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# The Sun.

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## LIES ABOUT LACKAWANNA.

### THE HON. S. V. WHITE TAKES A LOOK INTO THE PENAL CODE.

**Then He Has Broker Alfred M. Parker Arrested for Felony—Parker Accused of Saying that Mr. White Would Break in Sixty Days and that Lackawanna Would Drop to 120, and that Russell Sage Wouldn't Lend Money on It.**

The Hon. S. V. White has a way of getting square when Lackawanna is attacked. A fortnight ago he got square in the stock market. Yesterday he resorted to the police court.

Last week was a great week for "bear" lies on Wall street. Stocks were down on Wednesday and Thursday to the lowest point of the year, and lies came from London, Philadelphia, and Boston thick and fast to help them further down. There were lies of local origin also, attacking at once the credit of great commission houses and the values of stocks. This kind of lying is a penal offence, punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for three years.

Mr. White heard that one Alfred M. Parker had been predicting that he, Mr. White, was about to break, and declaring that Russell Sage had refused to make a time loan on Lackawanna. Mr. White got the particulars and went to the Tombs for a warrant for felony. Justice Ford granted it.

Mr. White made affidavit accusing Parker of knowingly making a certain false statement with intent to affect the price of Lackawanna to Herman De Selding of Worden & Co., stockbrokers, at 6 Wall street, on Wednesday last. Mr. White's affidavit says that he himself was, and was known to both Parker and De Selding to be, reputed to be a large dealer in the stock, and to be interested in maintaining the price. The false statement was that he had been vainly trying to borrow money on time with Lackawanna stock as security and had failed, and that he would "break" (meaning that he would become insolvent and unable to meet his engagements) inside of sixty days, which would cause said stock to sell at 120; "and the defendant did then and there advise De Selding to tell his partner (Worden) to 'get out of' (meaning to sell) his Lackawanna stock; whereas said statements were not true, and were made with the intent to affect the market price of the said Lackawanna stock." It is further recited that Parker falsely told De Selding that he (Parker) had on that day offered to Russell Sage in director of Lackawanna 6 per cent. for a time loan with Lackawanna as security, and that Russell Sage had refused to make the loan. Parker is alleged to have intended to cause it to be understood that he, as agent for White, had tried to borrow the money, and that Sage, a director as aforesaid, was unwilling to lend upon the stock as security, whereas in truth and in fact he had made no application to Sage for a loan, and had not been authorized to apply for any loan, and such loan had not been refused by Sage. The next day, Thursday, it is further recited, Parker told De Selding that he had been advised by counsel that he could not be indicted, and that he had been advised that he could safely offer to wager $100 to $50 that Stephen V. White would "break" within sixty days, and that he did so offer, and that it would not come under the head of libel; "whereas," the affidavit concludes, "the said White was and is solvent, and such statements as to his coming insolvency was false, and was made with intent to affect the market price of said Lackawanna stock."

Herman De Selding makes a corroborative affidavit. His account of the conversation with Parker is:

"Parker came into my office and said to me in substance: 'What is the price of Lackawanna?' I gave him the quotation, which was around 142. He said, 'It will soon be 140 3-double-c.' I asked him why he was so bearish' on Lackawanna, and he went on to say that he had that day seen Mr. Russell Sage in conversation with Mr. George J. Gould, and had offered Mr. Sage six per cent. for time money, with Lackawanna as security, and that the loan had been refused. In further conversation he said that Lackawanna would sell at 120, and that S. V. White would 'break' inside of sixty days. I told him that such a statement was all nonsense. He said: 'I will bet you $100 to $50 that S. V. White "breaks" inside of sixty days.' I said, 'If you know anything about this let me know; it may be very important.' He said, 'I use no matter, but you know my business is that of a money lender for institutions and capitalists. S. V. White cannot borrow money on time.' I asked him if he thought Mr. White was long of Lackawanna. He made no reply, but by a motion indicated a man in water up to his neck and about to drown, conveying to my mind the idea that Mr. White was in danger. I said to him, 'I shall tell Mr. Worden what you have told me,' and he said, 'You can tell him, and that he had better get out of his Lackawanna.' The said Parker was in my office several times during the past six weeks, commencing October 6, on every occasion his remarks were depository to Lackawanna stock and to Mr. White's position as a speculator in that stock. On Oct. 9 said Parker came into the office of Worden & Co., and told him that I had communicated his remarks in respect to Lackawanna to Mr. Worden and that Mr. Worden was very much incensed, and had asked me to deny him the privileges of our office, meaning that we did not wish him to come into the office. I told him further that in circulating reports that he had lied he was in danger of trouble, as I thought his remarks were libelous. He then said that he had casually consulted a lawyer, who told him that he had a perfect right to bet his money any way he pleased, and he then went immediately and offered his willingness to bet $100 to $50 that Mr. White would 'break' in sixty days, and said that such a wager was no libelous."

