CHICAGO DOWNS S. V. WHITE.

THE INVISIBLE SUPPLY OF CORN TOO MUCH FOR HIS CORNER.

It Became Visible as Fast as He Put the Price Up, and With Eight Million Bushels on Hand and Heavy Losses He Goes Under—Everybody Regrets It Except Possibly the Calumet Club Clique—Little Effect on the Stock Market—He Had Closed Up Everything Here—His Losses Put at $1,500,000, but There's No Occasion to Write His Obituary.

On the morning of July 5 last Stephen Van Cullen White, senior partner and moving spirit in the banking firm of S. V. White & Co., with offices now at 30 Wall street, in the Isolin building, began a speculation which was to take him out of the familiar paths he had trod on the New York Stock Exchange. His career as a leader in Wall street had been established. His intrepid spirit shone brilliantly in the great Lackawanna corner which he successfully engineered in 1884, and from that day he was one of the shining stars of the speculative world. His associates have been Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Cyrus W. Field (before the Manhattan mishap occurred to Mr. Field) Addison Cammack, and others, but in the step Mr. White took on July 5 he was practically to leave these old friends and venture into the whirlpool the power of which James R. Keene, John W. Mackay, Senator Fair, and James C. Flood had tried. In a word, Mr. White followed these illustrious predecessors in an effort to triumph over the soil and climate of this great country. He attempted to engineer a corner in corn, especially in the September option, and yesterday the battle ended when Mr. White made an assignment without preferences to Charles W. Gould, a lawyer in the United Bank building.

Mr. White became a member of the New York Stock Exchange on May 8, 1868. His junior partner and son-in-law, Franklin W. Hopkins, became a member on Dec. 8, 1881, and these two men made up the New York firm. Clarence H. Wildes had charge of the bond department. There was a Chicago branch of the firm, consisting of Mr. White, his son, Arthur, his nephew, A. W. Allen, and Mr. Hopkins. This Chicago branch was started in April, 1883, at 2 and 4 Sherman street. The name of S. V. White had been familiar in Wall street since the close of the war. At one time he was a member of the firm of Marvin & White, which dissolved in 1867. Mr. White went it alone until January, 1883, when he opened offices at Wall and New streets, and Mr. Hopkins, then a young graduate of Yale, and Arthur B. Claflin, son of the late Horace B. Claflin, the dry goods merchant, were his partners. Mr. Claflin withdrew on Dec. 31, 1885, and the present firm was formed. Mr. White lives at 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. It is a residence worth nearly $50,000, and he has there a fine astronomical observatory and the biggest telescope in any private observatory. Several years ago his private fortune was put down at $2,000,000. He was at one time President of the Brooklyn Astronomical Society, and for years he has been one of the leading spirits in Plymouth Church. He was elected to the Fiftieth Congress from the Fourth district in Brooklyn, and for two years has been treasurer of the Republican State Committee. He declined a renomination to Congress, and last week he declined to serve further as treasurer of the committee.

Mr. White was very ill early this year. He suffered from a dangerous form of dyspepsia. With the spring sunshine he improved, and although for a number of years he had been known as a pronounced bull on railroad shares he apparently became disheartened by the course of the market and decided to turn his speculative genius into other channels. Even while Mr. White was contemplating this change the railroad share market showed symptoms of a boom which has lasted to this day with but a temporary interruption. But, in the face of these evidences of an improvement in the stock market he, centred his efforts on cornering corn for September.

At first all went well. Mr. White conducted most of his operations through his Chicago house. When he began there were all sorts of stories as to the poor condition of the crop. Even then it was well known that Russia, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom were short of cereals and that their crops were likely to be short, too. The action of the Czar in putting an export duty on rye was another argument in favor of Mr. White's stand. Corn was much cheaper than rye, and corn could take the place of rye. Then from the West and Northwest came reports of frost and damage to our growing crop of corn. Everything looked well for Mr. White, and day by day he backed his opinion.

He began his purchases when the price of September corn was 50 cents. He continued buying until he owned 10,000,000 bushels. The average price paid for the corn was 60 cents, and at one time Mr. White had a paper profit of $1,000,000 on his deal. Two weeks ago the price for September was 70 cents. But it was a great load to carry, especially as there were indications that the Chicago gamblers would break their necks or prevent Mr. White from unloading. A clique met daily in Chicago at the Calumet Club to devise means of downing Mr. White. This clique consisted of Counselman & Day, Norton & Worthington, Swartz & Dupee, and John McCormick, and they were supported by others as powerful as themselves.

