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Circulation larger than any evening newspaper in the United States printed in the English language.

The Sun.

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VOL. LV.—NO. 43. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MORE IMPERIAL FINANCE.

TWO BANKS IN STAFFORD WIPED OUT BY A YOUNG NAPOLEON.

Cashier Hicks's Astonishing Career of Crookedness—Wild Speculation with Everybody Else's Money—Savings of the Poor Swept Away—Arrested and Bailed.

NORWICH, Oct. 12.—The evening train brought to this city Richard S. Hicks, cashier of the Stafford Springs National Bank, under arrest and charged with embezzling $80,000 from the bank. Mr. Hicks came in company with District Attorney Stanton of Hartford; United States Marshal N. D. Bates of Preston, who made the arrest; Alvin P. Hyde, his counsel, from Hartford; Ratcliff Hicks, his brother, of New York; Merrick M. Marcy of Stafford Springs; a State Senator and contractor for the State prison, and Mr. Hicks's wife, a stately lady dressed in black, who pluckily faced the music in order to be with her husband and help him through. The party were driven from the railroad station to United States Commissioner Col. Allen Tenny's office on Main street, and a crowd followed them.

It was not known in this city, even in banking circles, until 4 o'clock this afternoon that there was trouble in the Stafford Springs National Bank, but before the party had reached the Commissioner's office the news had flown through town. There were clusters of banking men on every corner discussing the report. At Col. Tenny's office the Stafford Springs party hastily alighted, but they were not quick enough to escape walking through a line of people that reached into the middle of the street. Mr. Hicks, who is a young man, looked careworn and weary, and but for the aiding arm of his wife he would have fallen on the long steps leading up to the office. The hearing before Col. Tenny was a short one. The Commissioner did not attempt to go into the details of the embezzlement, but was satisfied to take the account of Attorney Stanton for general evidence. Mr. Stanton said that he was notified by telegraph from directors of the Stafford Springs Bank at a late hour last night to come to that place without delay, and make an examination into the bank's financial condition. He hurried to this city that night too late to communicate with Commissioner Tenny, and this morning he went on to Stafford Springs, accompanied by United States Marshal Bates, whom he notified to be in readiness. It is apparent from the District Attorney's story that Cashier Hicks was awaiting him. He was in the bank, and prepared with his party to come to Norwich. Mr. Hicks, who was much excited, did not deny on the train the accusation against him, but confessed that there was a shortage in the bank accounts for which he was responsible, of not less than $72,000 or $75,000. He was pale, nervous, and excited, and made no excuses.

Mr. Stanton therefore presented his indictment against the prisoner. He charged him specifically with embezzlement and with making false entries on his bank books. He was not prepared to go into a detailed history of the case, but from what he let fall in private conversation afterward a general idea may be gleaned of Cashier Hicks's performances in the bank. For the past eight or ten years Hicks has been one of the wildest speculators in the country. He dealt in railroad stock from Maine to Texas, in produce, in real estate, and especially in cotton. He handled millions of money without the knowledge of the bank, all in the way of illegitimate speculation. He was thoroughly reckless, and the wonder is among bank men that he stemmed the adverse current so long. Men who have gained a glimpse at his books say that they are filled with the largest number of false entries that they ever saw on the page of a banking book. District Attorney Stanton did not say all this, but his testimony was in the line of evidence to thoroughly corroborate it. Mr. Hicks's method was the perfection of simplicity. He merely filled his books with spurious entries crediting it with false deposits in banks all the principal cities in the big cities of the country. For instance, he would put down a deposit of $10,000 to the Boston Bank of Redemption without sending a dollar to it; $15,000 to any number of banks in New York and elsewhere, and then use the funds of the bank to speculate in railroad stocks or his favorite investment, cotton. The directors of the bank always found his accounts strictly accurate, and when they read over his figures they often prided themselves on the amount of their deposits in outside banking institutions for a small bank in a little country village. His sole capital was only $100,000. They were led to think that they had the smartest cashier in the country. Now and then the teller, Mr. Harwood, would run against a snag by drawing on the spurious deposits in outside banks, and getting word that the Stafford National Bank had no money there, but Mr. Hicks was always ready with a smiling face to explain away the discrepancy. Often, in advance of discovery, he was able to partially make good the deficiency and keep on with his cotton speculations. Mr. Hicks was by no means always unlucky in his speculations. Generally he was successful for many years, and it is supposed that he has turned over in his cotton dealings not less than a million dollars. Everybody in Stafford knew that he was handling thousands, knew that he was Napoleonic in shrewdness, and everybody who had a dollar to invest took it to Cashier Hicks, and looked for big dividends. So generally diffused was the cashier's reputation for making five dollars for one that the excess of money brought to him for investment compelled him within the last six months to refuse to handle thousands of dollars that villagers and others from all parts of Tolland and Windham counties brought to him. The cashier, whenever a dollar came in, set it spinning after cotton, and all he had to do to cover up his tracks over the pages of the bank books was to record a spurious loan to some bank or trust company in Nova Scotia and Halifax. In all this time the Bank Examiner of the State and the directors of the bank saw nothing suspicious in his figures. Bank Examiner Hygatt, now deposed from office, was the man who went over the accounts for years. The man who first discovered traces of the suspicious accounts is the present acting examiner for the State, a thorough bank man. He suspected that all was not right and notified a curious director.

