"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

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VOL. LX.—NO. 23. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1892.—COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL TALKED THIRD TICKET.

WM. R. GRACE'S DISTRICT LEADERS IN CONFAB UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

They Propose to Make Anti-Tammany Nominations After a Show of Consulting the Democratic National Committee—Who Will Be Mr. Grace's Candidate for Mayor?

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace's new county machine held its first meeting last evening at 115 and 117 East Fourteenth street, the headquarters of the Cleveland and Stevenson Campaign Clubs, organized by the May movement.

It was an executive meeting of the district leaders whom Mr. Grace has selected to organize his faction in the several Assembly districts. It was held behind closed doors, and lasted from shortly after 8 o'clock until midnight. There was much oratory expended and all in favor of the nomination of an anti-Tammany Democratic local ticket, though the resolutions finally adopted say nothing on this score.

Besides Mayor Grace, who presided, there were present Rignal D. Woodward, Secretary, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Aqueduct Commissioner Francis M. Scott, Big Tom Costigan, ex-Police Justice Henry Murray, Civil Justice John Jerolomon, ex-Alderman Henry Flegenheimer, Denis Burns, Charles Mahon, Otto Kempner, ex-Senator George P. Langbein, Felix Campbell, John J. Quinlan, ex-Congressman John Quinn, James P. Archibald, John Illingworth, Charles P. Blake, Edward J. Newell, B. B. Sexton, ex-Assistant District Attorney Andrew D. Parker, M. J. Spellman, J. E. Brady, Geo. J. Banzer, Col. J. J. Mooney, William L. Turner, ex-Register Slevin, ex-Alderman Dowling, William H. Kull, James J. Galligan, George Lockwood, Wallace Macfarlane, H. De Forest Baldwin, Thomas Culkin, William F. Grote, and John W. Rippenhagen. There were Voorhis leaders, County Democracy leaders, and Grace leaders, with ex-officeholders in the majority.

Ex-Mayoralty Candidate Scott of the disastrous P. M. L. campaign presented the following carefully prepared resolutions:

Whereas, The Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse on May 26, 1892, and the unprecedented uprising of the Democratic voters of the State who signed the call for that convention have already borne fruit in the nomination of a Grover Cleveland for President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention; and

Whereas, Having succeeded thus far in the task we have undertaken, it becomes once more duty and our pride to reach forward toward the full attainment of our purpose, to leave nothing undone to justify the statements presented to the National Committee by the delegation selected at Syracuse, and to crown fair and our success at Chicago by a triumphant victory at the polls; to secure this end good faith not less than good politics requires that we shall spare no energy, shall hesitate at no necessary sacrifice, but that we shall labor unceasingly for the election of the Democratic candidates and the supremacy of Democratic principles so well and accurately declared by the National Convention; and

Whereas, The significant fact that a majority of the Democratic voters in this county expressly repudiated the action of the Albany convention by signing mere's for the Syracuse Convention demonstrates beyond question that a great body of Democrats in this city do not feel bound in the least by the organization which sent the delegation to the Albany Convention, and that, therefore, systematic means should be employed to organize those Democrats, to the end that the largest possible number of Democratic voters may be brought to the polls at the coming election.

Resolved, That the Democratic campaign clubs already organized in each Assembly district and represented at this meeting are hereby urged to continue their several organizations and, as far as possible, to perfect and extend them, for the primary purpose and with the immediate object of securing for the Democratic national ticket every Democratic vote in this county; and

Whereas, The Democratic National Convention, representing the party and following its usages, has instructed the conduct of the national campaign to the Democratic National Committee; and

Whereas, We recognize the gravity of the responsibility thus imposed upon the National Committee, and desire to cooperate with it and to act as far as possible according to its advice and in consonance with its plans and views; and

Whereas, The organization already effected in every district, if maintained, will be prepared at any moment to take such concerted action as may hereafter be determined to be best calculated to bring out the full Democratic vote for the National Democratic ticket;

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member from each Congressional district, selected for each district by those present representing that district, be authorized and instructed to confer and advise with the Democratic National Committee or its appropriate sub-committee, and to seek an expression of the views and advice of such committee touching the most useful means to be adopted by the organizations here represented to insure a full Democratic vote in the city of New York;

Resolved, That the committee appointed as above provided have power to add to its own number, and be and hereby are empowered to reconvene this conference at any time and place to make such report and recommendations as they shall deem proper.

These were too mild to suit the warlike spirit of the gentlemen who desire to enter the lists against Tammany Hall in the coming campaign. Most of them wanted an out-and-out declaration in favor of the nomination of an independent local ticket, and some declared that national politics had nothing to do with the case.