The continued heavy receipts of corn at Chicago from all centres materially assisted them. Even the most secret steps on his part toward unloading some of his corn were detected and the clique, aided by the big receipts, smashed down the market. The receipts continued, and the attitude of the Chicago clique became so pronounced that it was apparent on Monday that Mr. White could not withstand the forces against him. The September option had declined to 52¾. Of the 10,000,000 bushels he still held 8,000,000 bushels, and on most of this heavy advances had been made by the New York banks. With the declining market the banks refused further loans, and there was nothing to do yesterday morning but for Mr. White to make an assignment. He tersely put the situation thus:

"I have been largely long of corn, and in closing it out the depreciation, with the calls for margins, which were unusually heavy, exhausted my resources, and there was nothing left but to stop and assign."

Mr. White wanted it distinctly understood, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, that no brokers other in Wall street or in Chicago would be affected by his suspension. At the proper time he notified President Watson B. Dickerman of the New York Stock Exchange of his suspension. The ripple it caused was a natural consequence of Mr. White's prominence in Wall street and previous prominence in the stock market. But he had closed up all his contracts on the Exchange the day before. He had dealt in calls and other privileges, but these he had also settled up, and many were the compliments paid to him when it was made clear that his suspension need have no effect on the stock market. Neither was there any excitement on the Produce Exchange over Mr. White's suspension. The greater part of his transactions in corn had been made on the Chicago Board of Trade, and any trivial operations on the Produce Exchange had been closed out by L. G. Quinlan & Co., Mr. White's representatives. The natural course of corn on the Produce Exchange and in Chicago was downward.

It was said yesterday morning that Mr. White could have pulled through except for the premature publication of a report that a well-known banking firm in Wall street was in trouble. The majority of people in Wall street were familiar with the struggle that Mr. White had been involved in for the last three weeks, and his firm was immediately singled out as the one in trouble. It was learned that a number of financiers, among them Jay Gould, John D. Slayback, John Bloodgood, Hans Sommerhoff, and others had sent sympathetic notes to Mr. White and offered material assistance. He declined these offers, believing he had better face the music now than bridge over his difficulties temporarily.

People in Wall street declined to admit at first that Mr. White was running his corn deal alone. They believed that big men were behind him. It was insisted that Frank W. Savin, Field, Lindley & Wachers, Kennett & Hopkins, Woerishoffer & Co., L. G. Quinlan & Co., and Hatch & Foote were interested with Mr. White in the deal. But it was authoritatively made known that if these people acted for Mr. White, or in any way were associated with him in the deal, they acted simply as brokers.

As the case now stands, Mr. White owns 8,000,000 bushels of September corn, which closed last night at 48¾ cents a bushel. The average price paid for this corn was 60 cents a bushel. The disposition to be made of this corn is now in the hands of the assignee, Mr. Gould, who had frequent consultations yesterday with Mr. White and with some of the officers of banks which have made loans on the corn. Assignee Gould said that he didn't know anything about the liabilities or assets of the firm. He thought the principal creditors would be the banks. He had marched in a set of clerks and put them to work on Mr. White's books, and he hoped either by to-day or to-morrow to state exactly the liabilities and assets of the firm. It was the opinion, though, that the liabilities would not be far from $1,500,000. A good deal depends on the future of the corn market. Mr. Quinlan said that his firm lost nothing, and he believes that Mr. White's suspension is only temporary.

Mr. White's chief trouble seemed to be that he based his operations on the visible supply and did not sufficiently regard the supplies that were kept back by the farmers. Nat Jones put it this way: "Farmers are natural liars, anyhow; if they have 5,000 bushels on hand they'll bet you all the cookies in the shop that they haven't got 100 bushels."

James R. Keene has had an experience with this invisible supply, and he said yesterday that he didn't care for any more. It was this invisible supply that eventually caused Mr. White's downfall. Although the last crop was 500,000,000 bushels short, the surplus held back by farmers was far larger than was generally supposed. The small supply amounted on July 18 to 3,365,292 bushels, against 13,128,101 on the same day in 1890. Then again, on Aug. 8, the visible supply was only 3,800,447 bushels, as against 11,183,270 bushels on the same day in 1890. But with those fellows at the Calumet Club figuring nightly, the visible supply began to increase a little. It didn't increase too fast, because that might arouse the suspicions of Mr. White. These gentlemen concluded on Aug. 29 to announce the visible supply as 5,011,353 bushels, as against 9,200,047 on the same day in 1890. The visible supply had increased on Sept. 5 nearly 1,500,000 bushels, and there was a further increase on Sept. 12 of 1,300,000 bushels, and yesterday there were nearly 1,000,000, which actually lifted the visible supply 500,000 bushels above the visible supply of a year ago. The higher prices brought out by Mr. White's bull movement naturally awoke the farmers, and they tumbled in their corn into Chicago in a way that destroyed all hopes of a successful corner. Edmund Clarence Steadman, the poet, the man whom Mr. White assisted in his trouble in 1881, put the situation succinctly when he said:

"The cause of Mr. White's trouble is wholly the decline in corn. The firm has been heavily long with September and October corn, and the immense receipts were too much for it to stand."