Parker lives in Jersey City. He is a broker in a small way. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergeant English of the Tombs Court on a bench warrant, was paroled in custody of his lawyer for examination, Lackawanna jumped up yesterday from 143¾ to 146, and closed at 145¾ bid, with sales of 24,921 shares. The examination will be this morning.

**The Brooklyn Common Council Overruled.**

Several months ago James Finlay started to build a big apartment house in First place, near Court street, in Brooklyn. He was soon forced to stop work, the Board of Health having refused to grant a permit, as the proposed building was to cover more than 65 per cent. of the lot, in violation of a city ordinance. Finlay applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, and Justice Cullen has rendered a decision in his favor on the ground that neither the Common Council nor the Board of Health vested with the power to make such an ordinance. The judge says that a statute applying to the city of Brooklyn declares that tenements shall be built without a clear space of ten feet at the rear, and that this by implication is to say that they may be built if such clear space is left.

**Lived On Charity and Died Worth $1,200.**

Public Administrator Davenport in Brooklyn holds about $1,200 which he will hand over to the heirs of the late widow Hester Hammerson as soon as they appear and establish their relationship. Three months ago the widow died in a little room at 53 Bear street, which she had occupied for fifteen years. She had long been supposed to be penniless, and for some time preceding her death had lived on the charity of her neighbors. The expenses of her funeral were paid by the Hebrew Benevolent Society. A few days after her burial a bank book with $1,195 to her credit, $42 in bills and $2.50 in silver were found sewed in a bed tick. So far as known the woman left no relatives.

**A $15,000 Jewelry Robbery in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The robbery of Frank Hoffa's jewelry store early yesterday morning by burglars, which was at first thought to be unimportant and the losses slight, has developed into a more extensive case of safe cracking, the valuables taken being estimated at $15,000. The large plate glass in front of the store was smashed, the south side of the window stolen, and the safe was broken into and the entire contents rifled. The robbery is the most extensive that has occurred in Washington for some time, and was evidently the work of professional cracksmen. No clue to the perpetrators has been yet discovered.

**Seizures by Treasury Agents.**

Chief Wilkur and his Treasury inspectors arrested the cook of the Werra yesterday for bringing into port deleterious literature and pictures, and took from Electrician Greenhagen of the Alaska a set of electrical instruments and a barrel of dress goods. Collector Erhardt then suggested to the agents of the two steamships that the offending employees be dismissed, and this will probably be done.

## THE SIX CAPTAINS SET FREE.

**A Conference To-night to Decide the Future of the Twenty-second Regiment.**

There will be another interesting conference between Adjt.-Gen. Porter and the remaining Captains in the Twenty-second Regiment to-night at the armory, and the fate of that organization will depend upon the result of it. The three Captains—Leo, Lillendahl, and Du Bois—whose companies are to be disbanded, are no longer officers of the regiment, and are by the order placed on the supernumerary list. The remaining Captains in the regiment were until yesterday under arrest, and unable to drill their companies. The order for their release from arrest reached New York yesterday, and was at once served on each of the six Captains by Adjutant W. B. Smith.

The six Captains reported at the armory last night under orders, but Adjt.-Gen. Porter decided to postpone the conference until to-night. If he finds that they are willing to work for the regiment and stop wrangling there will be no further disbandment. However, if there is any further disposition to continue the quarrels in the Board of Officers the regiment will be promptly disbanded, and it is authoritatively stated that in this contingency it will not be reorganized.

The three Captains whose companies will be mustered out are going to make a fight for reinstatement. Capt. Leo has taken the initiative, and to-day his lawyer, Major Asa Bird Gardiner, will prepare the papers for an injunction to prevent the disbandment of Company I. Capt. Leo's company held a meeting last night and voted to stand by their Captain. Not one of them will re-enlist if the order disbanding the company is carried out.

Capt. Du Bois, whose company will be disbanded also under orders, has sent a letter to THE SUN in which he says that his company, F, stands second to none in the regiment in numbers, drill, discipline, or solidability, and is one of the few companies that is square on the Treasurer's books. "In order to prove our efficiency in discipline, drill, &c.," writes Capt. Du Bois, "we extend a cordial invitation to our taxpayers to be present at our drill on Tuesday evening." Capt. DuBois was fined $100 by the recent court martial, and his lawyer will at once begin proceedings to have this finding set aside.

Sergeant Veeder and Private North formerly of the Seventh Regiment are out to stay. Judge Barrett has denied their application for an injunction to restrain the regimental authorities from "honorably discharging" them. In the first place, Judge Barrett says, they were too late. The injunction was not granted until after they had been discharged. Secondly, upon the merits the plaintiff must fail. Section 219 of the regulations for the National Guard provides that when an enlisted man is entitled to a full and honorable discharge his immediate commander may apply for such discharge without such enlisted man's consent.

