"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun. It's so." This applies to Advertisements as well as News.

The Sun.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY To Buy or Sell HORSES, HARNESS, or CARRIAGES? If so, use the Advertising Columns of THE SUN.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 16. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1890.—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MR. WINDOM NOT A WINNER.

THE SECRETARY AND THE BANKERS DO NOT HARMONIZE.

They Encouraged Him to Buy More Bonds, But Will Not Assist Him to Adopt a Better Policy—His Interview Provokes a Storm of Criticism, and the Bears on Stocks Claim Him as Their Friend—Money Easier Through Liquidation and in Expectation of a Big Bond Purchase.

Secretary Windom's last visit to town has not, if one may judge by the expressions to be heard in Wall street yesterday, won him any large number of new friends. On the contrary, his lack of popularity was never more manifest than to-day. Yet the circular of the Treasury Department issued under date of Saturday will, in the judgment of the banking community, relieve the money market until other and natural causes become operative. This opinion is based upon a very strong and general belief that the holders of at least $16,000,000 of the 4s will be willing to sell them to the Government at a moderate advance upon present prices. It was not the circular that Wall street criticised so severely yesterday, but the statements that Mr. Windom volunteered in connection with it.

The bears fairly hugged themselves with glee at his assertions that he has now exhausted his powers and also the resources of the Treasury Of course, neither was accepted as fact, for the Secretary of the Treasury will not have exhausted his powers until he has begun to deposit a part of current collections, namely, the internal revenue taxes, in the national banks. That power has been exercised by every Republican Secretary of the Treasury since the war, and is really being exercised by Mr. Windom, who leaves about $25,000,000 of his surplus in the banks all the while. In the judgment of the most successful bankers of this city, a return to that policy a month or six weeks ago would probably have averted all the troubles that has occurred since. Principally for the reason that the money thus placed in the banks is available to borrowers, whereas there is no certainty that any large amount of the money paid out for bonds redeemed and purchased will go into the loan market. That money goes into the hands of investors who seek to reinvest it permanently, and who care nothing for tempting offers of commercial paper or fancy rates of interest on collateral loans.

Mr. Windom now has an argument against making such deposits, namely, that the bankers with whom he conferred on Saturday practically declined to take them. They did so for two reasons. One is that very few, if any of them, have the necessary bonds to put up as security for such deposits, and when pressed by Mr. Windom they could not say positively that they could procure them. As a matter of fact, the banks do not care for Government deposits unless they can have them permanently. That is, on the same basis as to balances that their other accounts are placed upon. They had got fairly well to work upon the system of Government deposits under Mr. Fairchild, and every bank that had those deposits was inconvenienced by Mr. Windom's action in calling them in. Under these circumstances, the bankers were reluctant to commit themselves to a policy which would involve their hustling around to find bonds to secure Government deposits which might be withdrawn as soon as the present emergency had passed.

Mr. Windom, in his published interviews, intimated that the people have got themselves into their present troubles by the great increase in the price of staple products and by stimulated imports. The people are not responsible for either, except so far as they are responsible for the election of a Congress capable of passing the McKinley tariff bill. The bankers who conferred with Mr. Windom quite took the view among themselves that Mr. Windom and his party were responsible for the people who were in a hole, and as the Administration has elected to save the country from business disaster by purchasing bonds, the bankers saw no reason to sacrifice their own convenience, and advise Mr. Windom to pursue a different course. Enough has been said to indicate that the relations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the bankers of this city are not of the most cordial character. As a matter of fact, very few, if any of them, have any respect whatever for his ability. They believe that he is deterred from pursuing a bold and courageous course by consciousness of the weakness he has displayed in managing his own affairs.

Still, the bankers will help Mr. Windom to get his $16,000,000 of 4s. It ought not to require much of an effort to bring out that amount of 4 per cents, for, as every one knows, they are now selling at a very high price; in fact, so high that there is no general market for them. The price is unquestionably based upon the presumed necessities of the Government; but after Mr. Windom buys the amount he has invited proposals for on Wednesday, the Government will permanently retire from the market. This statement is based upon the following facts, namely, that with the purchase of those bonds and the purchase of $9,000,000 more 4s, which the Treasury is now under contract with the public to take, the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the current year will be filled.

Mr. Windom has intrenched himself against further purchases of bonds of either class by writing off as a liability on the books of the Treasury a year's interest on the 4 per cents, which he has offered to pay. By treating in like manner the amounts that he expects to pay out for redemption of 4s, under the circular of Aug. 30, and of 4 per cents, under the circular of Sept. 13, he will reduce his available surplus to an amount that will be less than the deposits of Government money in the banks plus the fractional silver in the Treasury. During the next fiscal year there will be no occasion to buy 4 per cent. bonds, as the requirements of the Sinking Fund can be filled from the 4s, which mature on Sept. 1. And enough of that issue will remain outstanding and probably be extended on call to fill the requirements of the Sinking Fund of the following fiscal year.