This account of Mr. Hicks's work, which is gathered from Mr. Stanton's testimony and outside sources that are reliable, shows a scheme of rascality on the part of the operator that is as stupendous as it is novel.

At the close of the District Attorney's meagre evidence, Commissioner Tenny stated that he had not time to go any further into the history of the case, and postponed the preliminary examination to Oct. 24 at 11 A. M., in this city, and fixed the bonds for Mr. Hicks at $40,000, and Mrs. Hicks's party responded to the large amount with alacrity. Ratcliff Hicks, the prisoner's brother, and Merrick M. Marcy of Stafford, both wealthy men, qualified in the amount. After this formality the cashier and his party left the Commissioner's office and went to Hartford to spend the night at a popular hotel.

Mr. Hicks has had his own way in Stafford Springs for the past eighteen years. No public enterprise was ever undertaken without his help or approval. He not only had full control of the national bank, but the Stafford Springs Savings Bank, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer, was practically in his hands. The capital of the savings bank is $75,000, and $69,000 of it is invested in the national bank stock. Both banks are therefore completely broken, the savings bank through the defalcation from the national. Hundreds of poor people had all their savings in the savings bank, and it is believed they will not realize a cent out of them. At the same time Mr. Hicks's father-in-law, George M. Ives, is accredited with the possession of a million dollars, and it is reported that he proposes to make good his son-in-law's deficit. Mr. Ives has been a successful cotton manufacturer for many years, and he and Cashier Hicks have long been the life and support of Stafford. Banking men in this city show the belief that Hicks had been successful until recently, and that his deficit of $75,000 or $80,000 dates from a few months past. Hicks is 37 years old. He was born in a rural village in Tolland county. He first went into the Tolland Bank as teller, and while in that office the cashier of the institution, George A. Hastings, defaulted in the sum of $30,000. Hastings was not prosecuted, as his backers made good the amount, and he is now a successful business man of New York city. Eighteen years ago Hicks was called to be cashier of the Stafford Springs Bank, and since that time he has used it to his advantage. He was the most influential man in the village. He was Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary of the Stafford Agricultural Fair Society, whose exhibition is now going on, and had invited Gov. Lounsbury to be his guest during the show. The Governor was about to meet him at Stafford Springs when Hicks was arrested. Hicks is a member of the Stafford Springs Episcopal Church and prominent in the Sunday school. He was a free and easy fellow, and fond of horse racing. He has many friends among turfmen in this city and country. He is a slimly built, wiry man, with a smooth face, excepting a light brown moustache. His wife is a refined lady, and both are prominent in the most exclusive social circles in the State. Both the Hicks and the Ives families are influential State politicians. Geo. M. Ives has been State Senator and Representative, and Hicks has wielded considerable political influence. The news of defalcation was received in this town with astonishment in social and political circles, but one bank man said privately to-night that financial men had been vaguely warned against Hicks as long as six months ago. He was looked upon as a wild speculator. Mr. Hicks had recently completed the finest private residence in Stafford Springs. He has no children.

STAFFORD Springs, Oct. 12.—National Bank Examiner H. A. Forman of the district of Illinois and Missouri, told the following story of the arrest:

"On the 22d of September I was sent into this district on special service from my own district. When I examined the Stafford National Bank I discovered that checks had been drawn by R. S. Hicks Treasurer, on the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., to the amount of $13,200. I then suspected something decidedly wrong in the bank's affairs, and, upon further investigation, discovered that the cashier had only $300 to his credit.

"The exact amount of the deficit can be ascertained when all the checks that have been drawn on the New York and Boston banks are presented and statements rendered by those banks. The total loss to the institution will be over $100,000, and of this amount the cashier confesses to having taken $73,000. The capital stock of the bank is $200,000 and the surplus $24,000, while the undivided profits amount to over $3,000. A large number of false entries appear on the books, consisting of overstatements of amounts due the bank from its New York and Boston correspondents. The falsity of these entries has been clearly shown by a careful comparison of his books with the accounts of the New York and Boston banks.

"I came Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. Dooly of Hartford, my assistant, to verify the accounts.