In conclusion Judge Barrett says: "The enlisted man is absolutely entitled to his discharge upon the expiration of his term, and it might be a very serious matter for the State if a large number of such men could continue on at their own unrestrained will and—thus keeping the ranks full, and then resign in a body at some critical period. The just rule is that which works both ways. At the expiration of the term of enlistment it is optional with the man to enlist, and it is also optional with the State to make terms with him and compulsory to retain service. The officers acted within the powers conferred upon them by law."

### WILL THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION?

**An Old-time Republican Says There Will if the Party Loses in November.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Although there has been a great deal of speculation during the past few days as to the President's intentions with regard to an extra session of Congress, there has not been a single indication, one way or the other, from any one in authority on the subject. As a matter of fact, no one here knows what the President's intentions, if he has any, are. A Republican politician, one of the old timers, said to-day that in his opinion the whole matter depended on the way the cat jumps in the November elections. "If," said he, "Republicans retain control of the lower House there will be no necessity for an extra session. But if it becomes apparent that the Democrats will have a majority in the next House, I believe the extra session will be called. Every day that can possibly be used for legislative purposes right up to the 4th of March will be required to put through the many and various party measures which the Republicans will want to place upon the statute books while they still control all the branches of the Federal Government. Besides the Force bill, there is the Reapportionment bill, the Steamship Subsidy bill, the Shipping bill, and many other things which would not be so pressing if the Republicans felt sure of securing the next House. The regular appropriation bills will occupy a good portion of the regular short session, so you see the demand there will be upon all available time between Nov. 6 and March 4, if the Republicans lose the day.

"There is one other reason," he continued, "why there should be a demand among a number of the Republican members for an extra session, and that is the fact that each one of them would be entitled to double mileage. The item of mileage to the majority of members is a considerable one. They would get ten cents a mile for coming to the extra session, and, without any further travelling, they would receive the same amount at the beginning of the regular session. This double mileage would amount to a good many hundred dollars to nearly every one of the members, and to the far Western Republicans it would run up into the thousands for each man—all clear gain. If the Republicans fail to win in the coming elections you may expect to see the demands for an extra session suddenly become very vigorous indeed, and this talk which now comes to a spasmodic fashion will then revive itself into an organized coercion of the President."

**A Bid for a Deaf Mute Lady.**

Mayor Grant found this somewhat incoherent letter in his mail yesterday morning:

"I employed at the New York Biscuit works from Brinckerhoff & co nearly three years I had never to raise my wages but I would like to learn any trade. I know how to make cigars I must support for my brother and his wife. I board him $4.00 a week but I hated small wages I am 21 years old. I am in needing buying any clothes new shoes and hat. I always fifty cents in my pocket every week about four years. I would like to marry a deaf mute lady.

"Your truly IGNATIUS C. WEIL,
"Odders 1 Commerce st N. Y."

Ignatius Weil was found at his brother's house, 1 Commerce street, last night. He is a deaf mute. He denied in the sign language that he had written the letter or knew who had written it. He admitted, however, that he had said that he wanted to marry.

**Came Into Port in Irons.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The steamer San Juan has arrived from Panama with two men in irons. One of them, a coal passer named McCormick, was suspended at Acapulco by Chief Engineer Duncan for neglect of duty owing to drunkenness. That night he armed himself with a hammer and attempted to brain Duncan while in his berth. Duncan received the blow on the shoulder, but closed with McCormick, and, with the aid of the surgeon, who had heard the noise of the struggle, disarmed and ironed him. The other prisoner is the second cook, Richardson, who quarrelled with the third cook, Schaeffer by name, and attacked him from behind with a cleaver, inflicting two terrible wounds on the back of the head. Schaefer is not expected to live. The men will be turned over to the United States authorities.

**Accused of Forgery.**

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 13.—Arthur D. Farley, First Lieutenant of Company C, New Hampshire militia, has left the city, and several forgeries of notes are charged against him. The names of Farley's mother as principal and Albert Steel of the lumber firm of F. D. Cook & Co. as endorser, are the ones said to have been forged, the notes aggregating about $4,000. He is also said to be indebted to the military company of which he was Treasurer, $150.

**Frederick Billings's Will.**

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 13.—The will of the late Frederick Billings of Woodstock bequeaths to the Congregational Church in Woodstock and to the American Board for Foreign Missions $15,000 each, the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society and American Home Missionary association, $10,000 each. Liberal bequests are made to the members of his family and friends.

**Flint Co. had the Wood**

For their French furniture of this season she dried so it would stand our furnace heated houses—ads.