Not only did Mr. White receive a number of letters offering him assistance, but all the well-known men on Wall street regretted his trouble. President Watson B. Dickerman of the Stock Exchange said:

"There never was a more honorable man in Wall street than Mr. White, and never was there a man who had helped more brokers in trouble. I believe that Mr. White will eventually come out all right."

Secretary George W. Ely of the Exchange substantially said the same. Col. J. C. Reiff of Woerishoffer & Co. spoke very highly of Mr. White, and emphasized the statement that Mr. White had never told a lie in his business transactions.

It was learned that the actual money required to carry the 10,000,000 bushels had been a little over $4,000,000. The banks and other lenders are amply protected, it is believed, and the very best authorities say that the situation of the cereal market of Europe will eventually adjust the difficulties and let Mr. White come out even and pay all his creditors in full.

Some concern was expressed by timid ones over the fate of the industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange through the influence of Mr. White's firm. It will be recalled that Mr. White's firm placed on the list the Soda Water shares, the National Cordage, the H. B. Claflin & Company, the Thurber, Whyland & Company, and the Journeay & Burnham shares. They were not perceptibly affected yesterday, and it is not believed that they will be. Mr. White acted only as an agent in bringing them before the public.

It is interesting to observe that a number of people began to tell the story of Mr. White's life as though he were dead. This caused some amusement, because the history of Stephen V. White in Wall street since war days shows that he does not die easily. While all the brokers and all the visitors were crowding around him in his office yesterday afternoon expressing their regret, he was as chirpy as ever. He seemed rather to be dressed up for the occasion. He wore a new light-colored felt hat, and his diamonds and a natty blue flannel suit. He was very grateful for all the kind things said to him, and told his visitors how much he appreciated their kindness. Mr. White is a short, thick set, well built, dark-complexioned man, with restless black eyes, a beard that is now white, and hair that is iron gray. He has a remarkable memory for facts and figures and can give the stock quotations for twenty years back. In the great Lackawanna corner in 1884 it is believed that he corralled $1,550,000. He was 60 years old on Aug. 1 last. He was born in Chatham county, North Carolina. His father descended from a Pennsylvania Quaker family which went South after the Revolution, and his mother, Julia Brewer, belonged to one of the oldest families of his native State. Mr. White, in fact, came from the backwoods clearing and log cabin.

A sketch of Mr. White's life, printed some time ago, says that his father, with inherited hatred of slavery, opposed the sentiment of the community in which he lived at the time of the Knapp-Turner uprising in 1831, and refused to do police duty. For this he was compelled to leave the State six weeks after his son Stephen was born. The family journeyed by wagon over the mountains of Tennessee and of Kentucky, and settled in the virgin prairies of Illinois, about six miles from the junction of the Illinois River with the Mississippi. Here a log cabin was built and the soil was tilled by the father and his son. Stephen became accustomed to various forms of farm work, but schooling he had little until he was 18 years old. His first money was earned by the sale of the skins of wild animals which he trapped, and he became expert enough in cradling and binding grain to earn $1 a day in the harvest field before he left home. In 1849, through the aid of an elder brother, he was entered at Knox College. He partly supported himself while prosecuting his studies and in his senior year by teaching school for three months. He was well known in his college as a writer of Latin verse, and he made an excellent translation of the "Dies Iræ." Upon Mr. White's graduation he went to St. Louis and got a place as bookkeeper. When he was 24 he entered the law office of Brown & Kasson, composed of Benjamin Gratz Brown, afterward candidate for Vice-President with Horace Greeley, and John A. Kasson, who later was a Senator from Iowa and Minister to Austria. At that time Mr. White dabbled in journalism and wrote articles for the *Missouri Democrat*, of which Mr. Brown had become editor and which was subsequently merged in the *Globe-Democrat*. From his earliest days he has been a Republican. He distributed ballots in the Fremont campaign. He was admitted to the bar on Nov. 4, 1856. He went to Des Moines to begin the practice of the law. In 1865 he decided to come to New York, and it was then that the firm of Marvin & White was formed. From that day until July 5 last Mr. White had given his undivided attention to Wall street speculations. It was a record of unbroken success with but one interval of discouragement, and that was quickly passed.

THE FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

Brokers There Were Not Much Surprised When the Crash Came.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Mr White's failure was forecast on Monday by a great many people around the Board, and after the close it was whispered about through the offices that unless some great stroke of good luck saved him the rich Brooklyn man would be crushed before morning. Consequently the news of the failure which came at the opening did not cause such a shock as its magnitude might imply. The corn market was not badly broken, and the excitement was manifested more in the wildness of the members than in fluctuations of prices. The announcement was made by the Assistant Secretary of the Board, who read this note, addressed to the Secretary:

"You will please make announcement at the opening that it is our desire that all houses having open trades with us shall close the same for our accounts. Also that our Clearing House differences will not be paid to-day. Respectfully, "S. V. WHITE & CO."

