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

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair; winds shifting to northwest.

VOL. LX.—NO. 321. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DESPERATE PLOT FOILED.

SCHEME OF DANNEMORA PRISONERS TO ESCAPE DISCOVERED.

Revealed by a Prisoner Who Had Refused to Join the Gang Because the Plan Included the Murder of Some Guards—The Informer Pardoned by Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, July 17.—Walter N. Thayer, the Warden of the Clinton prison at Dannemora, came down to Albany late this afternoon, and proceeding to the Executive Chamber told Gov. Flower of a desperate plot formed by some long-term men confined in his prison to gain their freedom. One of the prisoners who was asked to join the gang refused, and it was through him that the prison authorities became aware of the plot.

At noon yesterday as the prisoners filed through the corridor in lock-step on their way past Principal Keeper McKenna to obtain their rations for dinner, one of the prisoners slipped into the hand of the principal keeper a piece of brown wrapping paper two feet long by a foot wide, upon which was written in lead pencil:

Dr. McKenna.

Sir: I hardly know how to begin to pencil what I wish to say to you. I am nearly insane thinking over and worrying over it. Now, sir, there is a scheme gotten up here among several convicts to escape from here to-night (Sunday the 16th), and the matter in which it is plotted is something that I cannot keep secret on account of the cold premeditated murder that is planned to effect their escape. I was asked to go into the scheme, but refused to have anything to do with it. These men then told me if the officials got wind of it they would hold me responsible, and that there was some half dozen more men in it that I knew nothing about, but that they know that I was asked into it, and they took an oath if it failed they would put me out of the way. So you see, sir, that I'm taking big chances to save these keepers' lives; so I ask you as a man to make sure and not expose me in any danger. Now, sir, this is to take place to-night (Sunday) after 12 o'clock, when Mr. Long and the other night guard comes on. There are two doors cut already for these men to come out after Mr. Long or the other guard makes the first round. These men will come out when the guard is on the top gallery, close their cell doors, and then get into the alleyway. One of them will have a big bar of iron, and the other will have a large knife. After these guards make their first round, one of them always makes a second round on the flagging about half an hour afterward. That is the time fixed for these prisoners to act. When this guard comes in front of the alley, they intend to spring upon him, drag him into the alley, and murder him. They will take his gun, then sneak down upon the other guard at the office and do him, take his gun also. They then intend opening up five or six cells, letting the men out. How they intend getting out of the hall I know nothing about, for they did not tell me, or the names of these other men either. Now, sir, I'm no informer, and never injured another prisoner in my life. If all the men in this prison contemplated escaping, and I was positive of receiving a pardon by telling on them, I would not do so—no, not if I was serving a life sentence, but where a cold-blooded murder is planned I will stop it, if it is in my power to do it, every time.

Now, sir, I am doing a good deed toward these keepers, and I hope you will do nothing that will complicate or endanger me in any way. You are a fly man and know enough not to mention my name to any one but the Warden, and not come to see me or send for me. If you wish to speak to me you can send a letter to me just as though it came through the mail. I have to be careful, although I am no coward, for I have a wife and family to think of. It is them I am thinking of and not of myself.

Now, sir, the number of these convicts' cell are—68—4 company 86—2 company. One man's name is "Wright," and the other's name is "Reace." The rivet next to tongue of the door that the lever rests upon is backed out from the inside of the door, and that bar is cut so that the tongue of the door can be pushed out and the door then is opened. They have the rivet plugged up with soap and painted so that it would take close inspection to detect it. The cut bar is hid by the string of the curtain hanging on the door. Both these men's door are fixed in the same manner.

Now, sir, this is all I know about this affair. I know nothing about the other men who are to be let out or who they are. If I did I would feel safer, for then I would know who I had to deal with and who to look out for. Now, sir, be sure and make no mistake by coming to see me or sending for me. I have done right by you, so I hope you will do the same toward me. I remain yours respectfully.

[Here is signed the prisoner's name, with his cell number and company.]