## MRS. SMITH'S LOVING FRIEND.

### MRS. PORTER TELLS HER SHE IS NOT FITTED TO MR. SMITH'S HEART-WANTS.

**The Folly of Trying to Regain a Husband's Lost Love Impressed Upon the Absent Wife—Meantime Mrs. Smith Was Not Wholly Without Consolation.**

Mrs. Louise J. Smith's suit for a limited divorce from Clifton O. Smith, on the ground of neglect, abandonment, and drunkenness, was continued yesterday before Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court. The defendant occupied the witness chair. He denied the charges, and said that he had given his wife all the furniture in their flat, paid the rent, and five dollars a week for table board. Smith said that if his wife had retracted her charge that he and Mrs. Lillian Porter had conspired to keep Mrs. Smith in California he might have felt inclined to live with her again. Several letters by Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Porter were introduced by Smith to show that his wife was enjoying herself in Los Angeles during his absence. Among these were the following:

"MY VERY DEAR FRIEND: I am very happy here. * * * I did not come here to pine and waste my young life away. Life is too beautiful. It would be very wrong in me to put myself in an early grave when so many are so anxious to make my life a happy and beautiful one. Last week I had company. My beau is bringing or sending me something every day. He has invited me to go out to the beach and to many other places, buys me delicious fruit and candies. How I love to be courted! And my handsome gentleman called the other day, and now I know he is all broke up on me. Oh, dear! I now have more than I can manage.

LOUISE."

"LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5, 1889.

"MY DEAR GOOD FRIEND: You ask me about my beaux. The one I wrote about is an Eastern man, handsome, and worth from $75,000 to $100,000, about 35 years old, beautiful teeth and soft moustache, very intelligent, and has travelled all over the world. They say you are practicing all you can on the guitar. I am delighted to hear it. Clifton said in his letter you played nicely and you charmed him so much. I am sure that it is very lovely of you when he loves music so dearly. LOUISE."

Mrs. Smith asserts that during her absence Mrs. Porter was trying to widen the breach between her and her husband, and that, with a view to keep her in the West, Mrs. Porter wrote her several letters. A number of them were read in evidence.

The first is dated "New York, Feb. 27, 1889, 361 West Twenty-second street." After mentioning a poker party held at the house, Mrs. Porter wrote:

"I went out with Mr. Smith and helped select the rugs, portierres, curtains, &c. I think you will look very *sque* when you get 'settled.' * * * Now, dearie, stay at home, beautify yourself, and improve all you can in music, reading, &c. Husband and your strength and try to regain your lost affections. You have such a lovely face, eyes, hair, lips, and a good figure. Think only this—I will be good to myself. I will try to regain all I have lost, and mark out a path worthy of yourself and try to attain it. Say to yourself: 'If Clifton does not love me I will try hard to teach him to be proud of me in the days to come.'

"It would be worse than folly to grieve or bemoan your fate, hard and loveless as it is. It is not infinitely better to put the life behind you than to drag its skeleton about with you hugging the dreams of love once gone can never be reclaimed. 'Tis like trying to resurrect the dead by carresses or breathing into their empty lungs. At the best you and your husband are not fitted to each others heart-wants. You have tried four years to be happy, to make him so, and failed—both ignominiously failed. Now, mark you, do you think the first four years of your married life, while faith, hope, youth, love, and all the glamor of passion was only being unfolded to your hearts and lives—do you believe if you were not happy in those days that when six, eight, ten, fifteen, or twenty years had come and gone you would have climbed any nearer the golden gate of love's own joy?

"Be proud, don't sue or plead for love where no love exists. You may, no doubt will, find happier days than you have ever known. Accept what joy comes to you. Don't publish to every one or any one the fact that your husband is here or any where. Write him as you would if all things were pleasant between you, and you will have more influence over him. Don't seem to miss his letters if he don't write, nor be displeased if he does. Make yourself a person of consequence. You have all the attributes to charm. Bring scores of people about you, go out, walk, drive, play, read, and keep yourself free from care and worry, so when you next see my Lord he will find you as attractive and court-ed as when first he knew you. "LILLIAN E. M. PORTER."

On Oct. 18, 1889, Mrs. Porter addresses Mrs. Smith as "My dear Wee Wee." She did not sign this letter, but admitted that she had written it. She says: "I can never fully answer the appealing cry in your last letter. When I wrote you from Wilkesbarre I felt that you had it in your power, if you cared to do so, to come back and make one effort to cover the footsteps of your broken life. I told you, as far as could, what my experience with Cliff, in disposition, had taught me, simply he must be humored, petted, coaxed, reasoned with, and all the little things must be religiously looked after. You must banish all your aches and pains, look bright and pretty, and smile, smile and be a villain still."

The evidence was closed, with the exception of the testimony of Mr. Porter, who tried to reconcile the couple. He had intended to sail for Europe to-day, but Judge Ingraham has directed that he shall appear and testify.