For a few minutes there was some wild trading, and the market for September corn, which had closed on Monday at 52¾, fell off to 48¼, but in a very short time the market recovered its steadiness and closed at 49⅝.

But all day ugly rumors were circulated about some very prominent houses. It was said that a number of firms had been hit for thousands of dollars, and that two in particular had received such hard blows that they were staggering. The falsity of these stories was proved later in the day, when, after the excitement had ceased, it was found that a few thousand dollars was the extent of the loss of most of the houses and that the few hit hardest were out of the market altogether. A merchant, who was said to have shipped a lot of corn for White, is in New York, and it was said on the Board that he had gone East to look out for his own interests. His partner, Mr. Day, denied this and also declared that the firm had little business with S. V. White & Co.

Another house was talked about a good deal, and although strong denials of weakness were offered, it was said on the Board that there might be another crash to-morrow. This is not generally believed, however.

The greater part of the White trading in corn was done on this Board through the Chicago branch of the firm. S. V. White & Co. have a large office on Sherman street, of which A. W. Allen is manager. Late in the afternoon a sign was hung in the window announcing that the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank had been appointed receiver. Inside, the big force of clerks was busy settling up the affairs of the house as much as possible. A representative of the firm said:

"We have only this to say. The house has gone down, but the wreck is not as bad as it might be, and we can tell our customers that the debts of the house will be paid dollar for dollar."

The receiver was appointed by Judge Gresham on the motion of Manager Allen. The bill simply set forth in brief the facts of the failure, and the bank was appointed without bond, its liability to the State being sufficient. Lawyer E. C. Prussing, who acted for the house, said:

"I was not called upon until noon to-day to act in this case, and hence I could incorporate very little into the bill, which I had to prepare at once. The members of the firm do not know where they stand, as they were bound by the action of the New York house. The assets cannot be ascertained, but the transactions in grain reached into the millions. The failure is due to the continual bulling of September and October corn. The receipts were too large for them and they had to go under. All the transactions were made through the Chicago branch. It was the 'Old Hutch' after all, you see, that was working the market. The corn was purchased here for cash, and the enormous sums required to buy it were raised by the firm among the banks, the security being the corn itself. The receiver was appointed in order to prevent some creditors attaching assets and thus freezing out others to whom the firm is indebted. We will know better to-morrow how we stand. The failure shows, however, that the farmers didn't hold back their corn, because if they had this wouldn't have happened."

S. V. White's corn corner began back in July. Purchases for September were begun then in the neighborhood of 52 cents. It was started when there was almost a furor to sell the market short, the lead on that side being taken by a half dozen prominent shipping houses which had made a handsome thing on the long side and were disposed to make double profits by taking the short side. Like all deals, this one attracted attention at the outset. The price for September was very stubborn for a long time around 50 to 55 cents, but the crowd was bearish and only too glad that there was a market to sell on. By Aug. 1 there were pretty definite signs that there was a heavy concentrated holding for September delivery, and by this time it was very easy to note the concerns holding the lines. These were S. V. White & Co., Baldwin & Farnum, Schuntz, Dupee & McCormick, Logan & Co., Milmine, Bedman & Co., B. P. Hutchinson & Co., and Kennett Hopkins.

By this time, too, it was easy to see that the orders came from New York. Everybody up to this point was altogether at sea as to the head centre of the manipulation, there being reasons at one time to believe that Hutchinson had a hand in it. Through August the deal was fought hard by the elevator men, the receivers, and the shippers. These interests, having placed themselves short on what they saw was to be a big bull manipulation began to exert themselves to get the corn to market. Armour, Counselman, Congdon, Bartlett, Frazer, Patton Bros., some of these really standing for certain great Western railroads, roused their hosts of station agents, bought all offerings, and in every possible way invited shipments to Chicago. In the mean time it had become apparent that the September long interest aggregated about 10,000,000 bushels.

Up to Sept. 1 the weather rather favored the bull clique. It held unreasonably cold, and on Aug. 26 there was the narrowest escape from a severe frost. It was a very close fight for a fortnight. Receipts held up beyond expectations, about 2,500,000 bushels per week, but the cash demand kept up and the shipping movement held good. It had advanced under the pressure of bull manipulation until, on Sept. 5, 70 cents was touched. The fierceness of the fight kept narrowing the lines all the time, disclosing a little more each day of the details of the deal. Some of the commission firms refused to take new buying orders, preferring not to be connected with the operation. Dupee, Baldwin, and Farnum took this stand. Hutchinson finally broke with the New York bulls, wired here that the deal was up, that corn was a sale for 20 cents a bushel, and sent no more buying orders.

It became plainer and plainer day by day that S. V. White & Co. were the centre of the deal, although the point came from New York that Jim Keene was distributing the orders in corn, and there were all sorts of rumors as to the identity of the principals. Nobody for a moment believed that S. V. White had a corn deal all to himself. The straightest story was that the deal began in New Jersey, that Mrs. Mansfield served just as Garrett was entering his private car in Jersey City.