"Mr. Dooly will probably have soon the entire supervision of this district. On Tuesday noon my investigation justified me in stating to the Comptroller in cipher that Mr. Hicks appeared to be involved in a shortage aggregating about $50,000 or more, and that I awaited his instructions. In a short time I received notice to place myself in communication by wire with United States District Attorney Lewis Stanton of Hartford, and this morning the latter arrived, in company with Nathan D. Bates, United States Marshal of the District of Connecticut."

Mr. Stanton then stated that papers were immediately drawn, under section 5,209, Revised Statutes of the United States, charging R. S. Hicks, first, with having embezzled $50,000 of the money and funds of the institution, and second, with having made upon the books of the bank, on Oct. 11, at the close of business, under the head of "Bills Purchased," a false entry, showing as due from the National Bank of Redemption of the city of Boston the sum of $55,334.83, whereas the true amount thus due on that date was only $5,000.

The embezzler was immediately arrested.

"The penalty for such an offence," said Mr. Stanton, "is imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years."

The next term of the United States District Court will be held in Hartford on the 1st day of December next, and if the accused is bound over after the preliminary hearing the case will go before the Grand Jury.

Around the doors of the bank to-day gathered many people who are involved in the losses. The Vermont Lumber Company, of which Hicks was Treasurer, is also involved to an extent unknown. The latest investigation shows that the bank is practically ruined, having only $11,000 in cash on hand in the vaults. Just where Hicks has expended the amount he is now called to answer for is at present unknown. L. W. Crane is President of the institution, but another vocation has prevented him from devoting much attention to the affairs of the bank. National Bank Examiner Forman states that the defalcation is one of the largest ever known in Connecticut.

DOINGS OF THE KNIGHTS.

Some of the Bills They will Urge Congress to Adopt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The Legislative Committee's report to the Knights of Labor Convention to-day was adopted. It approves the Blair Educational bill, the eight-hour day for mail carriers, and the Foran bill in relation to homesteads, providing that such settlers may borrow $500 from the Government secured by the land, at 3 per cent. It demands that the Government building contracts provide for weekly payment of workingmen, and approves the recommendations of the General Master Workman in favor of Government control of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country.

Most of the afternoon session was devoted to the report of the Committee on Strikes and Boycotts. "Inexpedient to legislate," was the recommendation of the committee regarding a document asking that a special bureau of strikes and boycotts be established. Though the report was sharply antagonized, the majority of the assembly agreed with the committee and no bureau will be formed. The committee offered several suggestions as to the conduct of strikes and boycotts.

Several delegates offered complaints against certain concerns in different parts of the country, but all were referred to the General Executive Board on the ground that the boycott must not be used except after the most careful consideration of the circumstances. It was asked that a boycott be placed upon all union-made cigars offered in boxes bearing the picture of General Master Workman Powderly. This fraud has been systematically used, and was vigorously denounced as one of the meanest impositions practised on those who wish to buy only union-made goods. This, with the other charges, was referred to the General Executive Board.

The subject of conspiracy coming up, a Pittsburgh delegate said he had been arrested six times on this charge, when his only offence was that of putting his head out of the window after nightfall. Another said that thirty Knights were locked up for playing "Hail Columbia" before the entrance of a coal mine during a strike. It was also averred that some men had been under indictment in Kentucky for the simple fact of belonging to the order.

Cases of heartless blacklisting and malicious prevention on the part of the enemies of the order were cited with freedom, but the report of the committee, advising the reference of all cases for investigation, was finally adopted. The closing words, "Think before you strike. Don't boycott, except when you can't help it," were significant of the advanced position of the order on these subjects.

A recommendation of the committee that the assistance fund be abolished, as it tended to encourage strikes, and asking for the enforcement of the strictest discipline in all cases, was referred to the special committee on Constitution.

THE UNION SQUARE TROUBLE.

The Progressives Will Hold Another Meeting Monday Evening.

Sergius E. Schevitch, called on President Borden, of the Park Department, yesterday, and renewed his application for permission to hold a meeting in Union Square next Monday evening. He secured the permit. The meeting will be addressed by Schevitch and a number of other well-known speakers.

The notice of the meeting issued by the Executive Committee of the Progressive Labor party calls on "all workingmen and women, on all citizens generally, irrespective of party or social position, on all men and women in whose hearts the passionate love of liberty and justice kindled by those who lived, struggled, and bled for American freedom is not yet dead, to assemble to enter a solemn and emphatic protest against the outrage perpetrated by the police authorities on the constitutional rights of our citizens."

Superintendent Murray's report concerning the clubbing may not be ready for several days. It is probable that no action will be taken in the matter until after the indignation meeting on Monday night. A large force of police will be present at that meeting, for, although Superintendent Murray does not anticipate any disturbance, he intends to take every precaution to prevent one. Inspector Steers will be in command, and the Superintendent himself will be within call.