**Bad Smash-up in St. Paul.**

ST. PAUL, Oct. 13.—At Como station, one of the suburbs of St. Paul, on the Great Northern line, a fatal collision occurred last night. An Omaha train inbound, loaded with live stock, collided with an eastern Minnesota train, bound for Duluth and loaded with merchandise. The trains were running at top speed, and both were completely wrecked. One man was killed, one fatally injured, and four seriously wounded. The casualties were: James Hill, fireman, crushed beneath the engine, lived at West Superior; William Johnson, Washington stockman, fatally crushed; Absolom Anderson, fireman, crushed and scalded; John Gonda, engineer, severely cut and bruised; James English, brakeman, burned and back broken; Frank Young, conductor, cut about the head and ribs broken. Forty head of cattle were killed and as many more injured. Thirty-five freight cars were demolished, and both engines were completely wrecked.

**The Snow-Alley Case to be Reopened.**

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The famous Snow-Alley case is to be reopened. Chester Snow bringing further suit against the Hon. John B. Alley for $100,000 on account of seventy-five bonds of the Postal Telegraph Company. There have been six trials in this case—two disagreements, one verdict for over $100,000, another for $98,000, another for $85,000, and the last one for $58,000, but Col. Ingersoll succeeded each time in getting a new trial except the last time, when a settlement was made which it was supposed would end the litigation.

**The Dynamite Cruiser's Trial.**

NEWPORT, Oct. 13.—United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius completed her trials to-day. She went outside and performed her turning manœuvres at a speed of 12 and 14 knots, and at full speed with natural and with forced draughts. Results not computed. Her tactical diameter is probably greater than that of some of the other cruisers. She also adjusted her compasses, and will probably sail for New York to-morrow.

**A Farmer Attacked by Three Masked Men.**

LOCKPORT, Oct. 13.—Peter Hemmer, a farmer of Newfane, while driving home late on Saturday night from Lockport, was set upon by three masked robbers. One seized his horses while the others covered him with revolvers and dark lanterns, forcing him to give up his pocket book and valuable papers. The thieves found only $7 in the wallet and threw it back in the buggy and left.

**A Bridgeport Wife Beater.**

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 13.—Timothy Shay went home this morning, broke in his bedroom door, pulled his wife out of bed, and beat her. Her cries brought the police, and she was taken to the hospital. Two hours afterward Timothy was found hiding under a building in his back yard and arrested. The woman's injuries are likely to prove fatal.

**Finest Trains Ever Built.**

The finest trains ever constructed are in daily service between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington via the Pennsylvania railroad. Every one of the cars are ventilated, heated by steam and lighted by gas, and each car is provided with a smoking compartment, a convenience that will be appreciated by lovers of the weed. Station foot of Liberty st.—ads.

## JUSTICE MILLER DEAD.

**The Supreme Court Meets and Adjourns to Await the End.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at 10:52 P. M.

There was an air of unusual solemnity about the opening proceedings of the autumn session of the United States Supreme Court this noon. The chamber was well filled as the hour of 12 approached, and the impending death of Justice Miller was the predominant thought in every mind, and the theme of every whispered conversation. The court attendants and the lawyers gathered by the score within the railing and discussed with serious faces the great loss which the bar and bench has met. Among those present were Attorney-General Miller, Senator Dolph, Mr. Bontwell, Deputy Attorney-General Hogan of New York, Solicitor-General Mowry, Representative Hare of Texas, and many attorneys and counsellors from this and other cities. When the three raps of the gavel were heard the entire audience arose, and the Chief Justice and his associates filed in slowly, and with sorrowful countenances. Besides Justice Miller, the only absent member of the Court was his venerable colleague, Justice Field, so that both the chairs next to the Chief Justice were vacant. In a low voice Chief Justice Fuller announced that the session would be confined to the admission of new applicants for practice before the Court, and explained the reason why. Eleven lawyers were then admitted and sworn in by Clerk McKenny, and the Court immediately adjourned, after a session of ten minutes.

## THE BISHOP LOUGHLIN JUBILEE.

**All Arrangements Completed—25,000 Men to Be In the Parade.**

All the arrangements for the celebration of Bishop Loughlin's golden jubilee in Brooklyn have been completed. It will be begun with a reception to the Bishop at the Clermont Avenue Rink on Friday night and the presentation of addresses and a purse. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan, and Archbishop Ryan will take part in the exercises. On Saturday morning there will be an ecclesiastical celebration at old St. James's Church in Jay street and an ecclesiastical banquet in the assembly rooms of the Academy of Music in the evening. The big parade in honor of the Bishop will take place on Saturday night. Between 25,000 and 30,000 persons, representing all the churches and Catholic societies of the diocese, and visiting bodies from other cities, will participate. The formation will be on Sterling, Lincoln, and Eastern parkways, south Bedford avenue, and the column will start promptly at 7 o'clock from the fountain, headed by the entire police mounted squad.