The effect of the Government's withdrawal from the bond market was much discussed yesterday by bankers and investors, and also by speculators. These last voiced the general sentiment when they said that the surest speculation at the moment was to sell the 4 per cents short. Fortunately for the holders of the 4s, who may decide to go to market on Wednesday, speculators confessed that the operation was impossible, because there is no open market for the 4s, and it would be impossible to borrow them, even if sales could be made. Would-be sellers on Wednesday need not expect to obtain fancy prices for their bonds, for, though Mr. Windom has not intimated what prices he will pay, those who are familiar with his methods are confident that he will not entertain offers much above present prices.

He will probably be supplied, as several large holders are known to be desirous of reducing or closing out their holdings. It is said that the Standard Oil Company has reduced its holdings to $9,000,000. It was a seller of the bonds until recently, and is quite likely to improve this opportunity to tumble the whole lot into the Treasury. The Vanderbilts, it is said, have other use for some of their money than to keep it tied up in Governments, which at present prices would return them a very low rate of interest. Besides the investment does not enable them to control anything. A number of insurance companies and savings banks have also been sounding the Government bond market recently in a way that has betrayed a disposition to realize upon them. Government bond dealers have practically been out of the market for some time, except as a hand-to-mouth sort of way. They see no large profit in handling the 4s, while transactions in the 4½s are out of the question. Those dealers are conserving their resources until the Government comes into the market again, as they believe it will in a year or a year and a half with a new issue to make good the deficiency that will be caused by the tendency of Congress to make gigantic appropriations.

The manner in which Secretary Windom has figured down the surplus so soon after figuring it up has provoked general comment. Only a few weeks ago, when it was necessary to demonstrate that the Treasury had the money to meet appropriations then pending in Congress, the National Bank Note Redemption Fund was covered into the Treasury, and Mr. Windom himself added the $22,000,000 of fractional silver to his available surplus, swelling the total to about $125,000,000. Now that the pressure comes from another direction, Mr. Windom says that his $22,000,000 of fractional silver is unavailable for bond purchases, which is true, and was true when he first figured it as part of his surplus, and he also speaks of the $25,000,000 deposits in national banks as if it were unavailable. This $4,000,000, which was good enough as a basis for appropriations, counts for nothing now that the country wants relief.

Money on call in Wall street was dearer this morning than at any time since the stringency set in—that is, brokers as a whole had to pay more money for their accommodations. The rates on new engagements ranged from ¾ to ⅞ per cent. commission, in addition to the legal rate of interest. Renewals were made at even a higher rate, the commission ranging from ⅞ to ⅞ per cent., the higher rate being equal to about 189 per cent. per annum. Very few lenders were satisfied with less than ⅞ per cent. and interest.

The feeling upon the Stock Exchange was very blue. The bears were courageous as lions, because, as they expressed it, Mr. Windom had shown his hand and emptied it. He had practically said: "I have done all I can to help you people out of your troubles, and hereafter you must take care of yourselves." The bulls were disappointed because the new Treasury circular is not effective until Wednesday, and the money will not be paid out until Thursday. They naturally wanted to know what was going to become of the country in the mean time. No partisan sentiment was exhibited about the matter; that disappeared in Wall street long ago. There is but one party down there now; it is intensely anti-Administration.

The condition of the money market easily precipitated more liquidation. The weakest accounts seemed to be in North American, Northern Pacific preferred, Chicago Gas, and St. Paul common. Of course there were innumerable specialties that are not first-class collateral that went down in a way to terrify marginal holders. After midday it began to clear up. Money ruled easier and there was less disposition to throw stocks over regardless of prices. In the afternoon stocks went up as money went down, so that at the close of business it did not look as if the shower had been unusually severe.

The banks, however, got no such relief as the stock market experienced, for the reason, presumably, that there has been no such liquidation in general business as there has in stocks. It takes time for merchants, manufacturers, and importers to lighten their loads, whereas stock brokers can jettison a very heavy cargo in a few hours, but it sometimes makes the surface of the speculative sea look very nasty while the work is being done. That was the case this morning, but at the close of business there was a general feeling of relief because it was believed that all the weaker craft had thrown over whatever was necessary to enable them to weather it.

Assistant Treasurer Roberts paid out in prepaid interest during the day on registered and coupon 4s, $154,996.50, and redeemed $424,808 of the 4s. In view of the Secretary's visit and the policy he has pursued, a statement of the condition of the banks in detail is not without interest. It appears by last Saturday's statement that twenty-four of the Clearing House banks now hold lawful money in excess of the 25 per cent. required by law. These twenty-four banks have an aggregate of $3,954,000 above that limit. Among those banks are the Chemical, with $768,000 above the legal requirements, the Fourth National with $194,000, and the United States National with $170,000. Forty banks find themselves altogether $6,760,000 below the legal requirement. This makes the net deficit in the reserve $3,406,000.