Editor Sergius E. Schevitch has sent a telegram to Henry George asking him to postpone their Sunday night debate to a later date. He says he has been rushed with work on account of the clubbing in Union square on Saturday night and the resulting investigations, and has had no time to prepare for the debate.

Ex-Chancellor Runyon's Niece Married.

Miss Anna C. Ward, a niece of ex-Chancellor Runyon of New Jersey, was married last evening to Mr. Henry Suydam in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark. Miss May Ward and Miss Suydam were the bridesmaids, and Dr. H. C. Hendry best man. The ushers were Herbert Ballantine, W. O. Jackson, W. T. Dodge, W. Phillips, and J. Atterbury. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. George Parmer.

Bandmaster Cappa Made a Chevalier.

Bandmaster C. A. Cappa of the Seventh Regiment has just received from the King of Italy the cross of the Order of Honor, creating him a chevalier, for his musical merit in consequence of this decoration he has been elected honorary President of the Society of Good Merit in Palermo, Italy.

Army Sports.

Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, U. S. A., commences a series of articles descriptive of the United States Army on the frontier in the American Field of Oct. 15. Each article is illustrated. For sale by all newsdealers.—*Adv.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A perfect preparation for children's complaints.—*Adv.*

ROBERT GARRETT RESIGNS.

HE WANTS TO GIVE UP THE CARES OF RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The B. and O. Directors Accept his Resignation—Mr. Spencer to Succeed him—The Main Line Fails to Pay a Dividend.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—When the Baltimore and Ohio Board of Directors met to-day Robert Garrett was conspicuous by his absence. He remained at his country seat throughout the day, not even showing up at the club. The announcement that he intended resigning and that the vacancy would probably be filled at once brought out the full Board of Directors. Besides these there were also present most of the leading officers of the railroad and telegraph companies. Vice-President Spencer was not to be seen, though he usually attends all the meetings of the directors. It was given out to-day that he was busily engaged attending to matters of detail in connection with the management of the road, and was compelled to deny himself to all except those having the most urgent business.

Mr. Garrett's resignation had previously been committed to the care of his assistant, Mr. Andrew Anderson, and at the proper time was handed in to the directors. It was read and received in silence, and the fact that complimentary resolutions had already been prepared, indicated very plainly that it was not unexpected. Mr. Garrett's letter said:

"*To the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.*

"GENTLEMEN: It is well known to many of you that it has been for some time my fixed desire and intention to withdraw when I properly could from the labors which have been imposed upon me by my official position as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. But, as you are also aware, the policy and undertakings of the company, which I necessarily assumed at the time I accepted the Presidency, were such as to render it improper for me, with a due regard to the interests involved, to withdraw from their prosecution.

"Now, however, that arrangements have been made which, as I hope and believe, will secure the ends for which we have so long struggled, and the business and finances of the company being in a condition satisfactory conditions, I am in a position to tender you, as I do hereby, my resignation as President of the company. I thank you for the courtesy and consideration which you have uniformly extended to me, and I trust you will be able, within a brief period, to confer upon a proper person to whom I may surrender the trust with which you have honored me. I am, very respectfully,

"ROBERT GARRETT."

This resolution was then offered and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That on accepting the resignation by Mr. Robert Garrett of the Presidency of this company, we do so with deep regret. We know how earnest has been his desire to withdraw from the exacting duties of the office, and how imperative up to this time has been the necessity that he should not do so. Many of the measures of policy whose completion was undertaken when he became President have been pursued with difficulty and peril till their success is no longer doubtful. We appreciate the fact that this result has been largely due to his courage and unselfish devotion to the company's interest, and congratulate him upon the fact that in leaving the office at this time he not only does so with the affection and respect of all those connected with the company, but with a recognition by all those acquainted with it of how great have been the services he has rendered.

The contract for the transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph to the Western Union Company was approved without discussion.

A resolution was adopted that no dividend be declared from the earnings of the main stem for the past six months, and declaring a dividend of 5 per cent. from the earnings of the Washington branch.

No action was taken looking to a filling of the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Garrett. It is generally conceded that Vice-President Spencer will take Mr. Garrett's place. Mr. Burns will for the present act as President, and as soon as the terms agreed upon with the syndicate of New York and London bankers, heretofore so often referred to, are completed with, Mr. Spencer will be advanced from his present position. Mr. Garrett was at once made a director, and though it was given out that he would be placed on some important committees, this is doubted by those who know. The general impression is that he will take no active part in the management of the road for some time to come.

The non-declaration of a dividend on the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio proper caused even a greater sensation than Garrett's resignation, as soon as it became known on South street.