It required all the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Grace, Mr. Scott, and Col. Monroe to get the belligerent leaders to agree to the adoption of the resolutions. These three said that they were quite as much in favor of running an anti-Tammany ticket as any one present, but that it was policy to adopt first the resolution declaring their devotion to the national ticket and their desire to aid it, inasmuch as they will be accused of injuring it by running an anti-Tammany ticket. They said that they believed that a third ticket will strengthen rather than weaken the national ticket.

Mr. Grace had the floor several times to explain why it was necessary to take such steps before proceeding to the nominations.

Speeches were made by Otto Kempner of the Seventh district, ex-Police Justice Murray, ex-Congressman John Quinn, the member from Sligo," Andrew D. Parker, James P. Archibald, and John J. Quinlan. All declared for the third ticket, and all were loudly cheered.

The committee selected under the resolution by Congress districts are:

Ist.	*Dist.*
7. James J. Slevin.	12. James T. Kilbreth.
8. A. D. Parker.	13. John Quinn.
9. Daniel S. Dowling.	14. I. H. Klein.
10. John Jerolomon.	15. J. J. Quinlan.
11. Henry Flegenheimer.	16. William Caldwell.

After its appointment an adjournment was taken until Friday evening.

"Everybody was in favor of nominating a ticket," said the smiling ex-Mayor after the meeting. "That includes me. I believe it will bring out the vote for the national ticket. There was senarkaide unanimity of thought in this direction. The only thing which we did not agree on was the adoption of so bild a resolution. Many were for an immediate declaration of war."

The remnant of the County Democracy had determined, no matter what others might do, to put a third candidate for Mayor of New York in the race. Ex-Police Justice Maurice J. Power has been engaged for several months looking after his iron enterprises in Alabama. His visits to New York for nearly a year have been few, but he has now returned to town to remain until after election day. The County Democracy have never forgiven the Democratic Convention in Saratoga last September for refusing them the representation they demanded. The offer made to them was twelve delegates and they spurned the proposition. It was take that or nothing, and they retired. It is the opinion of those competent to speak that the County Democrats would have run a third man, no matter if he could get but a thousand votes. Mr. Grace and Mr. Power have been in frequent consultation of late.

SHE LOCKED THE DOCTOR IN

And Went to Court for a Warrant, but He Crawled Out the Coal Chute.

Sanitary Inspector Green, M. D., of the Paterson Board of Health, went to the house of a Mrs. Parker, corner of Straight and Tyler streets, yesterday morning, to inspect an alleged nuisance that had been complained about. Mrs. Parker was indignant, and refused to admit the Doctor, but he persisted and forced himself in and went down into the cellar. Then Mrs. Parker bolted the door and refused to liberate him in spite of his threats, coaxings, and promises. After a long confinement the imprisoned inspector found a coal chute that led up to the sidewalk, where it was covered with an iron grating. Up this he crawled. It was a close squeeze, but he got through, and passers by were surprised at the appearance of a man who looked like a coal-begrimed stoker from the coal hole of an ocean greyhound. Dr. Green got to Police Justice Van Cleve's office by the time court opened, covered with soot, and anxious to get a warrant for Mrs. Parker.

Mrs. Parker had got there first, and was trying to get a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Green, whom she charged with assault and battery in pushing her aside to get into the cellar. Judge Van Cleve dismissed the case, greatly to the indignation of Mrs. Parker, who said that had she imagined the Doctor could have squeezed himself up through the coal chute she would have stood on the grating on top and held it down all day.

BATHED IN HIS CHILD'S BLOOD.

A Father, in His Delirium, Beheaded His Infant Daughter While Many Watched.

READING, Sept. 22.—Last night William Loch, a young man living in Plymouth township, beheaded his sixteen-months-old child and bathed his face in its blood. Fully one hundred persons, including his wife and mother, saw him commit the horrible deed, but were powerless to prevent it.

Loch, who is a huckster, 28 years old, has been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever. Recently the disease affected his mind, and he has raved continually upon religious subjects. On Tuesday night he escaped from his nurse and attacked his mother, who lives with him. He beat her frightfully, breaking her arm in two places, and bruising her body from head to foot. Last night he again eluded his nurse and rushed into the room where the family was seated shrieking that God had commanded him to make a sacrifice of his child. His wife and mother escaped to the street, where their cries and those of the madman soon gathered a crowd. Mrs. Loch begged the men to prevent her husband from carrying out his threat to kill the child, but not one among them was bold enough to face Loch, who is a man of powerful physique.

Meantime Loch, still raving madly, returned to his own room, which was next to that in which his eldest child, a little month's-old girl, lay sleeping. The windows of both rooms opened on the roof of a porch. On this roof Loch presently appeared, clad in his night clothes, and raising the window of the child's room he entered, reappearing a moment later with the baby in his arms. In one hand the madman held a razor. Some of the men in the crowd had regained their courage by this time, and procuring ladders tried to reach the top of the porch, but Loch hurled the ladders aside and threatened to kill the first one who interfered with him.