Among the banks that are below the legal limit are the American Exchange, $638,000; the First National, $568,000; the People's, $405,000, and the Park, $419,000.

There was a much easier feeling among merchants yesterday, because it is now generally understood that the Tariff bill will be amended in conference so that its schedules will not apply to goods in bond on Aug. 1 until Feb. 1. It is believed that importers have locked up a good deal of money with which to pay duties in an emergency, and now that fears relative to bonded duties are being dissipated, that money should come into circulation again.

Secretary Windom's policy did not seem to do much for the folks on the Produce Exchange, for wheat and corn had a sharp drop. It was attributed partly to tight money and partly to increased receipts at the Northwest. The pressure of long contracts on the market was due to the money stringency, and the bears here and in Chicago were all on hand. With all this ammunition in their hands they gunned away, and brought down many a bird, some of whom have not had salt upon their tail feathers in years. Wheat declined 3¾ cents a bushel, making the drop for two days 5¼ cents. More than 7,000,000 bushels changed hands, December opening at $1.07, selling next at $1.07⅜, and eventually at $1.04⅜, and closing at $1.04¾; May opened at $1.11⅛, tickled the longs by immediately advancing to $1.11⅝, and then brought them pennies by tumbling to $1.08⅜, closing at $1.08⅜. Corn behaved just as badly for the longs. Nearly 4,000,000 bushels were sold, December opening at 57c., dropping to 54⅝c., and closing at that; May opened at 58c. and fell to 55⅝c., closing at 55⅝c. During the day Julius Lowrie had more trouble, this time with George Craft, representing Ladenburg, Hoiman & Co. Craft sold Lowrie a load of wheat; there was a dispute as to the option named, one insisting that it was May and the other December. As both months declined severely, Lowrie couldn't have been materially assisted by discrimination, but any way a row was raised, and after some figuring Lowrie claimed that the option he had named stood him $20 more than the option claimed from him by Craft. There was a great hubbub over this, and the Arbitration Committee will be appealed to again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—"I do not think anything can be added to the very comprehensive statement made by Secretary Windom, as it appears in this morning's New York papers," said Acting Secretary of the Treasury Bachelder this afternoon. "The financial situation is not entirely at the disposition of the Treasury Department. It would be carrying paternal government to an extreme were the public Treasury to be employed to meet every contingency which legitimate business or speculation might produce in the money market. The duty of the Treasury Department is limited to the collection and disbursement of the public funds, and its policy is to keep in circulation as much money as the business of the country would seem to require; but owing to the enormous advance in values of all classes of farm products and the consequent increase of the business of the country, much more money is now required than the most sanguine financier could have anticipated a few months ago. If legitimate trade requires large sums of money at high interest, it is surprising that the holders of Government bonds, who do not realize to exceed 3 per cent. interest, should not sell them to the Government at a fair offer, and lend the proceeds to those desiring to borrow. I apprehend, if the borrowers could furnish satisfactory security, there would be no real difficulty in finding sufficient money in the ordinary channels to meet all legitimate demands. Surely the Treasury Department could do no more than to make the offers proposed by Secretary Windom, and, as he wisely intimates, these offers should be met by equal generosity on the part of financial men, if all are equally interested or disinterested in maintaining the credit of the country.

"As to depositing the so-called 'surplus' in the national banks, this is impracticable for the reason that the Treasury has never made direct deposits in national banks. The process practised under the last Administration was to leave on deposit the accumulations of public revenues in national depositaries until a certain limit was reached. To return to this practice would require considerable time, perhaps weeks, in order to accumulate sufficient money from the revenues to enable to make a perceptible increase of deposits in national banks. The transferring of money directly from the Treasury to the national banks is without authority of law, and never has been practised; consequently the policy so generally recommended of returning to 'depositary' would fall short of the desired effect of furnishing immediate relief. Congress will probably extend the time for withdrawing goods in bond, although, as has been before stated, the amount required for duties upon goods affected by the McKinley bill has been greatly exaggerated. I do not believe that it would exceed $10,000,000 if it were all required to-day. I think the crisis, if any really existed, has already passed, and that there will be 'plain sailing' for all 'seaworthy vessels' in the immediate future."

It is quite generally understood that the date for the withdrawal of bonded goods is Feb. 1.

Polygamy Still Practised.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 15.—The September term of the Second District Court at Beaver has just closed. In sentencing some of the prisoners convicted of unlawful cohabitation, Judge Anderson remarked, when the accused would not promise to obey the laws in the future, that it seemed strange. All the time they (the Mormons) were circulating absurd claims through the press and in Congress that further polygamy is being abandoned. They were proclaiming it abroad that polygamy is not being practised in Utah, yet there was an unusually large number of such offenders appearing at every term for sentence, and they would not even promise to obey the laws. Their pretensions of obedience proclaimed to the world were made in bad faith.