Lawyer A. Q. Keasbey contended before the Court that the service was irregular and illegal. The law, he held, never contemplated the waylaying of a defendant. The Court held that the service could not have been made under the circumstances in any other way.

Business Troubles.

The Sheriff closed yesterday the store of S. Jacobs & Son, wholesale dealers in clothing at 703 Broadway, on an execution for $2,517 in favor of Mrs. Henrietta Jacobs, wife of the junior partner. The firm is composed of Samuel and Ralph Jacobs. Liabilities about $15,000.

J. E. Simmons, as receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company, has entered judgments against the American Finance Company for $24,129 and against Jared E. Lewis for $10,092.

Judgment for $5,874 was entered yesterday against Capt. William M. Conner of the St. James Hotel in favor of William Ottman & Co., butchers.

Locked Up His Father and Emptied the Till.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 22.—William Lill has caused his father much trouble. The money drawer in his father's market has a great attraction for him. Recently his father has been so vigilant that William did not have a chance to reach the drawer until yesterday, when his father had occasion to go into the icebox for a side of beef. The son sprang to the icebox door and locked it, imprisoning his father. The till was relieved of every cent it contained, and while the pilfering was in progress the father was kicking like a mad man at the door to get out. A customer soon came in and released him. The son has not been seen since.

KELLOGG AND KING ARE ONE.

THE DELUDER OF ADVERTISERS BAN THE GRANT FUND FAIR.

His Name is Also Butler and Sometimes Johnson, and His Partner's Name is Hooper, and They Are "Publishers."

Mr. James B. Kellogg, whose methods of money making were described in THE SUN yesterday, did not appear at his office in the Potter building at all yesterday, and his partner, F. B. Hooper, entertained all callers. Mr. Hooper persisted that he was absolutely ignorant of Mr. Kellogg's business of getting up programmes for "fake" concerts and taking in cash for advertisements to be printed in the programmes. The agent of the building says that the firm sublet their "office" or desk room from Orlando M. Thowless. Mr. Hooper was the only person in the room except a black-haired typewriter when the reporter called, but the name of the Thowless Aluminum Company appears on the door above the names of Hooper & Kellogg.

As far as can be learned, Kellogg has not been at his office since last Saturday, when he had a call from THE SUN reporter. For it appears now that the man who gave his name to the reporter as Johnson and said Kellogg was out was Kellogg himself. A young woman who had had dealings with Kellogg was in the office when the reporter came in on Saturday, and she said yesterday that the man to whom THE SUN man talked was the original James B. Kellogg. This makes Mr. "Johnson's" ignorance about the Daughters of America and the other organizations under whose auspices the "charitable" concerts were held all the more interesting.

The young woman to whom Kellogg sent Banker Hatch as one of the leading members of the Young Ladies' American Glee Club was Mrs. Minnie Mansfield, the wife of Henry Mansfield, a stenographer. According to Mr. Hatch she showed him the "dummy" programme of the Florence Mission concert when he called upon her at 225 East Fourteenth street, and at her suggestion he prepared a history of the mission for the souvenir and programme. This, coupled with the fact that in the programme for the "Open Air Fund" concert Mrs. Mansfield appeared as the Secretary of the "Home Literary Club," which was supposed to be giving the concert, makes Mrs. Mansfield's connection with Mr. Kellogg's business rather interesting. She is now living with her husband in a flat at 224 West Fourth street and there a SUN reporter found her yesterday. She said that she had not abetted Kellogg in his operations at all, and this is the explanation that she made.

"Some time last winter I answered an advertisement of a 'business opportunity.' It told how small sums could be invested profitably, and, as I had some money of my own that I wanted to invest, I called on Mr. Kellogg, who had advertised, and he explained to me that he was in a hole just then in his publishing business and that a little ready money was all he needed. So I invested a hundred dollars with him on the promise that I would get a big return on it and be made a partner with him, perhaps. At first I didn't tell my husband anything about this investment. It was my money. Mr. Kellogg wanted me to do some canvassing for him, but I tried it for one day and then gave it up. Some time afterward Mr. Kellogg wrote to me and said that he had given my name to Mr. A. S. Hatch as one of the members of the glee club, and told me to be prepared for a call from Mr. Hatch. Well, Mr. Hatch did call, and we had a short conversation. My husband was at home on that day, and Mr. Hatch said he had gone I told him about my relations with Kellogg. He said at once that Mr. Kellogg was doing a business that was not reputable, and that I ought to have nothing more to do with him. But I didn't want to lose the money I had let Kellogg have and I knew that if I told Mr. Hatch about him I would lose all chance of getting my money back. Of course, the glee club never really did exist, and Mr. Kellogg got all the benefit from the advertisements in the programmes. I can also tell you that the man who called on Mr. Hatch first and told him about the plan of getting up a concert for the benefit of the Florence Mission was Kellogg himself. The name he gave to Mr. Hatch was Butler. That is Kellogg's middle name. So Mr. Hatch's guess that Kellogg was his caller wasn't very far from the truth."