P. S.—If you do not find the knife and iron bar in these cells, look for them in the cells next to them.

Now that you have read the above, take things cool, and spring this affair as though you knew it some time. The best way would be to have a general frisk like Fourth of July.

Warden Thayer told the Governor that after the prisoners had finished with dinner the two prisoners referred to in the above communication were removed from their cells, and an examination showed the truth of the prisoner's information. The locks of the two cell doors had been tampered with as described. Hidden in the bedtick in Reace's cell was found a long, sharp knife. In the tick in Wright's cell were found a crowbar about 2½ feet long, drills, saws, files, and a cold chisel. The prisoner's information was confirmed in every detail.

On account of their associations with Reace and Wright, the Warden caused an examination to be made of the cells of two other prisoners, named Joyce and Russell, both serving twenty years. In Joyce's cell were found several pieces of iron. The Warden thinks that they were to have been used as slungshots.

Both Joyce and Russell admitted that they were in the plot. Joyce, who worked in the State shop with the prisoner who gave the plot away, said to the Warden after the discovery:

"Don't put that man back in the shop with me. I know the ——— who gave the snap away."

Russell said that, while he was a party to the scheme, he did not know that murder was contemplated.

Wright's term expires in 1898. Reace is a twenty-year man. No confessions were necessary from these two men, the preparations they had made for escaping being positive proof.

When Gov. Flower heard this story from Warden Thayer he immediately pardoned the prisoner who wrote the communication to the principal keeper.

The Warden thinks Reace obtained his knife in the State workshop. A new building is in course of erection on the prison grounds. Wright, who is working on this building, must have obtained the crowbar while at his labor and smuggled it into his cell. A "frisk," which is referred to in the prisoner's communication, is a general examination of all the cells, one having been made on July 4.

Both Gov. Flower and Warden Thayer refused to divulge, for the present, at least, the name of the prisoner who probably had saved the lives of several prison guards. They thought it might bring trouble upon him; if not from the prisoners whom he gave away, possibly from some of their friends outside of the prison. Another reason is, the Governor thinks a convict can get along better after he is released from prison in his endeavor to lead an honest life if the fact of his pardon is not heralded throughout the State at the time he obtains his liberty.

The Warden did not go near the prisoner after receiving his communication, and said to-night that the man probably does not yet know the result of his warning. The fortunate man was received at the prison in August, 1892, and had four years to serve for grand larceny. The crime he committed in New York city, where his wife and children live, Warden Thayer left for Dannemora at midnight with the pardon in his pocket.

All the prisoners concerned in the attempted escape were transferred to Clinton prison from Sing Sing last fall.

FROM THE VENDOME TO A CELL.

Clarissa Theresa Harcourt, Variety Actress, Threatens to Sue.

Clarissa Theresa Harcourt, a well-dressed woman who says she is a variety actress from Melbourne, was arrested last evening for making the existence of the attendants in the Hotel Vendome miserable. She arrived, unaccompanied, on the steamship Mohawk from London on Wednesday last and registered at the Vendome on Saturday.

Yesterday morning a bill for $12 was presented to her. She insisted on having an itemized statement, and kept ringing the annunciator all day for the bill and for brandy and soda. Neither came too fast for her and she made a rumpus. Finally the proprietor, I. S. Plaut, called in Policeman Malrex. She was locked up in the West Thirtieth street station, and threatens to sue the hotel authorities when she is released.

EUROPEANS IN CABUL.

Life in Cabul—The Ameer's Mint—Silver Rupees—Gold Coins—The Manufactory of Rifles in that Distant City—Soap and Candles—A Favorite Pastime—The Britisher in Cabul—$100 a Month with the Daily Risk of His Head—The Cabul Railway—There Are No Russians in Cabul.

Life in Cabul, at the present time, does not appear to be all beer and skittles. It is certainly not inviting. Mr. McDermott, who has spent three years in that historic city of massacre and bloodshed, has just been returned to British India under a safe escort, very much in the way that Ameer Shere Ali used to send back the cases of champagne which an English merchant at Peshawer would try to "palm off" as suited to the palate of his half-civilized customer. "It is too moist. It is an inferior brand," the Ameer's secretary would write, and back it all came to Mr. —— of Peshawer, to his great chagrin. Poor Mr. McDermott has been sent back as an "inferior brand," but he tells us some interesting things regarding Cabul and its Ameer.