Then placing the child across his knee and pulling back its head he cut its throat, almost severing the head from the body. He dipped his hands in the blood and smeared his face, muttering all the while incoherent threats and prayers. He threw the body down among the crowd, and the next moment followed it.

At this point the local constables arrived and Loch was captured after a desperate resistance. He led the police a long chase, and was only secured after he had been felled to the ground by a blow from a club, which broke his jaw. His wife is said to be dying from fright and grief.

MIKE M'DONALD IN COURT.

Plenty of Legal Talent Engaged to Defend the Famous Gambler.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The hearing of the case of Mike McDonald, Chicago's boss gambler, on a charge of alleged bribery in the Garfield Park case preferred by Justice of the Peace Woodman, was begun in Justice Foster's court room this afternoon. Until the adjournment at 5 o'clock Woodman occupied the witness stand, and his cross-examination was not then finished. On direct questioning Woodman told substantially the story previously told in print, except that he declared for the first time that in giving him the $300 McDonald told him he must dismiss the cases he was to hear against the persons arrested at the race track.

The fight is plainly to be bitter. The city is represented by W. J. Hynes, Corporation Counsel Miller, and Assistant Dupuy, while McDonald's staff includes A. S. Trude, ex-Judge Prendergast, and Alexander Sullivan. The tilts between Trude and Hynes at times turned the proceedings into circus play. The plan of defence was shown early, and it will be McDonald's aim to show that the entire bribery story was malicious and gotten up as campaign material to assist in defeating Altgeld, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Woodman declared the substance of all the newspaper interviews with him to be false, and the defence has on hand nearly two score of reporters who will swear that Woodman put himself in a hole repeatedly. It was shown by the defence that after accepting the $300 and before claiming that bribery was McDonald's motive, Woodman consulted with J. J. Bedenoch, Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, as to the method of procedure, and that as soon as Woodman made his sensational announcement in his own court the State was flooded with papers containing details of the alleged bribery plot. The defence also outlined its plan of attempting to prove that Altgeld and Judges Collins and Baker, with whom Woodman said that McDonald claimed to have an understanding, had opposed Woodman's appointment as Justice last year, and that the attack of these officials was prompted by a desire for revenge. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow morning and is expected to furnish a number of sensations. Its decision will also affect the status of the Garfield Park Club, which has by no means laid down its arms. It is asserted that Ed Corrigan is helping to push the case against McDonald. With Garfield Park closed, Corrigan's track is doing a rushing business.

THE CRONIN MYSTERY.

Belief that the Whole Facts About the Murder Will Soon be Revealed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—New and interesting developments are expected in the Cronin case. The rumors of a confession which were so prevalent when O'Sullivan was on his deathbed have been again revived by the news that Martin Bourke is very sick in the Joliet penitentiary. It is intimated that Bourke may expose the whole plot and that his attorneys are endeavoring to induce him to remain silent. On the other hand, the friends of the murdered man are urging the dying convict to clear the mystery that surrounds Cronin's death and enable the ringleaders in that dark plot to be brought to justice.

Patrick McGarry and James Boland, who have ever since the discovery of the crime spent time and money to bring to light the real murderers, called upon Bourke in the prison infirmary yesterday. Their visit was not unprofitable, and although neither will give the details of the conversation, it is plain that they consider the end of their labor is not far off. Bourke has weakened, but whether he will tell all he knows is another question.

"We are nearer our goal than we ever have been since the death of Dr. Cronin," said Patrick McGarry to a reporter this morning. "My conversation with Bourke yesterday was confidential, and I cannot at present give the details. In a little while everything will be ready, and we will have something to tell the public. New facts in the case were discovered, and we expect soon to lay the whole plot bare. Bourke has given us valuable information. We are after the real criminals, not their poor dupes, who are dying in the penitentiary. I cannot now report our talk, but its effects may soon be seen. This matter is not going to be dropped until the whole history of it is discovered."

FOR ASSAULTING HIS PUPIL.

Young Southall Alleges that Principal Waterman Choked Him.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, Sept. 22.—Walter S. Masterman, principal of the public school here, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting Bertram Southall, one of his pupils. The boy is the fourteen-year-old son of John Southall. According to the principal's story, Southall had been suspended by him last Thursday at noon for the remainder of the day for fighting with Albert Foster, another pupil. While leaving the grounds Southall stopped to talk to a group of boys.