Looking for Counterfeiters.

TORONTO, Sept. 15.—Superintendent George C. Bell of the United States secret service, and two detectives are here hunting for a gang of counterfeiters supposed to be in this neighborhood. Besides counterfeiting American currency, copies of rare coins, plates, and other curios are manufactured and shipped to the United States. Shipments have been made from Oakville and other small stations in the county of Peel. The imitations are said to be so perfect that prominent numismatists in the United States have been deceived by them.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUD.

CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST BOSTON'S NAPOLEONS OF FINANCE.

A Sequel to the Potter-Lovell Company's Failure—The Two Members of the Firm Arrested on Charges of Embezzling $280,000 in Money and Property, the Larceny of $70,000 in Cash, and the Fraudulent Disposal of $70,000 in Securities.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Walter Potter and Wallace D. Lovell, the young bankers whose failure three weeks ago startled the financial world, not only in Boston, but in all the big money centres of the country as well, were placed under arrest to-day, and were arraigned on three criminal counts. The first alleges the embezzlement of money and property to the amount of $280,000. The second charges the larceny of $70,000 in cash. The third charge is the fraudulent disposal of $70,000 held as collateral security. All is alleged to have been the property of Charles Richardson of Philadelphia, and he is the complainant against the bankers. The announcement of the failure was a big surprise, but their arrest to-day caused even more of a sensation.

Ever since the crash that carried down so many big houses these men have been called Boston's "Napoleon's of Finance." Their meteoric career has been talk of the town. At the first announcement of trouble the firm's liabilities were placed at $2,000,000, but since then the figures have continually been on the rise, and now it is believed that $7,000,000 will hardly cover the sum involved by the downfall. There has been vigorous condemnation of the policy that led the young bankers to ruin, and many have been outspoken in their charges of crookedness, but until within a few day there has been nothing which would justify action on these charges. Many lawyers who had looked into the case declared that there was nothing criminal in the firms transactions, nothing upon which to base legal action. Then more facts were developed by the investigation, and civil action was begun to recover securities which were thought to have been improperly transferred, but there was no thought of criminal action until Saturday, when those who were pushing the investigation decided to ask for warrants for the arrest of the two partners.

The warrants were issued on Saturday, but as Mr. Potter was in New York the papers were not served until to-day at noon, when both men were together in their office. Both looked up from their desks in surprise when Inspectors Houghton, Watts, Collins, and Dugan rather unceremoniously announced their presence. The papers were shown to each. "Whew!" was the first remark of the senior partner, and that expressed the surprise that was given vent to more coherently a minute afterward. The men under arrest requested that they have a conference with their counsel before going to headquarters, and that was acceded to. Word was sent to the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, and Mr. Elmer P. Howe, the junior member of the firm, talked over the matter with the men under arrest nearly half an hour. None of them at the time knew the exact nature of Mr. Richardson's charges, although in a general way they understood what it was about.

When the conference between counsel and principals was ended carriages were taken for Police Headquarters, where Mr. Melvin O. Adams, Mr. Richardson's partner, was waiting. The counsel then had a long consultation. Bondsmen were sent for, and Mr. Whitten, Mr. Potter's father-in-law, responded, with several other gentlemen. The lawers talked a little more, and then the procession started for the Court House, where the prisoners were quietly arraigned. Each pleaded not guilty, and each furnished $15,000 bail for appearance on Sept. 25, when a more extended hearing will be given.

Mr. Charles Richardson of Philadelphia, at whose request the warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Potter and Lovell were issued, is the senior partner of the firm of Charles Richardson & Co. He has long done business with the Potter-Lovell Company, and has floated a great deal of paper with it. About four years ago, Mr. Richardson says, Messrs. Potter & Lovell informed him that they were having considerable difficulty in placing his paper, and, as the Richardsons were heavy borrowers, it would be desirable for the Potter-Lovell Company to hold as collateral some securities to protect Mr. Richardson's drafts, as well as the former's interests, in case the Richardsons should at any time draw in advance of their paper's negotiation. This was readily agreed to by the Richardsons, who forwarded to the Potter-Lovell Company $70,000 6 per cent. bonds of the Edge Hill Furnace Company. Mr. Richardson says that since that time he has not in a single instance drawn in advance of his negotiated paper, on which account the Potter-Lovell Company has had no expense nor legal opportunity to make any use or conveyance of the bonds. When the company's trouble first came out Mr. Richardson was in Boston, and, calling upon Messrs. Potter & Lovell, requested that they return to him the bonds, which, on account of their financial downfall, could be of no further use to them. They stated their inability to procure the bonds that day owing to the close of banking hours, but said that at a latter specified time the bonds should be turned over. Mr. Richardson says that not only did he fail to recover the bonds, but he learned that they had been conveyed by the Potter-Lovell corporation to Potter, Lovell & Co. copartnership, and, to meet the demands for collateral, had been deposited to their account with E. G. & E. Wallace of Rochester, N. H. It is upon this transaction that the warrants have been issued and served.