Mayor Hodges says the passage of the semi-annual dividend makes it certain that there will be a floating debt of $130,000 which the City Council must provide for before the expiration of the present fiscal year all the appropriations having been made upon the supposition that that amount would be received by the city as its share of its holding of Baltimore and Ohio stock.

"It also means," the Mayor continued, "that there will be an increase in the tax rate of certainly 6¾ cents on the $100, and if a second dividend should be passed, of double that amount."

Lewis N. Hopkins, Secretary of the Johns Hopkins trustees, says: "The Johns Hopkins investment in the railroad has heretofore produced an income of $120,000 annually, more than half of the university's income of $225,000. The development of the university may be curtailed, but its operations will not be crippled. We have accumulated a reserve fund of about $400,000 or $500,000, which the trustees may conclude to fall back upon, but whether they will think it advisable to do so I cannot say."

The Washington branch, on the stock of which the Board declared a semi-annual dividend, belongs to the State of Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It is kept separate from the rest of the road, a separate set of books being used to keep the accounts.

After the close of the stock board to-day Baltimore and Ohio shares sold at 108, and later 105 was bid and 110 asked. Ten shares were sold at 108.

The reason for Mr. Garrett's retirement, as well as for the suspension of dividends by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, is found in the following statement of facts:

Four years ago the Baltimore and Ohio was earning $2,000,000 less annual gross revenue than it is at present. Four years ago its net revenue was $2,000,000 greater than it is at present. Thus in less than four years there has been a change for the worse of $4,000,000.

The details of this mismanagement consist in the building of an uncalled for competing line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, of which the total actual and contingent loss has been up to date $21,000,000; in the establishment of an independent Baltimore and Ohio express in place of the road's old and profitable relation with the Adams Company; and in the establishment and promotion of the great system of telegraph which has just passed into the possession of the Western Union. These channels of unproductive expenditure, coupled with the general extravagance and unwise generosity which has marked Mr. Garrett's career since his father's death have led, to the results which culminated in Mr. Garrett's resignation.

Mr. Garrett went abroad in August, when millions of indebtedness of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were maturing in New York and Baltimore banks, without any possible cash in the Baltimore and Ohio treasury to take them up. So far as any act of Mr. Garrett was concerned, the Baltimore and Ohio would have been in the hands of a receiver within thirty days of his departure on his European tour of pleasure. Notes for millions of dollars were falling due, and Mr. Garrett seemed to think that Providence would take care of them.

It was in this emergency that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, discerning clearly the terrible disaster that would happen to American credit and to every material interest in the United States if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was bankrupt and placed in the hands of a receiver, formed the great syndicate which has rescued it from destruction, lopped off its excrescences, and placed it to-day upon a sounder financial basis than it has enjoyed in ten years.

A well-known banker on Baltimore street said this afternoon that there is much more of the Baltimore and Ohio stock held in small amounts than is generally supposed, and a sale of the stock owned in the State of Maryland, the city of Baltimore, and a not inconsiderable number of private stockholders might result in the control of the road passing entirely away from its present owners. Outside of the holdings of the Johns Hopkins estate, 15,036 shares, there are 60,000 shares. This, however, includes the holdings of the State and city, both of which, it is more than likely, there will be a strong disposition to sell if there is to be a loss of revenue for any considerable length of time. In this contingency there is nothing to prevent Jay Gould or any syndicate of capitalists from eventually getting control of the great Baltimore and Ohio road.

The Great Success

And popularity of our bottled "Imperial" Beer and "Culmbacher" is unquestioned. Consumers prefer them to all others. Beadleston & Woerz, 291 West 10th st.—*Adv.*

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S FLAGS.

They are Unpacked by Father Riordan and Found Very Beautiful.

The United States flag and the Irish flag which Archbishop Croke sent to this country from Ireland in August last were taken from the box in which they were packed for the first time last evening at Father Riordan's residence, 7 State street. The United States flag was sent to be presented by Father Riordan to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The Irish flag was placed by Archbishop Croke at Father Riordan's disposal. Father Riordan had invited in a few friends to see the flags. Among those in the room were Col. Cavanagh, Quartermaster Ryan, T. J. Ford, Assistant Commissary of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; Joseph Levey, Richard Lalor, T. F. Meehan, Secretary Jackson of the Board of Emigration, L. J. Callanan, Surveyor R. S. Beattie, Austin E. Ford of the *Irish World*, Hugh O'Donnell, and Dr. Schuls of Ward's Island.

When Father Riordan lifted the flags from the box and unfolded them their appearance was greeted with clapping of hands. They are of Irish poplin and the staves are of Irish ash. The harp, embroidered in the centre of the Irish flag by the nuns of Presentation Convent, Cashel, is surrounded by a sunburst. The legend "Erin go Bragh," in Celtic characters, surmounts the sunburst. "E Pluribus Unum" is embroidered on the American flag.