The principal then took hold of him and carried him off the grounds. Southall was arrested for assaulting young Foster the day following his suspension. Southall was tried before Justice S. T. Champion, who held him in $200 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Southall has a different version of the disputes. He says that the fight between him and Foster was only in fun, and that they made up again five minutes after their fight. The principal, he claims, used more than necessary force in ejecting him from the grounds, and he says that the school teacher choked him almost to insensibility. The boy said he was hurt badly. Mr. Masterman's trial will come off before Justice John Ellis on Saturday.

Nothing Better to Do, Mr. Gerry?

Fourteen-year-old Leo J. Coveney was retired from Manager Ed Harrigan's company yesterday. He was the boy soprano of the quintet that sang "Paddy Duffy's Cart" in "Squatter Sovereignty." He had sat on a cart on the stage and sung for three nights, when Agent Stocking, representing Mr. Gerry, peremptorily ordered him to stop. The lad is 14 years old and earned $10 a week, which went to his mother, who lives at 260 West Twenty-second street.

REPUBLICANS ARE ASTIR.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"New York State Is in Danger." Was the Cry, and It Was Decided that Hustling Work Must Begin at Once—Naval Officer Willis and Secretary Tracy Must be Quiet

The Republicans at the Hon. Tom Carter's bureau were mightily stirred up yesterday. All were reticent as to the cause for the fluster, but it was discoverable that Senator David B. Hill is the thorn in their side. The Democrats having ordered 200,000 copies of the speech of the Senator in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday night, and having already begun to drop them like snowflakes all over the Empire State, the Republicans are aroused to counteract the effects. It was admitted that something must be done, and done quickly, if the State is to be saved for Harrison. There was no joking about the business, and Mr. Carter and his associates wore serious faces.

All day there were desultory conferences as to the methods to be adopted to arouse the Republicans in New York State to their danger. Mr. Carter's room was crowded with Republican Solons loaded with advice. It was finally decided to have a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the evening, and adopt plans for forcing the fight in the Empire State.

The meeting occurred in Joseph H. Manley's room. There were present, besides Mr. Manley, Chairman Carter, Sam Fessenden of Connecticut, Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, Richard C. Kerens of Missouri, Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, Dave Martin of Pennsylvania, Mr. Quay's representative; William Hahn of Ohio, Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee, and Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Campaign Committee. It was the fullest meeting of the National Executive Committee since the campaign opened. While their discussion was going on ex-Speaker Reed and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt had a conference of their own.

At the meeting in Mr. Manley's room the grave nature of the situation in New York State was discussed. It was admitted that Senator Hill's speech had aroused the Democrats and stirred up an enthusiasm that was dangerous. The enthusiasm of the Democrats before this speech, it was said, had been listless and evidently without a purpose; but it was very evident now that the Democrats meant blood, and steps must be taken to arouse the Republicans. It was decided to sound the bugle note of alarm through all the counties, and to insist that the Republicans must get out and work as they never worked in their lives.

The most flattering tributes were paid to the State machine of the Democrats, led by Mr. Murphy and Mr. Sheehan, to the organized forces of Tammany under Mr. Croker, and to the bold Democratic warriors who are under the leadership of Hugh McLaughlin. The Republican machine, it was admitted, was doing all it could, but greater efforts must be made.

Chairman Hahn of the Speakers' Bureau, promised to flood the State with speakers. Treasurer Bliss announced that he had the wherewithal to meet every legitimate expense, and Chairman Hackett gave a description of the work which had already been done. Sam Fessenden, while interested in the great battle in New York, announced that Connecticut was within the grasp of the Republicans, but that more speakers were needed and harder work must be done.

The conference lasted until late at night, and when it ended the National Committeemen left, announcing that the booming of Republican guns in the State would be heard immediately. It was very apparent that the main battle of the Republicans is to be made in this State. Some declared that the Republicans would have this State in spite of half a dozen Democratic machines. They emphatically declared that they would give the Democrats the toughest fight on record.

Mr. Manley will remain in town until election. He said to Deve Martin and John I. Davenport and others in the naturalization of Republican voters, and to look after alleged colonization schemes in New York, Kings, and Hudson counties. The headquarters of these three Republicans will be at 492 Pearl street, and they will work in the interests of the County Committee on Naturalization, of which Robert A. Greacen of the Fifteenth district is Chairman. The other members of the committee are F. Snyder of the Twelfth, John Stiebling of the Sixth, H. W. Gibson of the Thirteenth, and John A. Moran of the First. Some of the Republicans of New York and Kings are inclined to be critical over the presence of Martin and Manley. Naval Officer Willis especially objects to foreign interference. Eminent Republicans said last night, with considerable feeling, that if Mr. Willis did not clear the track and get out of the way, and cease raising ruction in Kings, his official head would be lopped off. These same Republicans seem to believe that Secretary Tracy is mainly responsible for Mr. Willis. They said that those in charge of Mr. Harrison's campaign would stand no nonsense from Secretary Tracy either. Taking the day all in all, the Republicans manifested a determination to capture New York State by hook or crook.