Neither Potter nor Lovell nor their counsel will make any statements as to their position with regard to the disputed bonds. It is said that other bills in equity, involving large sums, will be brought by other houses, whose names have not yet been mentioned, and it is also hinted that other criminal charges will be brought against the accused men.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

The Quebec Telegraph Says We Will Surely Absorb the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Mayor Sol White of Windsor has on more than one occasion publicly announced himself an annexationist, and several newspapers of the independent press have hinted at it as among the possibilities, but it remained for the Quebec *Telegraph* to be the first Government organ to come out squarely on the annexation ticket and tell the people of the Dominion that the welfare of Canada depends upon a political alliance with the United States. The *Telegraph* has opened the ball with a startling editorial in its Saturday issue in favor of annexation. The *Telegraph* is not only a supporter of Sir John Macdonald's Government, but receives a large share of patronage from the Dominion Treasury, and the stand it has taken is all the more significant.

"I was never so much surprised in my life," remarked a leading politician to-day, "as when I read the *Telegraph's* editorial under the heading of 'Annexation Hipening.' It clearly points to the critical state of affairs within the borders of the Dominion and the rapid headway the movement in favor of annexation with the United States is making. Canadians are tiring of conducting their business and public affairs on sentimental principles, and are now beginning to realize that their future prosperity depends upon a political union with the United States."

Members of the Cabinet refuse to say anything about the *Telegraph's* editorial beyond ridiculing it as "one man's opinion."

Navy Yard Notes.

Owing to the fog and rain of yesterday morning the Philadelphia did not leave the navy yard until 9½ o'clock. Admiral Gherardi went with her. After the vessel gets about 110 tons of powder and shot aboard, it is thought that she will at once make preparations for her second trial trip, or go to Gardiner's Bay for a series of evolutions.

There is considerable gossip afloat about the Enterprise, which is now ready for a trip to South America. Her commanding officer reported that she leaked about seven inches in twelve hours. A rumor that water was admitted into her hold that her departure to an unhealthy climate might be delayed has been circulated, but has obtained little credence.

The Despatch, with her machinery overhauled, her decks caulked, and her bunkers filled with coal, left the navy yard for Washington yesterday morning.

The Model Fast Line.

The fastest and finest trains in America run between New York and Washington via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. All the trains are vestibuled, heated by steam, and lighted by Pintsch gas. Station foot of Liberty st.—Adv.

WOULDN'T SHOW HIS POISON BOOK.

The Unusual Reason for which Druggist Quee has been Arrested.

William P. Pope, a manufacturer of tools of 1,104 Pacific street, Brooklyn, caused the arrest yesterday of James Quee, a druggist of 256 Fulton street, Brooklyn, for violating section 403 of the Penal Code.

This action makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50, for any druggist to refuse to show his record book containing his sales of poisonous drugs to any person who may ask to see it during ordinary business hours. Mr. Pope got into trouble last February with James Crawford, a druggist, whose place is in Fulton street and Spencer place. He is married, and his wife was the cause of his trouble with Crawford as well as with Quee. She is a victim of the opium habit, it is said.

It might be six years ago, Druggist Crawford says, when Mrs. Pope began to buy paregoric of him. She told him when she bought it that she wanted to use it for bathing purposes. Afterward she bought opium, and then morphine, and sometimes laudanum. She said she wanted the drugs to allay rheumatic pains. He never questioned her. One day in February last Mr. Pope called at the store and quarrelled with the druggist on account of the sales. It ended in Pope committing an assault on the druggist, for which he was arrested and fined.

It was brought out then by Druggist Crawford that five or six other druggists in the neighborhood were patronized by Mrs. Pope. Mr. Pope notified all the druggists at that time not to sell his wife any opium preparations.

Druggist Quee told a reporter last night that he remembered Mr. Pope's visit. "He came in the store," he said, "several months ago, and demanded that I show him my record book. He was insolent, and as far as I knew he had no right to look at it. I told him to go about his business. I never heard any more of it until the warrant was served. I had never heard of any law which compelled me to show my record book to anybody who might ask to see it. I was astonished when I heard there was such a law."

Mr. Quee said he had never sold any poison to Mrs. Pope, so far as he knew, although he might have done so. Her name was not on his record book, he said. He declared that the law was an outrage, and he intended to fight it to the court of last resort if he was convicted and fined.

"Why, just think of it," he said. "Suppose a man shows that book whenever any one asks him, what a chance it would give blackmailers to get the names of persons they could victimize. Many people have their little weaknesses that go down on that book, and they might pay money not to have them go any further."