Father Riordan said that he intended to formally present the American flag to the Sixty-ninth Regiment in Madison Square Garden or some other large hall, where Col. Cavanagh said the Sixty-ninth Regiment will give an exhibition drill.

The Irish flag some time before next Easter will be voted for at a fair and the flag will go to the Irish regiment having the greatest number of votes. The Sixty-ninth New York, the Ninth Boston, and the Second Illinois Regiments will be leading candidates.

THE HOYLE MURDER MYSTERY.

The Horse and Wagon Stolen from Worcester Found in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 12.—The police have captured the horse and wagon which were stolen from Worcester some time ago. Two men and two women came here with the turnout and succeeded in selling it. The party drove through Woodstock, and the police believe that they were the same persons seen by the man Wilson, whose story concerning the Lilla Hoyle mystery was telegraphed to Boston. The two men were Fred Maldrow and William Butler. One of the women was called Mrs. Maldrow and the other Miss Flora Colby. The Colby woman has a husband in Worcester. She is still here, but the others have left. The Colby woman said the reporter were the party had stopped since they left Worcester, and there seems to be little room for doubt that the party was that seen by Wilson.

WORCESTER, Oct. 12.—District Attorney Gaskill will resume the conduct of the Lillie Hoyle inquest before Judge Jillson at Webster to-morrow. A number of additional witnesses are to be examined, but there is very little hope that the inquest will furnish any aid in solving the mystery. The most important witnesses have been examined, and no clue has been found by means of their evidence or by the persistent work of the officers. Every theory that has been worked upon has been shattered by a collision with some stubborn fact which could not be avoided, and the case remains as mysterious as ever. The mysterious horse and carriage traced to New Haven and there found, were stolen from this city by Fred Maiden and William Butler, who, with a Mrs. Walden and Flora Colley, rode in the carriage as far as New Haven.

MR. BELL SAILS FOR HOME,

And the Thistle will Sail After him To-morrow.

Mr. James Bell, the principal owner of the Thistle; Mrs. Bell, Commodore John Clark of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, Mr. J. George Clark, Mr. R. Challoner, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hilliard, Designer George L. Watson, William Fife, Jr., Thomas W. Ratsey, William Yorke, and other Scotch folks, who came over here to see the Thistle defeat the Volunteer, started for home yesterday on the City of Rome. A representative of the New York Yacht Club gave Mrs. Bell a basket of flowers, with the compliments of the club. Mr. Eastman, Mr. William Clark of Newark, Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler, and Mr. Charles Sweet waved the voyagers good luck from the pier.

Mr. Bell said he probably would return here next year to see what luck Mr. Sweet might have in his fight for the cup.

The Thistle will make sail for Glasgow to-day. Her racing spars will be sent over on the steamship Furnessia. The yacht's racing machine will take the cutter's stores down to her early this morning, and will accompany her a short distance beyond the Hook.

The dinner to Gen. Paine and Mr. Burgess in the spacious dining hall at Delmonico's to-night will bring together all the eminent tars hereabouts. Among the speakers at the dinner will be Commodore Gerry, Gen. Paine, Mr. Burgess, James D. Smith, and George L. Schuyler, the only living donor of the America's cup.

SECRETIVE MR. DAVITT.

It Must be Some Very Important Business that he Keeps So Quiet About.

Mr. Michael Davitt sailed on the Celtic at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was nothing approaching a demonstration or leave taking of any kind, and probably very few of the fifty or sixty cabin passengers knew of Mr. Davitt's presence. To a SUN reporter he appeared in good health and spirits.

"I have nothing whatever to say on this or any other subject," said he in reply to the question whether he was a Knight of Labor. "Whatever statements I have to make will be made on the other side. My twelve days' visit here has been entirely on private business, and it would be absurd for any organization to send a committee or a brass band to see me off. I have been over here so often that I begin to look upon this country as my home, quite as much as Ireland is."

Mr. Davitt immediately afterward locked himself into his stateroom, and did not again show himself on deck, refusing, also, to pay any attention to the repeated knocks on his door of curious fellow passengers and reporters.

THE TALKING MACHINE.

Edison's Phonograph Perfected and to be Put on the Market.

A machine that is intended to take the place of private secretaries and shorthand writers generally will be put on the market next month. It is the perfected phonograph of the wizard of Menlo Park. The new machine will be smaller than the ordinary type writer, and will be sold at retail for about $100. The Edison Company has a factory in Bloomfield, where the machines are being made. The company claims that the machine will reproduce the voice so clearly and accurately that the words cannot be misunderstood. The owner of the machine merely has to talk into it as he would into a telephone, and when he is through his typewriter can ungrind his remarks and materialize them on paper.