"How about the use of your name as Secretary in the programme for the 'Open Air Fund' concert?" asked the reporter.

"I did see my name in the 'dummy' which he gave me," said Mrs. Mansfield, "over that statement of receipts and disbursements, but I was really afraid I wouldn't get my money if I said anything about it."

Mrs. Mansfield's name, by the way, was the only genuine one which appeared in that programme.

"I have called repeatedly on Kellogg," continued Mrs. Mansfield, "to get him to pay back the money he owed me, but he has always put me off. He told me that he had been getting into hot water with his canvassers, and that they had been trying to blackmail him. He said that he had had to pay a reporter a bribe of $100 to prevent the publication of an article about him."

Mr. Mansfield was very much disturbed over the fact that Mrs. Mansfield's name had been made public. He practically corroborated her story. He said he had told his wife to have nothing more to do with Kellogg.

This is not the first time that Mr. Kellogg has figured before the public. In June, 1888, he came to George B. King, and he was in partnership with Ross A. Collins. These two opened an office in Aldrich Court on Broadway, and called themselves the Metropolitan Publishing Company. Mr. Kellogg, alias King, came forward with a scheme to raise money for the Grant monument. He planned a big bazar at the Metropolitan Opera house, the proceeds of which were to swell the monument fund. Mr. Kellogg got a good deal of free advertising for the fair, and got a large number of interesting young ladies to attend the booths. The fair was very nice. The German Minstrel troupe were paid for their services, but nobody but King and Collins got any of the rest. The girls who sold things at the booths never got their money, and the monument fund didn't get a cent.

ROBBING A CATHEDRAL.

The Burglars Were Brought Up in the Parish and Attended the Parochial School.

Four burglars broke into the old St. James's Catholic Cathedral in Jay street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, ransacked the safe and closets in the vestry, scattered the vestments, and drank four bottles of the communion wine. Their presence was discovered before they got ready to depart, and a cordon of excited citizens was thrown around the church. They kept guard until the arrival of policemen. Three of the burglars were captured in the church. The fourth escaped, leaving his hat behind him. Thieves have made such frequent descents on the church that for several years the sacred vessels have been kept in the priests' house on the opposite side of the street, and at no time has more than $3 or $4 been left in the old-fashioned safe in the vestry.

The thieves yesterday morning probably expected to get a considerable sum of money as well as the golden chalices and other vessels. They got in through one of the side windows that looks out on the old burying ground, and their presence was suspected by some negroes living in a rear tenement, who noticed that the vestry was lit up at an unusual hour and gave an alarm. Three brothers, John, Isaac, and James O'Connor, who live in Chapel street, opposite the church, were the first to respond, and within five minutes they were joined by more than a score of their neighbors. Two of the O'Connor boys went in search of a policeman, while the other neighbors distributed themselves around the building. Almost as soon as the alarm was sounded the lights were put out. John Campbell, the veteran sexton, was on hand when Policemen Mullaly and Murphy arrived.

One of the policemen and a couple of citizens entered the church through the front door, and the other policeman and the sexton entered by the door in the rear leading to the vestry, quickly followed by Fathers Nicalla, Brosnan, and Mitchell. The church was lighted up. Policeman Mullaly found one of the thieves crouched behind a bench in the vestry, and dragged him out by the neck. The burglar drew a knife and made a wicked lunge at the policeman. The knife was aimed for his head, but only ripped his helmet. Mullaly struck with his club and knocked the prisoner on the vestry floor. Policeman Murphy arrested another burglar on the stairway leading to the vestry, and John O'Connor captured the third marauder under a pew.

A strange hat on the floor is the proof that there was a fourth burglar. No other trace of him was found, and it is probable that he escaped when the negroes first raised the alarm. The man who drew the knife on one of the policemen was identified as Charles O'Brien of 25 Canton street, who has served ten years in Sing Sing for highway robbery and another term in the Kings county penitentiary for burglary. His companions were Hugh J. Hawkins of 172 Myrtle avenue, who is also an ex-convict, and John Kane, aged 22, of 65 Prospect street. All three prisoners were brought up in the parish and all attended the parochial school. Kane used to be in the Sunday school class presided over by John O'Connor, who arrested him. When arraigned before Justice Walsh, O'Brien waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury. The other two prisoners pleaded not guilty and were remanded for trial.

PLENTY OF LAND YET.

Oklahoma Is Not the Only Region Where Homesteads Can be Got.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Many people in the Eastern and Middle States who would have liked to get homesteads this week upon the newly opened lands in the Oklahoma region have been prevented from going there by the accounts of the tremendous rush of boomers, ready to seize every quarter section of the million acres just put upon the market.

