, will stop work, turning out union men and non-union men alike. There is little chance that the lockout will be averted.

The trouble in Ottenberg's began with notice to the firm that the men would no longer take their pay in trade dollars. The firm agreed to pay legal tender, but stipulated that the week should thereafter close on Thursday instead of Friday, as it would be more difficult to make up the pay list in bills. Of the employees 205 are Progressive Union men, and 30 are International Union men. The members of the Progressive Union went on strike.

The committee of the Manufacturers' Association, to which the Ottenbergs belong, was called together and decided against the firm. The old pay day was restored, but the Progressive men insisted that the International Union men who had not gone on strike must be discharged. To this the manufacturers' committee would not agree, and the lockout was ordered.

A committee consisting of Wm. Wortisek, Secretary of the Progressive Union, H. Lindner, and Wm. Holt went to the Ottenberg factory yesterday noon. Mr. Ottenberg told them that he would not discharge the International Union men. He was ready, he said, to take back every man that had struck, but he would not allow part of his employees to dictate the discharge of other union men.

Immediately afterward the Executive Council of the Manufacturers' Association ordered the following notice to be posted in the factories of McCoy & Co., James Brussell & Co., S. Jacoby & Co., Sutro & Newmark, Kaufman Bros. & Bondy, Lichtenstein Bros. & Co., Kerbs & Spiess, Levy Bros., S. Ottenberg & Bros., Forster, Hilison & Co., Boudy, Lederer & Co., Kaufman Bros., D. Hirsch & Co., Brown & Earle, and George P. Lies & Co.:

> *Whereas*, the body of workingmen employed in the factory of Messrs. S. Ottenberg & Brothers, cigar manufacturers, have insisted and do insist upon the discharge from employment of another body of workingmen employed by the same firm; and
>
> *Whereas*, a committee of the United Cigar Manufacturers has duly investigated the alleged grievances of the complaining body of said workmen, and has found that their grounds of complaint are unjust and without foundation; and
>
> *Whereas*, we hold the principle sacred that every workingman has the right to earn an honest livelihood for himself and his family untrammelled by the dictation of his fellow workmen.
>
> We therefore give notice that this shop will be closed on Wednesday evening, July 18, and will remain closed until the strike in S. Ottenberg & Bros.' shop is adjusted.

Of the 7,000 men in these factories the packers and strippers belong to neither union. Of the union men 2,500 only are members of the Progressive Union. Bunch makers and strippers were discharged from several of the factories yesterday.

The office of the Progressive Union at 156 East Fourth street was filled last night with cigarmakers. Secretary Wortisek said that the Ottenbergs were a hard firm for the cigarmakers to get along with. They had been paying their men wholly in trade dollars, and had had four strikes last year.

Frank McCoy, President of the United Manufacturers' Association, said that the fight was really between the Progressive and the International Unions, and was due to their jealousy of one another.

CROQUET AGAINST LAWN TENNIS.

The Latter Fashionable, but the Former Still the Popular Game.

"I didn't suppose that game was played any more," remarked a man the other day. He was in a store where many sets of croquet mallets, balls, and wire wickets were displayed. "Lawn tennis is all the rage now."

A reporter asked the storekeeper if the man's conjecture was correct.

"He's far out of the way," the dealer answered. "This year we are selling as many sets of croquet as we ever did. In 1880 the game began to decline, but last year it revived, and now is as popular as ever. Every wholesale dealer will tell you this. Go out into the suburbs and you will find a croquet set on many a lawn, and adults as well as children playing the game is nearly lost sight of, and a set of mallets and balls costs but little. It will hold its own against archery, lawn tennis, or any other outdoor game.

"As for lawn tennis, it is a beautiful game, but it is too scientific, requires too much ground, and involves more expense than most people can afford. The elaborate rackets cost $15, and we don't sell one to every fifty sets of croquet. Besides the barriers to its popularity which I have mentioned, there is another, growing out of its scientific character. To become proficient in the game a person must give a great deal of time to it, and this few persons can do.

"I know it is a common opinion that lawn tennis is the legitimate successor of croquet, and that the latter game is now little played, but it is all a mistake. With wealthy and fashionable people lawn tennis is the thing, and it would probably not be good form, as the expression is, for a person of this description to play croquet, but, after all, the latter is the popular game."

Defaulter Ker Brought Back from Peru.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Frederick M. Ker, the defaulting clerk of Preston Kean & Co., bankers, arrived here this morning from San Francisco in custody of one of Pinkerton's detectives. Ker absconded from Chicago in January last, after having embezzled from his employers the sum of $60,000. He was traced by Pinkerton's detectives to New York, whence he sailed for Panama, and finally made his way to Callao, Peru, and was discovered in the city of Lima, where he was living in good style under the assumed name of Wayne Stewart. In order to prevent his escape by bringing him through countries with which the United States has no extradition treaty, he was put on board the United States steamer Essex and brought to San Francisco by way of Honolulu. He will be placed on trial next week.