Mr. McDermott was superintendent of the Ameer's mint, in which he used to manufacture silver rupees out of Indian silver coin, and where he has been successfully employed for the last three years.

His own story of how he came to leave the Ameer's service is this: "So far as the Ameer himself is concerned, neither myself nor any other of his Highness's employees had anything to complain of. He treated us with great consideration, and whenever we entered his presence we were allowed to sit down and were shown every mark of courtesy. It is the intriguing officials that cause the mischief. They become jealous of our success, they recognize the improvements we carry out, which in most cases interfere with some time-honored perquisite, and eventually come to the conclusion that the preservation of self demands the removal of the infidel!

"With regard to the mint we did very well. We struck off silver rupees, half rupees, and a quantity of gold coins of the value of about Rs. 25 each. Our output was about 14,000 coins a day. The Indian rupee is melted down and six per cent. copper added, and in this way the Ameer gains considerable revenue. Mr. Pyne engaged me to teach the Afghans to coin, and they are now able to carry on the work in a rough-and-ready way. They are not overexacting about the appearance of the coin, and so long as it has the Ameer's name on it every one is satisfied."

The Ameer's workshops are under an Englishman named Pyne, who seems to be a prime favorite with Abdur Rahman. Mr. Pyne was at one time engaged in an arms factory in England, but has served the Ameer of Cabul for nearly seven years. At Cabul they turn out a rifle of the Martini-Henri pattern. The barrel is made by machinery, but the stock mechanism and sighting is done by hand, with the result that in very many cases it is not of the correct size. The cartridge chamber is often either too large, or too small, and the sighting is very imperfect. About 3,000 Martini-Henri cartridges are manufactured daily. There is also plant for manufacturing Snider cartridges, but it has not yet been set up. The mountain guns are also roughly made, and when they were tested, it was found that the shells were too large for one of the guns. The Ameer is also anxious to excel in soap making, and Mr. Pyne has had plant set up, and with the aid of the soap boilers' *vade mecum*, a quantity of soap was made. The Afghans, however, did not consider it a great success, as it not only removed the dirt from their persons, but the skin as well! However "they are still experimenting," so Mr. McDermott assures us, but he is, perhaps, as "a returned empty," not an unprejudiced judge of Mr. Pyne's soap.

There is also a large plant in course of erection for manufacturing candles, although Mr. McDermott says that soap is the Ameer's "speciality." The titular head of the Cabul work shops is a royal personage. A hint, perhaps, to the unemployed princes of Europe! This democratic prince is his Highness Yoosuf Khan, a son of Dost Mohammed and an uncle of the present Ameer. With the prince, soap is a passion, and he attempts to convert everything possible into appliances for manufacturing that useful domestic commodity. In one of the shops there was a Cornish boiler which, on discovering, he immediately gave orders to have placed on end and filled with tallow and set to boil, and considerable difficulty was experienced by the Europeans in persuading Yoosuf Khan from his novel soap-boiling experiment.

The Englishman in Cabul gets the equivalent to a salary of a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars a month. Small pay for a man who, as the Irishman said, may any morning awake and find himself a dead man!

There have been reports of the construction of a railroad in Cabul, but we are told it is only a half mile long and not working very well. It was Lord Lytton's policy to construct a narrow gauge railway from Peshawer, through the Khyber, to the city of Cabul, but this has not yet been effected. It has often been said that there are Russian subjects in Cabul, but Mr. McDermott tells us there are none. He says: "A number of Afghans cross the border and go into Russian territory for the purpose of trading, but we do not hear much of the Russians in Cabul. The natives are shy about speaking of political matters, as there is a general feeling among the Afghans that a still tongue not only indicates a wise head, but it also goes a good way toward the preservation of one. So all around it is considered best not to interfere in such matters." T. P. H.