They need not give up the hope of yet procuring farms on easy terms in several parts of the broad West. Not only are there other reserves in the Indian Territory that will be opened to settlement after a time, but there are also broad tracts of territory further West opened by proclamation this year in which there is plenty of room for new settlers.

It was in May last that President Harrison issued his proclamation opening the Fort Berthold Indian reservation in North Dakota, a reservation nearly twice as large as the three reservations just opened in Oklahoma. A good part of this tract was at once taken by actual settlers, and more of it has been taken within the past four months, but farming lands there can still be obtained under the provisions of the homestead laws, or bought cheaply from nominal holders.

In April last the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation in South Dakota, comprising 1,000,000 acres of land, was opened to settlement, and crops have been raised there during the past summer by many of the settlers who took up claims.

In the same month a tract of territory in northern Wisconsin, known as the Omaha Railroad grant, was opened to homestead settlement; but it was all taken up as soon as the Government Land Office at Ashland was ready to receive filings. There was sharp rivalry among the people who desired to settle upon it, and many of them had to leave the region without getting a homestead there.

The forfeited railroad grants in northwestern Iowa opened for entry at Des Moines some months ago were not extensive, and were mostly taken by settlers who had been on them previous to their forfeiture.

The most important negotiation of the year for the opening of any Indian lands has been in the State of Washington, and it resulted in the Government's obtaining possession of about one-half, or 1,500,000 acres, of the Colville reservation in May last. Upon this cession, and upon the other half of the reservation that will yet be ceded, thousands of homesteads will be established. It lies in one of the richest and most attractive parts of the State of Washington, and comprises farming, grazing, and mineral lands.

The legislation enacted by the last Congress in the ratification of treaties with various Indian tribes provided for the opening to settlement of over 8,000,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Oklahoma and in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado. When the Cherokee Outlet of 6,000,000 acres shall be ceded, when the Southern Utes shall give up their reservation of 2,000,000 acres in Colorado, and when the other tribes that still hold tens of millions of acres shall be ready to negotiate for the sale thereof, there will be new homesteads for millions of American settlers.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

The Diaz Government Receives Satisfactory Assurances from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Mexican Government has sent communications to the State Department here regarding the invasion of Mexican soil by revolutionary bands organized in the State of Texas. These communications have not been of an unfriendly nature or in the nature of remonstrances, but they have set forth the fact that acts of hostility against Mexico have been perpetrated by armed forces that have had their rendezvous in the United States; and they have expressed a desire that the American Government shall coöperate with the Mexican Government in preventing such hostile acts and maintaining the public peace.

Even before any official communication on the subject had been received here from Mexico, and as soon as it was known that an armed hostile band had crossed the Rio Grande, the War Department had taken means to prevent any such band from making further use of American territory as a basis of operations against a friendly power.

It was on the 16th instant that Garzia and his fifty followers started out on their secret expedition by crossing from Texas into Mexico; and it was the same day, as soon as the facts were known, that Gen. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, gave orders that the American side of the Rio Grande should be patrolled by all the troops stationed there, and that the most energetic measures should be adopted to prevent any other hostile band from leaving Texas. The day there was news that the Garzia band had got into a fight with the Mexican customs guard, after which it was pursued by a body of Mexican cavalry, and there have been various other items of news about it since that time. It was afterward reported that another petty band of about twenty had crossed into Mexico at a point further north than Rio Grande City, and Gen. Stanley increased the military patrol, giving orders at the same time for the arrest of any of the marauders who might attempt to return to American territory when pursued by the Mexican cavalry. For several days and nights of the past week the border has been closely watched by troops under Stanley's command, and the enemies of President Diaz, who had fancied that they could invade Mexico from Texas, have learned that our Government will not permit them to enjoy that privilege.

In the mean time it is reported that the Mexican military authorities have been able to take care of the hostile band or bands of the marauder Garzia, who calls himself a revolutionist, and has boasted of his ability to capture the capital of Mexico.

President Diaz has now become convinced by the action of Gen. Stanley, under instructions from the War Department here, and by the replies sent to the communications, that the American Government will do its duty in preventing the invasion of Mexico from our side of the Rio Grande.

The sensitiveness of Mexico on this subject is not surprising, and a Mexican official here in referring to it said: "Suppose that the case were reversed, and that hostile expeditions against the United States were got up in Canada or in Mexico, how long would it be before the American people were in a state of uncontrollable excitement, and ready to rush to the country in which the hostile expeditions were organized? Mexico is not as strong as the United States, but she has rights that ought to be respected."

It is satisfactory to know that the Mexican Government has already found that these rights are to be respected by the United States.

CAN'T FIND MORRISON NOW.

The Accused Street Cleaner Has Had Plenty of Time to Make Himself Scarce.