Ex-Judge Krum's Faithful Stewardship.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Ex-Judge Chester H. Krum, about whose mysterious absence from the city some weeks ago there was a great deal of inquiry and comment, this morning filed a final report in the estate of Charles W. Ford, showing a balance on hand of $1,782.31, which he turned over to the Public Administrator. Judge Krum explained that litigation in Illinois had prevented his settlement of the estate before, and the Probate Court ruled that Judge Krum's conduct had been entirely straightforward and wise, and accordingly discharged him as administrator of the estate.

Ex-Treasurer Polk's Books Found.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—The missing ledger in which the balances of State depositors were kept, which was stolen from the State Treasurer's office last week, was found this morning on the steps of the *Artisan* office. It was enclosed in a paper wrapper addressed to the editor of the *Artisan*, with anonymous instructions to turn it over to the proper authorities and make his own terms about the reward. The book upon examination was found to be intact, without mutilation or erasures in any part.

Enforcing the Sunday Law.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 16.—In observance of the Sunday law all the saloons here were closed yesterday and all business was suspended except in hotels and drug stores. Dealers were not allowed to sell newspapers. The saloon men took the initiative in compelling a general suspension of business.

Making Ready for Mr. Roach.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Chief of the Bureau of Construction has submitted the plans for the proposed cruisers Boston and Atlanta to the Naval Advisory Board. It is expected that the contracts for the construction of these vessels will be signed by Secretary Chandler as soon as he returns.

The Steamship Niagara.

HAVANA, July 16.—The steamer Niagara, which reached here yesterday, got off the Florida coast, where she was run ashore when on fire, without assistance. A survey is now being held for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the steamer is damaged.

Two Professors United.

SYRACUSE, July 16.—Prof. T. Backus, Principal of Packer Institute, and Miss Helen C. Hiscock, a professor in Vassar College, were married at the residence of the Hon. Frank Hiscock at 11½ to-day. Family friends only were present.

Fall of an Electric Tower.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16.—The electric tower at Fond du Lac fell down this morning, and a piece weighing 500 pounds crashed through the roof of a saloon, demolishing a stove at which a woman was cooking, but injuring nobody. The loss is $2,000.

The Army Worm in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, July 16.—The army worm has made its appearance in the northern part of this county in large numbers, and is committing ravages in the tobacco fields. Many of the plants are literally covered with the worms.

Demanding Increased Pay.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Three hundred journeymen horseshoers struck to-day for higher pay. They demand $2.50 and $3 per day. They have been getting from $2 to $2.50. The increase will probably be granted.

Nail Mills Closed.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Western Nail Association every nail mill in the West closed to-day for a period of four weeks.

"Burbo-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases. $1. Druggists.—Adv.

Base Ball Polo Grounds To-day.

Delaware vs. Alaska. Game called at 4 P. M. Admission, 25c.—Adv.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES.

Two Young Men Imprisoned in a Bedroom with a Blazing Pile of Straw.

Mrs. Blauvelt, a widow, living at the corner of Clinton and North Main streets, Paterson, has been in the habit of locking the bedroom door of her two oldest sons, John and Lemuel, in order that she might get in to wake them up in the morning. They did not want to go to bed with the door unlocked. One of the sons works in the press rooms of the *Guardian*, and the other in a silk mill. John has for some time been in feeble health. In a corner of the bedroom on Sunday night were several sheaves of straw, with which some mattresses were to be refilled. The boys went to bed, leaving a small kerosene lamp burning on the bureau. A little before 12 o'clock the lamp exploded and set the straw on fire. The smoke awakened them. The blazing straw lay beneath the only window. They were so much affected by the smoke that they crawled under the bed to escape from it. In this they were successful, not so much because the bed shielded them, it is explained, but because the smoke arose and left the air near the floor comparatively pure.

In a few minutes they revived. Then they tried to force the door open. It opened inward, and when they pulled at the knob it came off. They pounded on the door and shouted, but they could not arouse any of the household down stairs. They had only a few moments to work before they were driven to crawl under the bed again for fresh air.

Then they made an attempt to get out of the window. Both were badly burned about the hands and face, and failing in their effort and becoming half suffocated they retired to their breathing place under the bed for the third time. The flames had now cracked the glass in the window and begun to burn the sill and the sash. The young men, now taking long breaths of the smoky air under the bed, sprang out and made a combined effort to break the panels of the door.