The public may have a chance to buy two kinds of phonographs. The American Graphophome Company is also preparing to get out machines to take the place of stenographers. This company was organized in Washington six months ago, and is working under the patents of Alexander G. Bell and Sumner Tainter. The Edison Company think the other company's machine may be an infringement of the Edison phonograph.

Tommy Maher Will Run Against P. Divver.

John T. Burke, who is a candidate for Senator in the Fifth district on the United Labor party's ticket and Chairman of the Second Assembly district, said last night that Tommy Maher had been admitted to the United Labor party by a vote of 183 to 3. He said that there was now no doubt that Maher would be the candidate against Alderman Divver. Some say that Jimmy Oliver will be a candidate on the United Labor party's ticket against his former political protege, Timothy D. Sullivan, who was the Assemblyman last year.

Much Assets of Little Value.

James A. Robinson, the publisher of 82 East Fourteenth street, who assigned to Robert S. Rudd, shows by his schedule $21,110.51 as his liabilities; nominal assets, $171,878.23; actual assets, $9,047. Mr. Robinson was President of the Decorator and Furnisher Publishing Company, and held $25,300 in shares of that concern. It is now in the hands of a receiver. He had also $180,000 in mining stock. This is worth about $6,000.

Grevy Likely to Resign.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The opinion prevails that President Grevy, being annoyed by the Caffarel complications and having shortly to face a new Ministerial crisis, will resign. France will then face both a Ministerial and a Presidential crisis, of which the latter is the more momentous."

ACTRESS AND SHORT STOP.

HELEN DAUVRAY WEDDED TO JOHN MONTGOMERY WARD.

The Ceremony Performed Yesterday in Philadelphia—Her Brother Tells All About It—How the Match was Hastened.

October's skies never wore a lovelier aspect than they put on yesterday for Miss Helen Dauvray's wedding morn. Leaning on the arm of her promised husband, John Montgomery Ward, she left her home, 49 Park avenue, at 8 o'clock and entered a closed carriage at the curb. Her mother, Mrs. Louisa Williams, and her sister, Mrs. Clara Helm, took the opposite seat, and the four were driven to the Desbrosses Street Ferry, where they crossed to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City and boarded the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia.

HELEN DAUVRAY.

The fact that the celebrated actress and the famous base ball player were to marry had been kept, it was supposed by their friends, a profound secret. The wedding was not to come off until the end of this month, and was to be formally announced at the proper time; but on Tuesday evening a newspaper reporter carried a rumor of the event to Miss Dauvray. It struck terror to her heart, and she denied it. She, with her mother and sister, was conspiring to keep the public in the dark several weeks longer, when her brother, Mr. Gibson, said emphatically:

"I put a veto on that arrangement. The public will know to-morrow that Helen Dauvray and John M. Ward are to marry. You are public persons, and the reporters will be on your trail for three weeks. So much notoriety before your marriage will be disagreeable to each of you. Marry to-morrow morning and avoid it."

Mr. Ward called up his friend, Lawyer James F. C. Blackhurst, on the telephone, and had Mr. Blackhurst come down town and tell the newspapers that the marriage would take place in the morning. Mr. Blackhurst didn't know where. It was decided at 3 A. M. to have the knot tied in the Quaker City.

By noon yesterday the marriage was town talk. Everybody asked where it had taken place, and nobody seemed able to tell. During the day there was nobody at the Park avenue residence save the flaxen-haired, dimpled Swedish girl, who opened the door to inquirers until her arms were tired. She pretended to know nothing of Miss Dauvray's whereabouts, but she rather thought that she'd come back some time."

Early in the evening Mr. Gibson came home and lifted the veil of mystery.

"They were married in Philadelphia," he said; "at least I have every reason to believe that they are married by this time, though I've had no telegram.

"Miss Dauvray met Mr. Ward in society a year or so ago. Last spring they were engaged to be married in two years. Miss Dauvray was to star two more seasons, and by that time Mr. Ward thought that he would have had enough of base ball. I returned last June from South America, where I am a mining engineer, and heard of the engagement for the first time.

"'Nonsense,' I said; 'why wait two years? You are not children, and if you love each other well enough to marry, why wait so long. Life is too short. Marry in a year.'

"They agreed to. Mr. Ward thought that if he married before a year he would neglect his interest in the Base Ball Brotherhood that he had established. But my sister's sickness this fall again upset their plans. When the doctors finally told her that she would have to stop her preparations for acting this season, and retire from the stage for the benefit of her health, that she would spend the winter in Florida. Then she concluded that she would like to return to her old home in California, where the climate had always agreed with her."

"Why, I'm going to California this fall to play base ball," said Mr. Ward.