The line of march will be as follows: From Bedford avenue to Lafayette to Washington, to Gates, to Clermont, where the reviewing stand will be erected in front of the Bishop's house, to Greene avenue, to Clermont, to Willoughby, to Cumberland street, to Lafayette avenue, to Schermerhorn street, to Nevins, to Atlantic avenue, to Henry street, to Remsen, to Court, where the parade will be dismissed.

The parade of the Sunday school children will take place on Sunday afternoon. The formation will be in Lafayette and Clinton avenues, and the line of march will be along Lafayette avenue to Clermont, where the column will be reviewed by the Bishop. The starting place will be about 4 P. M. and about two hours will be required for the entire column to pass the reviewing stand.

The celebration will be brought to a close on Monday night with the banquet in the Assembly Rooms.

## A CONGRESSMAN ASSAULTED.

**Knocked Down by a Journalist, Who Charges Him With Immorality.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 13.—Congressman John M. Brower of the Fifth North Carolina district was assaulted by Joseph Bradfield, a journalist, at Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday evening, and was knocked down and badly bruised. The assault grew out of the charges that Bradfield made concerning Brower's immoral life while in Washington. Bradfield says that Brower secured a place for a woman from New York in the Census Bureau, saying at the time of her appointment that she was from North Carolina, and that she resided in the Fifth district. Bradfield says also that Brower had not been to the Godfrey Hotel, the place put down in the *Record* as Brower's boarding house, since the holidays, and since that date he has been living at 323 B street with this woman. Brower makes no denial of the charge of getting a place for this woman, but decides that he has been guilty of the immorality that Bradfield charges.

The affair has caused much excitement in North Carolina, and especially in the Fifth district. Brower's opponent thrusts these charges into his teeth and gets no answer. This will certainly defeat him, and Williams, the Democratic nominee, will carry the district by 3,000 majority.

**A MOTHER'S SHAME.**

**Arrested for Intoxication She Afterwards Kills Herself.**

NEWPORT, Oct. 13.—Yesterday afternoon at the foot of the forty steps on the cliff a well-dressed woman was found under the influence of liquor. She was taken to the police station and released at night. She declined to give her name, and begged everybody to keep the matter quiet for her children's sake.

This morning the lifeless body of the woman was found near the spot where she was found yesterday, and it is supposed she threw herself from the bank. She proved to be the wife of Walter Bussey, a New York caterer, she was 29 years old.

Bussey's name is not in the city directory, but he is known to have been a waiter and caterer in a small way. He is said to have had an interest in a hotel somewhere on Long Island, and for some years he has been in the habit of spending a part of the season at Newport as a caterer.

**Cloudburst and Flood Near Wheeling.**

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 13.—The cloudburst last night which struck near Wheeling also struck headwaters in Little Kanawha. The river rose in one hour from mere nothing to twenty-seven feet at Grantsville. Crops, fences, houses, and stock were carried away, and several lives lost. The loss to lumbermen will be immense, over 3,000 logs having been reported at Grantsville as passing every hour. At the small town of Creston every house was washed away or carried from the foundations. On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the water at Pennsboro was three feet over the track. Bridge No. 10 has been carried off. No trains of the Fourth division have gotten through to-day, and no trains have arrived from Wheeling.

**No Strike of the Stage Hands.**

The performance at the Grand Opera House last night passed off without any sign of the threatened strike of the stage hands. Neither was there any trouble at the Garden Theatre. Delegate McFadden of the carpenters appeared at the Grand Opera House ready to order a strike, but as the stage carpenters are in a minority he waited for the delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union to put in an appearance, so that they could order a strike of mechanics, scene shifters, ushers, and carpenters all together. But the delegate of the T. P. U. didn't appear.

**Col. Crocker's Little Son Killed.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The only son of Col. Charles Fred Crocker, Second Vice-President of the Southern Pacific, was killed yesterday by falling over the banister in his father's house. The lad was under 10 years of age. The boy would have inherited the bulk of his father's large estate, now estimated at $15,000,000, and growing every year.

**Eloped With a Chambermaid.**

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 13.—Adolph Forcimmer, a cigar dealer who was doing business here, has eloped with a chambermaid from the Richelieu Hotel. He leaves creditors to whom he owes over $3,000. He was well connected here and occupied a prominent place in Jewish circles.

**Labor and Wages.**

The Slate and Metal Roofers Union of Boston have decided to demand an advance from 25 to $2.25 per day and eight hours work on Saturday, on and after Oct. 20.