In the mean time persons living across the street had seen the fire, and had run over and aroused the family down stairs. Just as the prisoners had succeeded in bursting out one panel the door was unlocked and they were rescued. Both were badly burned, but not fatally. Their hair was singed off close to their scalps. Everything in the room was destroyed, but the Fire Department had been called out, and the flames were prevented from doing further damage. Neither of the boys has yet recovered from the effects of breathing in the smoke.

GEORGE BRISBANE SUED FOR LIBEL.

Mrs. Ridelia Brisbane Says he Called her a Bigamist, and Demands $50,000.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Ridelia Brisbane against George Brisbane for alleged libel, the damages being laid at $50,000. The action springs out of the domestic difficulties of Albert Brisbane, the defendant's brother. The plaintiff says she is Albert Brisbane's lawful wife, while a similar claim is made by Mrs. Lodoiska Brisbane. The cause of Lodoiska has been espoused by George Brisbane, and Ridelia says that he accuses her in a letter which was published or being a bigamist. Looviska is at present suing Albert for divorce. She asserts that, while no marriage ceremony was performed by a minister, she has lived with Albert and has been introduced by him to their friends as his wife.

In the papers in the new case Ridelia says that she was married to Albert Brisbane at Plainfield, N. J., in 1873, and has lived with him ever since. A motion was made yesterday before Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court to compel the plaintiff to file security for costs, as a non-resident. Her counsel set up the claim that, while she has been until recently a resident of Plainfield, her home is now in Brooklyn. Pending the production of affidavits by her, decision was reserved.

American Workmen for Cuba.

Thirty men answered, at 10 Park place yesterday, an advertisement for four Ingersoll drill runners to sail for Cuba to-day. The wages offered were $2.50 a day, and board and passage were to be paid. The majority of the applicants were under 30 years of age. All but two or three seemed to be hard-working men. A majority were Americans, several were Irish, and two were Spaniards. Three were selected.

"Quick work," said Mr. J. Cuyas, the Secretary of the company. "These men have about twenty-four hours in which to prepare for a visit of indefinite duration to a foreign country. The time was not enough to allow the Fourth to go by. We advertise occasionally for blacksmiths or carpenters to go to Cuba or South America. In answer to one advertisement recently for a couple of blacksmiths we had 281 applications. Out of that number we had no difficulty in selecting the two men we wanted. Some of the men who answer these advertisements are good workmen with steady jobs, who wish a chance to travel. One of the men whom we selected this morning received employment from us in the city two weeks ago, but preferred to give up the job to go abroad. These three men will be employed on the south side of the island, first in the construction of a short railroad and then in an iron mine connected therewith which an American company is developing. Of the men who applied this morning I knew nothing whatever about a dozen. Many of the others had some general knowledge without experience. They applied because they were out of a job."

The Erie's Coal Lands.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Attorney-General Cassidy heard argument to-day at his office in this city upon an application for a writ of *quo warranto*, under the provisions of the act of 1883. The petitioners are Dr. C. R. Earley and others, and the respondent the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. About 27,000 acres of coal land in Elk, McKean, and Jefferson counties are owned and operated by the railroad company, which also operates the railroad belonging to the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Coal and Railroad Company. The petitioners complain that the road is running more than fifty acres of land in its own name in Pennsylvania, so it holds the coal lands and railway referred to in the name of the Northwestern Mining and Navigation Company. The petitioners own coal lands in the valley of the Little Toby Creek, along which the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad proposes to extend its lines. They aver that they cannot compete against a company which does its own transportation, and that the arrangement under which it has adopted the name of another corporation is an attempt to evade the law. The petitioners also allege that it has the right to use the charter privileges of other companies. Attorney-General Cassidy reserved his decision.

Iowa's Capital City Swept by a Gale.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 16.—This city was visited by a terrific wind storm early this morning, which surpassed anything of the kind ever seen here before. At no time has the velocity of the wind been so great. It began blowing a gale at 2 A. M., and kept steadily increasing until 3, when the storm swept over the city at the rate of forty miles an hour for a period of five minutes. The wind gauge at the Signal Service office showed the velocity of the wind at the rate of forty-eight miles per hour. A heavy rain accompanied the storm, and much damage was done throughout the city. Chestnut Row, a block of residences, and the Textile Block were unroofed, as were also several houses. Great destruction was wrought among shade trees and shrubbery in all parts of the town. So far as reported no one was injured.

A Thirteen-year-old Boy Attempting Suicide.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 16.—Philip Hensel, about 13 years of age, attempted to hang himself to-day. He is a bright, intelligent little fellow, and was for some time employed in Wilson's market. Some time ago Will son needed him no longer and dismissed him. The boy went up stairs in his mother's house, attached a rope to the beam, and placed the noose around his neck. At first he had the knot at his chin, but concluded that it would not work. Then he turned the knot to the back of his neck. At this time he stood on a chair, and just as he was about to kick the chair away his mother came into the room. He gave as a reason for attempting to commit suicide that he was no use to any one, had no friends, and was tired of living.