"Then why don't you go together? I said.

"The plan suited them, and so the wedding day was brought down to this fall.

"Helen Dauvray is the actress no longer. She will follow Mr. Ward's wishes and ours, and quit the stage. She could have afforded easily years ago to have done this. But she continued, because she thought it was too well to leave it. But in this day they are not enough theatre goers who appreciate the nice art of my sister. They had rather see 'A Hole in the Ground.'

"My, but Helen was ambitious! When I came home this spring, I said to her:

"'Sis, what are you going to do next, sinking on her knees before Bellinger, she begged forgiveness for the cowhiding and entreated him to spare her husband. Bellinger then left the room, threatening to kill any one who should divulge the occurrence. Next day, when the story got out, Bellinger sought Edwards and were out a cowhide upon his person. It is further said that Bellinger compelled Edwards, at the point of a pistol, to go to the house of young Izlar to cowhide him for showing Mrs. Edwards the poker room, but the appearance of the boy's father prevented the whipping. A hostile meeting is in prospect between Bellinger and Edwards.

A Blind Eye Costs the Company $5,500.

A verdict of $5,500 was given in the Superior Court yesterday, before Chief Judge Sedgwick, against the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company, in favor of Cecilia K. Ames as guardian of her seven-year-old daughter, Mary F. Ames.

On March 27, 1884, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at the hour of 6 P. M., Mary Flynn and Mary F. Ames were crossing the tracks of the company, when a car struck them and knocked them down. The Flynn child was killed, and the Ames girl, who was picked up from under the rear wheels of the car, was obliged to undergo the amputation of her right leg above the knee. Suit was brought for $20,000. The driver, Patrick Ryan, testified that he was blind in his right eye and did not see the children.

Conner Keeps His Roof Over His Head.

There was excitement at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday due to the anxiety of Patrick Conner to keep the roof over his head at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, where he keeps a saloon, the ground under his feet being offered at executor's sale.

The executor's figure on the property was $27,500, and Mr. Conner began the bidding cautiously and in a blase air, much below that figure, but soon began to roll down his cheeks as the bids mounted, and he saw the money of Brewer Stevenson being offered against his. Stevenson wanted the lot for a beer saloon. Mr. Conner got very excited, and when he woke from his nightmare he found that he was the owner of the lot at the big figure of $32,500.

Henry George's Daily Organ Will Appear.

It is expected that the first copy of the new paper of the Henry George party will be issued on Saturday or Monday morning. There seems to be great unanimity of feeling between the new paper, which will probably be called the *Argus*, and the *Leader*, the organ of the Progressive Labor party, for the *Leader* has put in a bid for the press work. The question of the acceptance of the money offered to float the new paper will probably be discussed at a special meeting of the County General Committee of the United Labor party to-night in Clarendon Hall.

Five Horses Burned to Death.

A fire in the two-story frame house at 4 Broadway alley, between Third and Lexington avenues, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh streets, at 7 o'clock last evening, caused the death of five horses belonging to Curtis Searle, a milkman, and John Clinchy and William Ringe of 329 East Forty-third street.

During the fire some one entered the private stable of a Mr. Warden of 135 Lexington avenue and took two bay carriage horses out, and the police are now looking for them.

A Meteor that Caused Alarm.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 12.—A brilliant meteor was observed in the counties of Lunenburg and Nottoway a night or two ago. The explosion was heard for miles, and the force of it was so great that many houses were shaken as if by an earthquake, and considerable fright was caused among the people. The negroes in some sections are holding nightly religious services, as they predict that judgment day is fast approaching, and will occur in December.

FIRE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Six of the Patients are Killed and Several Hurt.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—A fierce fire visited the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum on the southern limits of the city to-night.

It was the occasion of the weekly dance, which is given to the more manageable of the patients as a healthful means of recreation. About three hundred and fifty of them, in charge of their attendants, were enjoying the diversion, when the cry of "Fire" arose, and flames and smoke poured in upon them.

A stampede was the result, and the attendants had scarcely time to realize the situation when the room was filled with fire and dense smoke. As soon as the first excitement had abated the attendants made a courageous rush into the suffocating smoke and rescued all they could of the unfortunates who had been overcome. The bodies of six insane women who had met death by asphyxia and burning were recovered, and three more were found in an injured condition.

Two of the dead were unrecognizable. The names of the others are:

Mrs. Margaret Pitts, Miss Jennie B. Hall, Miss Eveline Scribner, and Miss Charlotte Knowlton.

The injured are:

Miss Caroline Knowlton, cousin of Charlotte, perhaps fatally; Miss Jane Black, and Miss Mary Ogle.

But for the heroic conduct of the physicians and attendants, who rushed into the blinding smoke and flames and dragged the terror-