HE HAS A HEADACHE NOW,

But the Duck that Shot at a Stuffed Dog Will Have More of a One Soon.

The report of pistol shots, evidently fired in Edward H. Lynch's saloon at 34 Bayard street, was heard by passers by about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Policeman Sheehan ran in, but could find no one who appeared to be hurt. An hour later the policeman learned that a man who had been shot had been removed to Chambers Street Hospital. Sheehan went to the hospital and found the wounded man, who described himself as William Clyde of 333 East Sixty-sixth street. He had been shot in the head.

Sheehan returned to the saloon and arrested Proprietor Lynch, William Dorsey, the bartender, and Edward O'Brien, a hanger-on of the place. They were simply arrested on suspicion. When brought to the station house Lynch said that he had been on a spree for the past three days and had been amusing himself by shooting at a stuffed dog. He didn't know anything about the shooting of Clyde, he said. The other prisoners denied any knowledge whatever of any shooting. Clyde refused to give the name of his assailant. He said:

"I'll fix the duck myself. I've got a headache now, but he'll soon have more of a one."

On the arraignment of the prisoners in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Clyde refused to make complaint, and as there was no evidence as to who shot him, the prisoners were discharged.

SIXTY HOUSES BURNED.

An Incendiary Fire Destroys the Little Acadian Seaport of Buctouche.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 22.—Buctouche, a small seaport town on Northumberland Straits, in this province, was almost destroyed by fire this morning. Incendiarism is suspected as the cause of the fire, which started in the rear of the kitchen of the residence of Joseph Meyers, a jeweller, and spread to sixty other houses, which were destroyed with incredible rapidity. The houses burned were of wood, and the town being without any fire appliances, efforts to prevent the spread of the fire proved futile. Fanned by a stiff breeze, it finally burned itself out.

The former occupants of the burned houses are quartered in tents and shanties in the fields adjoining the village. The main arch of the Buctouche railway bridge, as well as the public wharf, are destroyed.

Not a store is left in the village, and the half dozen hotels are all wiped out. The loss will aggregate about $125,000. The insurance will fall far short of this amount.

Run Over by His Own Car.

George Hunter, 28 years old, of Steinway, Long Island City, who is employed as motor man on the Steinway and Hunter's Point Railroad, was thrown from his car last night, and will probably die from injuries received. Hunter was working the motor on car 46, which left the Astoria Ferry at 9:15 o'clock. There was no one on the car with him but the conductor. When the car reached the corner of Flushing avenue and Henry street, a large double truck loaded with dressed beef swung around the corner and crashed into the end of the car. The force of the blow caused the car to lurch forward, throwing Hunter over the front. Before the conductor could stop the car it had passed over Hunter's body. Doctors Fitch and Prisck were called, and Hunter was removed to St. John's Hospital. The driver of the truck drove off in the darkness.

A SERPENTINE CO-RESPONDENT.

One Result of Manager Amberg's Trip to Europe with Loie Fuller.

Theatrical circles were excited yesterday by the news that the wife of Manager Gustav Amberg had applied for a divorce in the Chicago courts. Mrs. Amberg was known on the operatic stage prior to her marriage as Marie Engel. She was an admirable soprano, and had sung both in this country and abroad with marked success. She is still an uncommonly handsome woman, with a very graceful figure. Mr. Amberg married her in this city about four years ago.

Last spring Loie Fuller, then in the height of her success as "the original serpentine dancer," fulfilled a special engagement at the Amberg Theatre. At the same time she was under salary to Hoyt & Thomas, and for a week or so she appeared nightly in their Madison Square Theatre as well as at the Amberg. This led to a lawsuit, and ultimately resulted in Miss Fuller's withdrawal from the Madison Square.

A few weeks later it became known that the dancer intended to make a tour of Germany. The arrangements for her trip were made by Amberg, and they sailed together. At last accounts Miss Fuller was dancing in one of the big gardens in Berlin, and Amberg was still acting as her manager. It is said that he will not soon return to New York, as he has no interest in the theatre bearing his name.

His management of that playhouse was rich in artistic results, but not pecuniarily successful. The creditors were finally forced to step in and protect themselves, and this season the house will be managed by Von Baum & Mansfield. None of Amberg's friends in town last night cared to be quoted in respect to his domestic affairs. They admitted that he had gone to Europe with Miss Fuller, and that Mrs. Amberg was in Chicago. She had vainly protested, they added, against her husband's departure, but he had excused it on the ground that it was a business opportunity not to be neglected.