John R. Morrison, formerly a district superintendent of the Department of Street Cleaning, and an old enemy as a labor leader of District Assembly 49, was dismissed from the department in April last by Commissioner Beattie. District Foremen Flanagan, Everett, and Reynolds charged that Morrison had demanded that they "divvy" with him any amounts charged the city for the cartage of snow from the streets in excess of the legitimate charge. They told Morrison, the foremen claimed, that they charged for no more than the number of carts that were actually necessary to remove the snow, and that there was, therefore, nothing to divide. Thereupon, they said, Morrison became very angry, and threatened them with dismissal from the department.

After a lengthy investigation by Deputy Commissioner Dalton Morrison was dismissed. Commissioner Beattie sent Dalton's report to District Attorney Nicoll, asking that the matter be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury.

The matter was not submitted to the Grand Jury until Friday last. The Grand Jury, it is understood, promptly ordered an indictment against Morrison. Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten of the District Attorney's office were directed to arrest Morrison, but could not find him.

It was reported that he had not been seen in this city since Friday, and that on Friday he received information as to the probable action of the Grand Jury that prompted him to make himself as hard to find as possible. It is said that he is in New Jersey.

It was reported yesterday that District Attorney Nicoll cannot understand how the proceedings of the Grand Jury became known to Morrison or his friends in time to make the detectives' search for Morrison useless, and that he will make an investigation.

Did They Cut the Preacher's Salary Down?

NYACK, Sept. 22.—The Rev. J. R. McCullough, who resigned abruptly his pastorate of the Nyack Baptist Church on Sunday, refuses to give any reason why he took the step other than that he did what he thought was best. The members of his flock are as reticent as he. It is said that some business transaction in the church caused his sudden action. Mr. McCullough's salary has been $1,800 a year, and he had a handsome parsonage. He was a hard worker, and his people recently gave him a vacation of four weeks. Only three weeks had elapsed when he returned.

It is reported that during his absence the church officials held a meeting and took some action, which has not been made public. Mr. McCullough, it is said, received word of what had been done and returned home as rapidly as the railroad would bring him. The general impression is that a reduction of the pastor's salary was decided upon.

THE JEWETT-GARRETT SUIT.

Judge Green Says a Man May Be Waylaid and Served With a Summons.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—Judge Green in the Federal Court to-day decided an important point in the three million dollar suit of William A. Jewett against Robert Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Judge Green holds that the summons was issued and served properly and he declines to set it aside. Jewett represents an English syndicate, interested in the promotion of various American enterprises. He proposed to lay a cable from England to America and contracted with Garrett to make connections with the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company at Baltimore. He says Garrett agreed to coöperate, but when the project was nearly completed Garrett withdrew all countenance and the enterprise collapsed. The damage claimed by Jewett is just $3,000,000. In order to conduct the suit in this judicial district it was necessary to serve the summons on Garrett in New Jersey. The summons was served just as Garrett was entering his private car in Jersey City.

Lawyer A. Q. Keasbey contended before the Court that the service was irregular and illegal. The law, he held, never contemplated the waylaying of a defendant. The Court held that the service could not have been made under the circumstances in any other way.

THEY KNOW WHAT'S GOOD.

Emperor Frederick's Widow and Other Foreign Notables Hold New York City Bonds.

The semi-annual interest on the registered and coupon bonds of the city is due on Nov. 1. Comptroller Myers and Chamberlain Crain are preparing to pay out about $2,250,000. Among those who will receive interest from the city are:

Her Imperial Majesty Victoria Adelaide Marie Louise, Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany and Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, $453.75.

Matilda, wife of Baron Jules Edmund Renouard de Bussiere, $98.75.

Baron William Charles de Rothschild of Frankfort, $100.50.

Baron Adolphus Charles de Rothschild of Naples $100.50.

Blanche Pauline Elisabeth, wife of Emery Hourt de Cardevac, Compte d'Havrincourt, of Chateau d'Havrincourt at Havrincourt, $270.

De la Bois Serie Marie Francois (dite Henriette) Bravard, wife of Philibert Louis Rene Turquet, $15.

Charles Jean Felix Pozzo de Borgo, $600.

Reform in Capt. Brogan's Precinct.

Detectives Lesson and Cooney made a descent on Monday night upon the double house, 239-241 Wooster street. They found only a man and a woman, who were there as caretakers. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday they were discharged. At 245 the officers found three women. They were locked up over night, but were discharged when brought to court. At 40 West Third street the detectives arrested Mme. Mabel Teal and one woman. The madame was held in $500 bail, and the woman was fined $10.

The Governor Will Hear Grouse.

Solomon M. Grouse, who was arrested here on telegrams from Chicago charging him with conspiracy and grand larceny, was again before Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Welch produced a requisition from Gov. Hill directing that Grouse be turned over to the Chicago officers, and that all parties appear at the Capitol in Albany on Friday, when any protest that may be