Mr. Quee's case will come up in the Brooklyn court a week from Friday. It is said to be the first case of the kind in this State.

IS CHOLERA IN OHIO.

Cases of Fatal Illness That Have Excited Great Alarm.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 15.—Dr. Probst, Secretary of the State Board of Health, intended going to Carroll county to-day to personally investigate the alleged cholera cases, but finally concluded to telegraph first. He has been in communication all day with Dr. Williams of Carrollton and Mayor Deford, and should any new cases develope he will go there on the first train. As will be seen by the following despatches, seven out of the eight cases have been fatal:

"CARROLLTON, Sept. 15.

"*C. O. Probst, M. D.:*

"Extraordinary disease. Very fatal near here. Physicians say all the symptoms of cholera. "M. C. DEFORD, Mayor."

"CARROLLTON, Sept. 15.

"*C. O. Probst:*

"John Toole had been working in Washington township, where seven out of eight cases have died, and been called typhoid dysentery. He (Toole) went home, ten miles west. Had a slight diarrhœa. Went to bed, got worse, at 12 o'clock vomited, cramps in legs and arms, collapsed and died in twelve hours. "J. R. WILLIAMS."

"CARROLLTON, Sept. 15.

"*C. O. Probst:*

"No new cases; will wire you immediately if anything suspicious occurs. "J. R. WILLIAMS."

KNIGHTS WANT TO BE FEDS.

Mr. Powderly Thinks that Would Help them in their Railroad Strikes.

T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, said yesterday that the striking Knights had received no assistance, either "moral or financial, from the Federation of Railway Employees, and that at the next convention of the Federation application would be made by those Knights of Labor who are employed on railroads for admission to the Federation, so that the Federation may be bound to help the Knights in case of a strike. That would hardly fix it, though, for a strike ordered by the Knights of Labor in its style does not meet the definition of a valid strike held by the Federation.

Mother and Son Attacked by an Ugly Bull.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—On Saturday evening the 15-year-old son of Henry Gardner, who lives at Crosby Hill, led an ugly bull from his father's stable to water, by a stick inserted in the ring in the animal's nose. The bull turned upon the boy and threw him down. The lad's mother responded to his cries for help, and, grabbing an axe, struck the brute two or three stout blows on the neck, whereupon the bull turned upon the woman and threw her violently to the ground. The boy now had time to get up, and he turned in to rescue his mother. He grabbed the ring in the bull's nose and jerked hard, when he was again set upon and downed. The furious beast jabbed his head and horns into the boy's chest with terrible force. The mother grabbed the bull by the horns and attracted his attention, so that he left the boy and again went for her, and, throwing her down, jumped over her. The lad got up, sore as he was, and was caught by the bull's horns and tossed up. The animal was wild, and just then he spied a hay cart, which he set upon and butted. This gave the boy and mother a chance to escape, and they did so. The mother received a bad gash in her right arm and was terribly bruised. The boy received a bad gash in the upper and inner thigh about four inches long and very deep, besides being otherwise injured. The clothes of both victims were torn nearly from their bodies.

The Suit Against Charley Johnston.

There was a discordant echo of the Sullivan-Kilrain fight in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. Lawyers Andrew J. Cauldwell and William H. Washington, who were retained by Sullivan and Charley Johnston, his backer, to secure their release after their arrest by the Tennessee authorities, allege that Johnston still owes them for their services, and some time ago they began a suit in the Brooklyn Court for its recovery. Yesterday a motion was made in their behalf for the appointment of a commission to take their testimony and that of other persons in Tennessee. Justice Cullen said he would appoint a commission within a few days.

The World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The National World's Fair Commission began a session to-day which is expected to dispose of much business. Up to this evening the time was occupied chiefly in settling the duties and powers of the various officers and committees. To-morrow the election of a Director-General is likely to be taken up. To-night the City Council passed almost unanimously the amended ordinance desired by the World's Fair Directors allowing the use of as much or little of the lake front as may be required for the purposes of the Fair.

He Couldn't Discover Perpetual Motion.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 15.—Christopher Stanley, an old inventor, killed himself here to-day with Paris green, because, as it is alleged, he was unable to discover perpetual motion. He had experimented for years and spent hundreds of dollars. He was 74 years old, a veteran of the Franco-German war, and was a fine mechanic, but an eccentric character. He ate half a can of the poison, told his landlady he was tired of life and his struggle for fame, and, giving her $75 to pay for his funeral expenses, lay down in his bed and died.

Democratic Primaries on Staten Island.

The Richmond County General Committee yesterday afternoon fixed Sept. 27 as the date for holding the primaries, and Oct. 4 for the County Convention at the German Club rooms. It was decided to erect booths in each of the towns for the purpose of practising voting under the new law.

Jewelry Notice.