## SHALL THEY WELCOME HIM?

### THE COMING VISIT OF THE COUNT OF PARIS TO MONTREAL.

**It Makes a Stir Among the French Canadians—Many Opposed to Giving Him an Official Reception—A Very Lively Debate.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—There is intense feeling among the French Canadians of this city over the proposed visit of the Count of Paris. When the coming visit of the Count and party to America was first announced the royalist sympathizers among the French Canadians, or, as they are commonly called, "the castors," proposed that he should be invited to Montreal, and a big demonstration arranged in his honor. The invitation was conveyed to him through a private source, and he replied that he would visit French Canada, arriving in Montreal about the 25th inst. The promoters of the visit called a meeting to make arrangements for a reception to the Count, and the meeting was held at the City Hall to-day. Many of the young Liberals, who are ardent Republicans and supporters of the existing French Government, heard of the movement and turned up at the meeting determined to oppose any reception to a pretender to the French throne.

There was a very lively meeting. Ex-Mayor Beaugrand, L. H. Frechette, the French-Canadian poet laureate; Judge Taschereau, Dr. Lachapelle, and other leading French-Canadians, thought they should be very careful not to give any official color to the reception. Finally the following motion was submitted:

"That the citizens of Montreal present at this meeting, without any distinction of party or nationality, wishing to honor the Count of Paris and his suite, are pleased to take this occasion of their approaching visit to extend to them the fullest hospitality without, however, in any way, lending to the demonstration of sympathy and respect a political signification."

The Republican sympathizers objected to this motion. Mr. Frechette said: "Many people would fail to separate the Count from his kingly pretensions. In fact the man could not rid himself of them. If these present loved France they should at least respect her existing form of government no matter what that government might be. These people had been expelled from the soil of France and dared not return. Then why extend to them any sort of public reception?

"He further contended that this reception would have the effect of throwing an insult into the face of the French Government. For himself he could find no objection to anyone who admired the Country receiving him privately as a distinguished son of France. This very meeting in a Mayor's room gave the reception an official color. They might afterwards say the reception was private and unofficial, but it would be declared public for all that. Had not this man produced a revolution by a letter to his sons? How could those who were French to their very finger tips forget that? The idea of receiving a man who had been the principal cause of such indignation! If this meeting decided to receive him there would surely be a meeting to protest against the reception. He further opposed the resolution, as it purported to come from the citizens of Montreal, whereas it only represented a portion.

The Mayor contended that the meeting was official. He only presided as a citizen, not as Mayor.

Ex-Mayor Beaugrand said that what had taken place in France a month or so ago was a public reception, in fact, an ovation. The motion at the meeting he decided objected to having any dinner or anything of that kind. When Prince Bonaparte had come here he did not get a reception. Now, the family of Bonaparte was about as distinguished as that of the Count of Paris.

The Mayor then declared that the French people of Montreal were hostile to any public reception in the case. He had no objection to others receiving the Count in private just as much as they liked.

L. O. David said he believed all this talk would have a bad effect outside. If President Carnot should come here he is sure the sympathizers with France monarchy in Montreal would press forward to do M. Carnot honor, making it the duty to receive him as President of France. (Hear, Hear.)

Sir Hector Langevin said the Count represents France, and the Count of Paris represents the French revolutionists of to-day.

Mr. David admitted the Bourbons had faults, but one fact could never be got rid of—it was the Bourbons who founded Canada.

Mr. Frechette moved an amendment "that, although we may have no sympathy whatever for the Count of Paris, we believe that it is inopportune to have any demonstration which might be construed as bearing the slightest official character at his reception at Montreal. Considering his official position as a pretender to the throne of France, it might be interpreted as an act hostile to the French Government."

This amendment, after a good deal of discussion, was declared lost and the main motion carried.

A Reception Committee, comprising representatives French and English citizens, was then named to make arrangements for the reception. The festivities will, it is understood, take the form of a reception by citizens at the depot on the night of the Count's arrival on Oct. 25, followed the next day by a drive around the city, visiting the principal public buildings and the mountain, and dinner at the Windsor that evening, at which about 400 are expected to be present. The Count will leave on the morning of the 27th.

## VICTORY FOR THE REV. DR. KELLEY.

**He Will Not be Tried for Entering Politics, Though a Clergyman.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13.—The special committee appointed by the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to investigate the charge that the Rev. D. C. Kelley, D. D., had resigned as pastor of the Gallatin Church to accept the nomination by the State Prohibition Convention for Governor and make a canvass, to-day reported to the conference that a trial was necessary. The committee were unanimous. At once a motion to non-concur in the report was made, and members all over the house seconded it. Dr. Kelley demanded the right to speak, inasmuch as Bishop Hargrove, who presided over the Convention, had discussed his rulings in the matter of the appointment of the committee.