Miss Fuller is young, with a rather bizarre personality and a fondness for being talked about. She started as a child lecturer, became a variety singer, a star in comedy, and finally a dancer. She will go down to posterity as the Simon-pure inventor of the serpentine dance, which seems to have been inspired by the much older Nautch dance. Her efforts to copyright this dance were unsuccessful, and it is now a craze on two continents. Some months ago Miss Fuller caused the arrest of W. B. Hayes of this city on a charge of bigamy. She asserted that he had married her with a ring and an oath, when, in fact, he already had a wife; but the legal decision was against the dancer.

NAT GOODWIN MAKES A BAD BREAK.

Disruption in His Company Caused by the Star's Hilarious Conduct.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—The Nat Goodwin comedy company reached here this week in a state of practical disruption. The troupe is not a large one, but its members are well-known players, and most of them speak very bitterly about Goodwin's conduct during the past fortnight. Fred Lotto, the comedian and stage manager, was not in the cast, though he was billed. It was ascertained that he had abruptly left the company at Columbus, O. To-day the leading "old woman," Jean Clara Walters, insisted that her resignation be accepted, and the first "old man," Robert G. Wilson, took a similar step. Goodwin's agent has been frantically telegraphing to New York for substitutes, and unless new actors arrive at once the company will be crippled. One of the actors in the troupe said:

"The trouble began in Columbus, where we played all last week. On Tuesday Nat kicked over the traces of his generally good behavior in one of his old-time hurrahs. As he always does on these occasions, he ran against faro, and this time he was a winner of about $500. When he came on the stage that night he was in a state so hilarious that his audience noticed it, and the newspapers gave him a rebuke next day. He did not improve during the week, either.

"Finally his leading lady, Mabel Amber, who has been with him several years, became highly indignant at his jocose manner, and refused to go to the theatre one evening. Nat was forced to hunt her up, and finally found her hidden away somewhere. He persuaded her to forgive him and return to the theatre, but it was nearly 9 o'clock before the curtain rose. Miss Amber has resigned no less than four times this season, but Goodwin is very fond of her, and has each time induced her to remain with him. This trouble started during our Brooklyn date. Most of us would be glad to cancel our engagements if we could get other work."

TOYED WITH THEIR AFFECTIONS,

And There's Trouble in the African M. E. Church of Bloomfield.

The Rev. Thomas Chase, the pastor of Zion African M. E. Church of Bloomfield, N. J., is accused by four women of his congregation of conduct of a shocking character. There has been trouble among the members of the congregation since Sunday night, when Dominie Chase caused the arrest of three boys for creating a disturbance during the services.

The parents of the boys and their friends have been making it unpleasant for the pastor ever since. The four women appeared before Justice of the Peace Post yesterday morning and wanted four warrants for the arrest of their pastor for having attempted to trifle with their affections. Mrs. Delia Van Doren said that the pastor called on her on Sunday, Sept. 11, in the absence of her husband, and toyed with her affectionately, kissed her twice, and hugged her three times. Then he offered her a silver dollar, but she spurned him.

Miss Annie Williams, Mrs. Julia Schenck, and Mrs. Hannah Werts each complained that Dominie Chase had fooled around them in a loving manner, and that he had made propositions of a character they would not accept. Mrs. Werts says that the minister used language that she would not repeat in the complaint.

The Justice of the Peace refused to issue a warrant until he had had a talk with the minister. The latter called on the Justice and assured him that the charges were groundless and were the result of a conspiracy to drive him out of the church.

The feeling among the members of the church runs high against the pastor. He has only been there a month, and these charges of the women have stirred up their male relatives, who talk of riding the dominie out of town on a rail, and doing other things to him.

MR. COX GOT BOXED.

Queer Treatment of a Chicagoan by His Long Island Host.

The village of Dunton, adjoining Jamaica, was the scene of an assault on Wednesday evening upon C. Foster Cox, a business man of Chicago, by David P. Templeton, ex-President of the Bryant Literary Society, who has an office at 114 Nassau street, this city. Until Wednesday Mr. Cox was the guest of Mr. Templeton at his Long Island home. According to Mr. Cox's statement, he accompanied Mr. Templeton to his office on Wednesday morning. The latter, upon reaching his office, said he would go out and raise a sum of money to repay a loan of $326 Mr. Cox had made him five weeks ago. Mr. Cox waited in the office all day, but Mr. Templeton did not return. Then he concluded he would go to Templeton's house and look for him. As he closed the office door he saw that a dispossess notice had been tacked on the door some time during the day. Upon reaching Dunton, Mr. Cox was about to enter his host's house, when Templeton told him he was not wanted there.

"If you will give me my coat that I left in your house last night I can do without coming in," said the surprised Mr. Cox.

The coat being disrespectfully thrown to him, Mr. Cox called his late host a rascal. Then Mr. Templeton, as Mr. Cox alleges, rushed at him, hit him with his clenched fist, and knocked him down, crying: "I will kill you."