Many unique designs in scarf pins at Theodore A. Kohn & Son's, 54 West 23d st.—Adv.

ROASTED AS FEEKS WAS.

LINEMAN KOPP TORTURED TO DEATH OPPOSITE THE PARK THEATRE.

Only 30 Feet Up, with 500 People Looking On While Electric Fire Spurted Over Him—A Theatregoer in Evening Dress Goes Up and Gets Him Off the Wire.

George M. Kopp, a night lineman of the United States Electric Light Company, better known as Big George, was considered an expert in repairing electric light wires. He undertook at 11¾ o'clock last night to repair a defective lamp at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street without putting on rubber gloves, and lost his life horribly.

The lamp is supplied by wires which are carried from the subway through an iron pipe alongside the twenty-foot pole. Directly beneath the lamp is a wooden box about two feet square, into which wires run from poles in West Thirty-fifth street. The lamp is directly opposite the Park Theatre.

Early in the evening it was out of order, and the company was notified and sent Kopp to repair it. He climbed the pole and strapped his legs around it to hold him securely in place, leaving his arms free. He discovered that there was a defective insulation, and took a pair of lineman's pliers, which were not insulated, to cut the wire.

The audience of the Park Theatre were just coming out as he was climbing the pole and fully five hundred lingered to watch him work. The moment the pliers touched the wire they saw a flash of light jump from the steel and an instant later sparks flew from the big man's hair and from his mouth. His head fell back at the same moment, and his hands fell against the wires on either side of the lamp, and little clouds of smoke arose as the current burned the flesh.

Policeman Carley, who was on duty in front of the theatre, ran to the Thirtieth street station house and reported to acting Captain Schmittberger, who sent the reserves on a run to keep back the crowd, which was constantly increasing. Nobody knew what to do to rescue the man and he hung there for ten minutes until Charles Phipps, an engineer of the Brush Manufacturing Company, ran out of the theatre in evening dress with Manager Dunlevy.

Borrowing a rubber overcoat from a cabman at the curb he asked a policeman to send him a night stick and climbed the pole. He had wrapped the rubber coat around his right hand, and held the club in that hand. Getting within reach he plied the club, and struck Kopp's right hand free from the wire. The pliers fell to the ground, and the current being broken, the lineman's body fell backward, supported only by the straps around his legs. Ropes were fastened around his waist and thrown across a crosspiece of the pole, the straps around his leg were loosened, and the body was lowered carefully to the sidewalk.

The crowd had heartily cheered Engineer Phipps when they saw the rescue, but they stopped cheering when they saw that the lineman lay motionless on the sidewalk.

"He is roasted to death," they said. "It's another Feeks tragedy."

Everybody thought he was dead but Dr. Gage, who happened to pass by, examined the body, declared that life was not yet extinct, and demanded an ambulance to be sent for.

Kopp was badly burned on the hand and arms, and his his face was horribly distorted. An ambulance came within ten minutes from the New York Hospital, in charge of Dr. Stannard, who also believed the man still alive.

He was dead by the time the ambulance reached the hospital, and his body was taken back to the Thirtieth street station house, where it was identified by one of the workmen of the United States Company.

Kopp was about 40 years old, and lived in Third avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. He weighed fully two hundred pounds, and was 44 years old.

People kept visiting the scene of the accident until long after midnight, and a crowd was gathered excitedly discussing the event.

FREAK OF AN ELECTRIC CURRANT.

A Boy Knocked Down in the Street and for Twelve Hours Deprived of Memory.

Charles B. Young, the 15-year-old son of Gideon Young, for eighteen years the Assistant Superintendent of the Maritime Exchange, seems to have a peculiar attraction for electricity. Two years ago, while at a boarding school in South Wilton, Conn., he received a shock which threw him across a wide country road. A tree beside which he had been standing was rent, and a huge rock at its foot was shattered. He has again been toying with thunderbolts, and, although he has escaped with his life, he will probably carry one or two ugly scars to his grave.

Young is employed in the printing house of L. H. Biglow & Co., at 24 Liberty street. On Saturday evening he left the store a little before 5 o'clock and started to Fulton Ferry. Near Fletcher street he heard a sharp crack. He looked up to see what it was, when he felt what he described as an extremely pleasing, buzzing sensation. He remembered no more until he regained consciousness on Sunday morning, but he automatically made his way to his home at 84 Orange street, Brooklyn. It was about 6 o'clock when his sister saw him coming up the street. She could see that he was talking to himself. Instead of going up stairs to the family's rooms the boy went in to the parlor of Mrs. William Colyer, who occupies the lower portion of the house, and saluted her with "How's business, home?" Then in rapid succession he asked what time it was, what day, and what month, and she could only get breath enough to say, "That boy must be out of his head," before he was away and half way up the stairs. Mrs. Young met her son on his way up and questioned him regarding his queer actions. He made no answer then, but when she followed him into her room he asked her what time it was, what was the day, and the month. To his father's inquiries the boy said that he had been hurt a little by a wire, and that on his way home he had met a house running away, and while trying to avoid it had run right through it.