The speaker denied that he had resigned his pastorate, but said he had given up the salary and was always ready to do what ever the Bishop or his presiding elder desired him to do. He spoke at length with some spirit, and, although called to order more than once, continued to speak, asserting that his case did not come under the law regarding a committee of inquiry. Much applause followed his closing remarks. The vote being taken on the motion to non-concur in the report of the committee, 116 voted against the adoption of the report and 26 for it.

**She Didn't Like It and Said So.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The congregation of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9 o'clock mass yesterday morning were treated to a little sensation just before service. In a pew in the centre of the church sat a plainly-dressed woman who seemed to be shocked by the fashionable dressing of several of the Immaculate Conception parishioners sitting near her, and after scowling reprovingly around her, she suddenly exclaimed:

"That's a nice way to dress for church, ain't it. I'm ashamed of you all, I am." Two young ladies in an adjoining pew whose gravity had been upset by the rebuke indulged in a giggle. Upon this the woman was both upon them. "You are behaving nicely in church, young ladies, you are she cried. It's a nice example you're setting to the rest of the people. Shame on you."

Then the woman continued muttering unfavorable criticisms as to the dress and behavior of the people, but during the mass she became reverentially silent. At the conclusion of the service the woman arose and sweep out of the church with an expression of indignation and scorn upon her face.

## HAULED DOWN OUR FLAG.

**Canadian School Children Hiss the Stars and Stripes.**

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—There was a big celebration here to-day of the seventy-eighth anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights, where Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, to whose memory there is a monument on the banks of the Niagara River, fell while repelling the American invasion. The celebration was largely by the public school children, in whom it was sought to inculcate a spirit of loyalty.

At one of the largest public schools the Rev. G. J. Bishop, Methodist minister, deprecated any feeling of hostility toward the United States, and reminded the children that the great bulk of people over there were friendly to the Canadians, and would no more think of warring against us than against themselves. He said he would be glad to have seen America's flag entwined with the Canadian to show that no unfriendly feeling existed.

At this some one produced an American flag, and the children, catching the sentiment of the majority of the older people present, made a loud demonstration of disapproval. Hisses were heard, and some called out: "Take it down; throw it out."

A doughty school trustee took down the Stars and Stripes from where it hung and threw it across the Canadian flag. "Not over it," "not over it," called another trustee, "put it under," and the other trustee courageously removed the American flag and pinned it to the lower part of the Canadian flag, where it remained till the close of the exercises.

## YOUTHFUL RAILROAD ROBBERS.

**They Had Robbed Two Men and Thrown Them from Moving Trains.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Detectives John Lloyd and James E. Hutchinson of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, assisted by Chief of Police James Vansant and a squad of policemen from Ellicott City, arrested a gang of young railroad robbers near Ellicott City to-day, and they were brought to this city. The youngest is about 15 years of age, and the oldest not over 20. Their names are William Southcomb, alias Chapman, Lee Mullen, Rube Richardson, Harry Stucker, and Frank Mooney. They are the gang that held up and robbed George W. Williams of Harper's Ferry. One man is now lying dangerously ill at the Maryland University Hospital, as a result of a meeting with these young desperadoes, or others of a similar character. He was attacked under their feet, hit in the head with billies, robbed, and then thrown from the train while it was going twenty miles an hour. Another man was assaulted and thrown from a moving train, and Charles E. Smith and James Sherer were made to take off every stitch of clothing the gang. An old coat was then given to each to wear, and they were started into the woods. Smith and Scherer nearly died from exposure. In every instance the robbers have compelled submission from their victim at the point of revolvers. Several others are to be arrested.

## DID SHE RUN AWAY?

**Fifteen-year-old Millie Wagner's Story Contradicted by Her Little Sister.**

When Special Officer Van Buskirk of the Pennsylvania Railroad went on duty in the Jersey City depot yesterday morning he noticed two girls asleep on one of the benches. One was about 15 years old, and the other about six years younger. When they awoke Van Buskirk took them to Police Headquarters. The elder girl said she was Millie Wagner, and that the other girl was her sister May. She said they had come from Norristown, Pa., and expected to meet a Mrs. Waldron of this city, whom they were to visit. She also said that while she was asleep a package containing clothing, money, and return tickets was stolen.

The younger girl, on being questioned separately, said they had come from Philadelphia. She declared her sister had run away from home and taken her along. She said her sister had frequently run away from home. Chief Murphy notified the Chief of Police of Norristown of the finding of the girls.

## ALL ABOUT A FENCE.

**Nathaniel Jarvis Undertakes to Enclose Property That the Fayes Claim.**

James J. Faye was arrested yesterday for attempting to tear down the fence around a piece of ground which the Faye family have believed they owned for the past forty years. The land is at Eighth avenue, Bradhurst avenue and 152d street. It is low and marshy, but is of considerable value. The Faye family occupy a house on the b