At that moment Henry J. Gieb, who saw the row, rushed to Mr. Cox's assistance and prevented any further attack. Mr. Cox is 60 years old, and has the appearance of a man of means. Mr. Templeton could not be found at his home last night.

Mend with Care.

Republican platform: Protection to American industries.

Democratic platform: Tariff for revenue only.

The first means goods used in America are to be made in America, and the second means they are to be made in Europe. Goods made here mean wages earned in America. Goods imported means wages earned in Europe. Which shall it be?—*Adv.*

NO OPERA SINGERS COMING.

ABBEY AND GRAU CANNOT CARRY OUT THEIR CONTRACTS.

They Notify the Artists that They Cannot Fulfil Their Engagements—Mr. Abbey Says it is the Hardest Blow He Ever Received—He will Consider the Question of Seeking Redress from the Directors.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Henry E. Abbey arrived from Ostend this morning and Maurice Grau from Paris. They met ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer of New York at the Savoy Hotel, and with him visited George Lewis of the London law firm of Lewis & Lewis. A long conference was held upon two legal points raised by the burning of the Metropolitan Opera House, the liability of the Metropolitan Opera House Directors to Abbey and Grau, and Abbey and Grau's position with regard to the artists who had been engaged for the opera season.

A few weeks later it became known that the dancer intended to make a tour of Germany. The arrangements for her trip were made by Amberg, and they sailed together. At last accounts Miss Fuller was dancing in one of the big gardens in Berlin, and Amberg was still acting as her manager. It is said that he will not soon return to New York, as he has no interest in the theatre bearing his name.

His management of that playhouse was rich in artistic results, but not pecuniarily successful. The creditors were finally forced to step in and protect themselves, and this season the house will be managed by Von Baum & Mansfield. None of Amberg's friends in town last night cared to be quoted in respect to his domestic affairs. They admitted that he had gone to Europe with Miss Fuller, and that Mrs. Amberg was in Chicago. She had vainly protested, they added, against her husband's departure, but he had excused it on the ground that it was a business opportunity not to be neglected.

Miss Fuller is young, with a rather bizarre personality and a fondness for being talked about. She started as a child lecturer, became a variety singer, a star in comedy, and finally a dancer. She will go down to posterity as the Simon-pure inventor of the serpentine dance, which seems to have been inspired by the much older Nautch dance. Her efforts to copyright this dance were unsuccessful, and it is now a craze on two continents. Some months ago Miss Fuller caused the arrest of W. B. Hayes of this city on a charge of bigamy. She asserted that he had married her with a ring and an oath, when, in fact, he already had a wife; but the legal decision was against the dancer.

ITS STAGE EFFECTS LEVIED ON,

But the Metropolitan Opera House May be Rebuilt After All.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher levied yesterday upon the property of the Metropolitan Opera House Company in an execution upon the judgment for $202,818 secured by Earl Clinton Potts on Wednesday as assignee of the claims of various creditors. The company confessed judgment on the amount of the execution on Wednesday in the Supreme Court. The property levied upon yesterday consisted of costumes and music and furniture that had been uninjured by the fire. Deputy Carraher put a keeper in charge of the building to guard the effects levied upon.

It was said yesterday that the large wardrobe of costumes, which, when new, were valued at nearly the amount of the judgment, had escaped practically uninjured from the fire. Workmen are now busy cleaning up the big stock of swords and armor, which, they say, will be just as good as new when the cleaning is finished. The armor was placed and slightly rusted by the water with which the stage was deluged. At the office of James A. Roosevelt, President of the opera company, it was said yesterday that the Potts judgment was secured upon the advice of counsel, to protect Mr. Roosevelt and other creditors, who had advanced money to the company from any loss on these loans. It was also said that when the opera house and its contents were sold on foreclosure of mortgage, as has been planned, it was likely that it would be purchased by certain of the present directors and their friends, who are in favor of a reorganization of the company and a continuance of the building as the home of grand opera. These directors, it was said, were of the opinion that an opera house of adequate accommodations for music lovers was an artistic necessity in New York, and would have to be maintained regardless of the heavy expense incidental to the proper presentation of grand opera.

Lawyer George Cobbe, counsel for Assignee Potts, said yesterday afternoon that he had not yet decided what would be done about the judgment, and that no date had yet been fixed upon for the sale of the opera company's effects. Action will probably be postponed until the directors have met again to discuss the situation. The Sheriff's sale, if it is held, will not occur until next month in any event.

A DIVORCE CASE'S SIDE ISSUE.

Sued for $250, Miss Behrens Says She Shares Her Salary with Mr. Mantell.

Robert Mantell, the actor, who is being sued by his wife Margaret for an absolute divorce, and Charlotte Hume, whose stage name is Charlotte Behrens, co-respondent in the divorce case, were examined before Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court yesterday in supplementary proceedings to an action brought by Mrs. James J. Farrell to recover $250 from the actress.