It was at this point that it was discovered that the boy's coat was burned from under the left arm, across the chest and back, and over the right shoulder. His right ear was badly burned, and directly below it were several marks. There were also burns on the right shoulder and under the left arm. A portion of the right knee and almost all of the lower part of the same leg was badly bruised. His clothes were changed and his father took him out to dinner, intending to take him to a doctor afterward. During the meal he amazed the waiters and guests by repeatedly asking them questions about the time, the day, and the month. He was then taken to the residence of the family physician, Dr. Charles B. Tucker, 381 Clinton street. There Charles denied that he had been hit by a wire or that he had ever said that such a thing had occurred. Dr. Tucker advised that the boy be taken home and put to bed. On the way home Charles became lame and had to be almost carried. He still talked in a rambling way, and the last thing he said before being put to bed was: "What time is it?"

The same evening Mr. Young went to the Old slip station, and inquired if any such case had been reported there. The Sergeant said that an officer had made a verbal report that a boy had been knocked down by an electric wire. He had not made a written report, because the man who gave him the information said that the boy got up again at once and went on his way. The Sergeant sent an officer to investigate, but the wire had been removed. An attempt will be made to find out what company operated the wire. Yesterday an Italian fruit vender, who has a stand near the scene of the accident, told Mr. Young that he had seen a boy walking along Pearl street the previous evening who had suddenly collapsed opposite 206, and fell to the sidewalk and slowly rolled into the sunken gutter. The lad got up almost immediately and walked on.

The only perceptible result of the boy's injuries is a dull ache in his head.

OBERMAYER'S SECOND WIFE.

Another Woman Claims Him, and Says She Will Make Things Interesting.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—Last week Simon Obermayer, a wealthy manufacturer of this city, eloped to Chicago with Sister Sophia of the Red Cross Society, who had attended him at the hospital here. On last Thursday they were married, and are now in the West spending the honeymoon. To-day a woman giving her name as Nellie Obermayer filed suit in the Common Pleas Court for alimony, asserting that she was married to Obermayer on Sept. 10, 1881, in this city. The suit has created surprise, as Obermayer was thought to be a single man.

The woman came here years ago from Newark, Ohio, and entered a disorderly house under the name of Nellie Williams. Obermayer became infatuated with her, and she says he married her and established her in a stone front mansion in a quiet portion of the city. Last July they went to Chicago, where Obermayer bought land to build a large foundry.

They then went East, and stopped at Congress Hall, Saratoga. One night, while very drunk, Obermayer created a sensation at the hotel by trying to shoot his wife. He left Saratoga for Cincinnati four weeks ago, saying his foundry had been burned.

The woman came West, stopped with her parents at Newark, and the first she heard of the second marriage was from the newspapers. She has engaged attorneys and declares that she can prove the marriage, and proposes to make it interesting for Obermayer. He is worth several hundred thousand dollars.

MISHAP TO THE BIG PURITAN.

Her Passengers Awoke in Newport Instead of in New York.

The big Sound steamboat Puritan, which was due at her pier at the foot of Murray street early yesterday morning, did not get in until 9:30 o'clock last night. She brought about 700 passengers, only a few of whom knew there had been an accident until they got up yesterday morning and found themselves in Newport instead of here. The Puritan left Fall River at 8:30 o'clock on Sunday evening. The Sound was full of fog, and she came along slowly. Off Watch Hill, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a slide connected with the high-pressure cylinder of her triple-expansion engines broke, and the engineer had to shut down. The great boat lay to and waited for her sister ship, the Pilgrim, bound east. The fog whistle was kept going until the Pilgrim hove in sight. The Pilgrim took her in tow and got her back to Newport, where the high and intermediate pressure cylinders were disconnected. This was accomplished in about five hours, and the Puritan then sailed this way under her low-pressure engine only. She will go back this morning. About 200 passengers left the boat at Newport and came to this city by train from Wickford. Among those were Louis Aldrich's "Senator" company, which played at Hammerstein's Opera House last night.

AN ACTRESS'S FATAL APPETITE.

Marie Williams, the Burlesque Actress, to be Treated for Chronic Alcoholism.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Marie Williams, who a few years ago was one of the leading burlesque actresses in England and America, and who, when she first came to this country with Coleville's Folly Company, created a sensation, was this morning before a police justice on a charge of chronic alcoholism.

Miss Williams was arrested early yesterday morning and locked up, more for safe keeping than for punishment. During this summer she has been with the "Crystal Slipper" company, but a constantly increasing passion for strong drink made her unreliable, and the management was compelled to dismiss her. On Sunday her friends obtained her arr