John Meeker's Misfortunes.

NEWBURGH, July 16.—John Meeker, who was sent to Sing Sing for manslaughter, and who was pardoned by the Governor last week on the ground that he was innocent, is insane, and is now in jail here. He was found to-day in a sing song against his will. He insists that the King sent him to prison, and that he must stay there. He will be sent to an asylum. His wife, who also became insane over her husband's troubles, was carried away from the Orange county poorhouse last night and has not yet been found.

Killed by her Husband.

TROY, July 16.—At Cheever, near Port Henry, yesterday afternoon Levi McConnley shot and killed his wife and wounded Mrs. Marston, his mother-in-law, in the hand. McConnley fled, and is still at large. He and his wife had not been living together. She went to his house for her clothing, and he warned her that if she took the clothing he would shoot her. It is said that the husband vainly tried to win his wife from evil ways.

Free Fight at a Picnic.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Two parties of Germans at a picnic yesterday in Newburg, just outside of the city, indulged in a free fight. The barroom furniture and glassware of the Willow House was demolished, but no one was seriously wounded. The row began by one man knocking another's beer glass from the counter. The two factions of picnickers took sides, and belabored each other until somebody started an alarm that the police were coming, when the fighters all ran away.

Vermont Miners Getting Part of Their Wages

HANOVER, N. H., July 16.—The Ely Mining Company has now paid one-third of the amount due for miners' wages for the month of May and June. The company has at present employed with not regular work and the mines will probably be idle the balance of the year or longer. Gov. Barstow visited the town last week and expressed himself as feeling perfectly justified in calling out the military, which action had been severely criticised.

"Female Complaints."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir: I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an anxious feeling, and nervous excitement. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well. Very respectfully, DELILAH S. MCMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.—Adv.

Headache—sick, nervous, neuralgic—removed by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.—Adv.

DR. TIMME OUTSWIMS MR. HIRSH.

They Breast their Way with the Tide from Hoboken to the Battery.

Dr. Albert Timme, a dentist, of 190 Hudson street, Hoboken, and W. C. Hirsh of Hirsh & Reuling of this city, who lives in Hoboken, had a swimming match on Sunday morning for the local amateur championship. The course was intended to be straight across the Hudson, but it ultimately proved to be from the foot of Seventh street, Hoboken, to Pier 1, at the Battery. The two contestants were accompanied by a rowboat propelled by Dr. H. W. F. Cady, which was to be utilized in case either got exhausted. Mr. Reuling, Mr. Hirsh's partner, was in the boat. When, attired in swimming trunks, the aquatic rivals took the water, a Frenchman, unknown to either, who was bathing near by, insisted on joining in the race, and for some distance he kept even with them. Afterward he fell behind, having become exhausted. A rope was flung to him from the Plymouth Rock, which had just come from her Hoboken landing, and he was hauled on board, apparently more dead than alive.

In the mean time the dentist and his competitor, who had expected to swim directly across the river, were being carried down by an ebb tide so rapidly that they mutually agreed to consider the Battery as their objective point. When the river had been nearly half crossed, and when they were more than half way to the Battery, Mr. Hirsh managed to get ahead, but Dr. Timme passed him before long, and acquired a lead which Mr. Hirsh strove in vain to lessen. Dr. Timme finally reached Pier 1 half a minute ahead of his opponent, after swimming three and a half miles, as it was estimated, in an hour and twelve minutes. The contestants were then taken in a carriage to the Barclay Street Ferry, and when they reached Hoboken a good dinner was eaten at the expense of Mr. Hirsh by all concerned in the race.

It was the first time either Dr. Timme or Mr. Hirsh had swam a long distance, but both had long been considered among the best amateur swimmers in Hoboken. Mr. Hirsh learned to swim when in the Prussian army, and was taught to dive with his heavy helmet on, and to swim when enveloped in a cloak or when wearing a uniform.

Base Ball Yesterday.

A well-contested game took place on the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Quicksteps of Wilmington and the Delaware Club of this city. Each club scored a run in the first inning, but after this they both failed to get in a run until the eighth inning. In the first half of the ninth inning the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of the Delawares, but in the same inning the visitors succeeded in securing two runs, and tied the game. In the tenth inning the home club got the best of it by 2 to 1 in runs, and won the game. Following is the score:

Delawares	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—5
Quicksteps	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4

Base hits—Delawares, 8; Quicksteps, 11. Fielding errors—Delawares, 8; Quicksteps, 11.

The New York team was defeated by the Allegheny Club at Pittsburgh yesterday by the following score:

Allegheny	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	1	0