Mrs. Farrell, who lives at 205 West Thirty-first street, loaned the actress $200 in 1884. Mrs. Hume was then beginning her career as an actress, and obtained the money to buy costumes. In 1886 Mrs. Farrell obtained judgment in default. The actress had it opened, and in defence claimed that she was under age when the debt was incurred, but the City Court decided that an infant was liable for necessaries, and gave judgment against her last May. The money was not paid, and an order for the examination of Mrs. Hume in supplementary proceedings, and of Robert Mantell, as a third party who might throw light on her finances, was granted.

The actress testified that she was leading lady in "The Face in the Moonlight," now on at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, under a contract for thirty weeks at $80 a week, but that she received only $40 a week of this, as the other half is taken by Mantell as installments on a loan of $1,500 which Mantell made to her in the summer of 1891.

Part of this money had been used to defray the expenses of her illness at St. Louis in November, 1891. Mrs. Mantell alleges in her action that Mrs. Hume then had a child. She had spent $300 of that money. Mrs. Hume continued, for the funeral expenses of her mother. About $450 of it went to replenish her wardrobe. She is now living at 345 West Twenty-fourth street with her sister, and pays $25 a week board. She is the wife of Eugene E. Hume, but, she said in conclusion, has not lived with him of late.

Mantell said that he resided at the Players' Club. He had loaned the money to Mrs. Hume in different amounts. He had given her $350 at St. Louis. He had received on account, in deductions from her salary, $100.

Mr. Mantell objected to the publicity of the proceedings in court. Judge Fitzsimons said they could not be conducted privately except before a referee. The Judge then appointed Daniel F. Martin of 49 Chambers street referee to take any further evidence that may be produced. Mr. Martin has not set a date for the hearing.

The motion for counsel fee and alimony in the divorce suit of Mrs. Mantell comes up before Justice Beach in Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning.

Lost Her Rings in the Dressing Room.

A Tenderloin policeman brought to the Thirty-sixth street station house at 10 o'clock last night Hattie May, aged 22, of 361 Western Boulevard, and May Lawrence of 357 West Thirty-fifth street, and said that he was unable to settle a debate that they had had in the dressing rooms of the Casino, which the manager had asked him to arbitrate. May Lawrence told Capt. McLaughlin that after rehearsing a dance she had gone to a basin to wash her hands, and had forgotten to pick up $75 worth of rings which she had laid aside. She said that Miss May was the only other person in the room. Miss Lawrence left the room for an instant, Miss May remaining behind. When Miss Lawrence returned the rings were gone. Miss May denied all knowledge of the rings, but she was locked up all the same.

Firing Jokes at Insurance Agents.

The songs and dialogues at the Broadway Theatre last night were full of merry jokes about the insurance business, and the actors were kept at the work of fun making much longer than usual. The theatre was filled with insurance men, four hundred of them being guests of the New York Insurance men. The visitors were delegates to the national convention of insurance agents.

REAPPORTIONMENT CONSTITUTIONAL.

The General Term at Saratoga Differs from the General Term at Buffalo.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—In the General Term this morning a decision in the Oneida election case was handed down denying the motion of Carter for a mandamus and injunction compelling Frank Rice, Secretary of State, to issue election notices under the old Senate and Assembly apportionment. The opinion is by Presiding Justice Mayham. Associate Justices Herrick and Putnam do not express an opinion as to the constitutionality of the apportionment, but Justice Herrick concurs with Presiding Justice Mayham in denying the writ in order to obtain an early submission to and a decision by the Court of Appeals on all of the points in the controversy.

The chief ground of attack on the law on this case was that it had been passed at an extra session of the Legislature, and not at the regular session next following the census. But at the same time it was urged that the Constitution had been violated by including persons of color not taxed on the basis of apportionment, and by failure to make the districts as nearly equal in population as possible, so that the whole subject as it was before another General Term in the Monroe county case was before this General Term, with an opposite result.

Justice Mayham said to a reporter that his opinion, which covers eighteen pages of legal cap, is now in the hands of his stenographer at Schoharie for copying, and that copies for the press will not be given out until Saturday. The opinion fully sustains the constitutionality of the apportionment of 1892.

Judge Mayham's particular points in the opinion are, first, as to the constitutionality of the apportionment, and, second, as to the legality of the extra session of the Legislature. He holds that before apportioning the State the Legislature had finished its business and were reconvened to do a special business. Therefore it was a new session.

The Legislature of this State had been called together several times in this way and no question had ever been raised as to its legal action. The law could not mean to refer this matter to the next Legislature, as that would mean a delay of two years until there was a new Senate.

In relation to the disparagement in numbers in Senate