CANADA NEEDS A CHANGE.

The Hon. Honore Mercier Says It Must Be Annexation to the U. S. or Independence.

BOSTON, July 17.—The Hon. Honore Mercier, ex-Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, arrived in Boston to-day preparatory to an extended trip through the United States to examine into the condition of the French Canadians who have migrated to this country. In an interview he said:

"The Liberals in Canada are unanimously in favor of free trade and reciprocity with the United States, and a strong resolution was adopted to that effect at the recent convention. But reciprocity cannot be obtained without a treaty, and, as a colony, Canada has no power to make a commercial treaty. This is one of the reasons why I am in favor of Canadian independence. It is a national crime to look to England for our exportations when we have at our own doors a market of a nation of 70,000,000 inhabitants, rich, progressive, and liberal in their dealings. The prosperity of Canada will never be achieved without a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which England will never accede to. The only way to obtain this end is independence.

"The feeling with reference to annexation in Canada is favorable, but it is an undercurrent. A change is needed. Will it be annexation with the United States or independence?"

WILL IT BE JUDGE CULLEN?

A Rumor That He May be Judge Blatchford's Successor.

The rumor that Justice Edgar M. Cullen of the Supreme Court would probably be named as Judge Blatchford's successor on the United States Supreme Court bench has been widely circulated in Brooklyn, and yesterday, Congressman Magner said that President Cleveland had offered the place to Justice Cullen. Justice Cullen himself declined to be interviewed on the subject.

A couple of months ago, it is said, Justice Cullen declined the Collectorship of the Port.

The *Tribune* on Monmouth Park. See Wednesday's *Tribune* on Monmouth Park races.—Adv.

A BANK CRASH IN DENVER.

THREE SAVINGS BANKS ARE IN THE HANDS OF ASSIGNEES.

They Say Every Depositor will be Paid in Full—It was Impossible in these Days of Distrust to Realize on their Securities—One Bank has Demands for $500,000 Withdrawals and Only $223 On Hand.

DENVER, July 17.—The first bank failures in Denver since 1874 occurred this morning, when the People's Savings Bank, the Colorado Savings Bank, and the Rocky Mountain Dime and Dollar Savings Banks closed their doors. An estimate of the assets is $1,500,000, with liabilities of $1,350,000. The Colorado Savings Bank, of which F. K. Atkins is President and C. C. Atkins cashier, in its statement to the assignee, Alfred Butters, places the open accounts due depositors at $435,108; certificates of deposit, $50,690; due other banks, $3,236; cashier's checks, $625. The assets over liabilities, in what is declared to be good commercial paper, well secured, is $73,093.

F. W. Woodbury is President and C. F. Clark cashier of the Rocky Mountain Dime and Dollar Savings Bank, of which Charles H. Blakey was this morning made assignee. A detailed statement has not yet been made, but from the books of the institution it would appear that the assets are $156,803, and the liabilities $105,654. The officers of the institution positively declare that the depositors will not lose a dollar.

All the assignments were preconcerted, and were made for self-protection and for the protection of the depositors. The direct cause of the failures was the universal hard times and inability to realize on securities.

The President of each bank declares that each depositor will be paid in full and that the institutions will resume again. A run on the Denver Savings Bank is impending. The bank is taking advantage of the thirty and sixty days' notification law and is paying out no amounts over $25.

President Lawrence of the People's Savings Bank, in a statement this morning said the savings bank, up to six weeks ago, had had a most successful career, having in deposits $1,300,000 and had paid to its depositors in interest $112,482. The causeless run begun on May 1 had really continued up to last Saturday night, when the entire available means of the bank were exhausted and nothing was left but to assign. The officers of the institution pledged their estates to its support, but because of the feeling that has been engendered among Eastern banks and financial institutions by the recently published expressions and demonstrations that have been heralded from Colorado, a thirty days' notice for $100,000, signed by Colorado parties worth $4,000,000, to raise immediate money, was not worth the paper it was written on.

"Most persistent efforts were made to obtain temporary assistance to tide the bank over. Up to four days ago this necessary assistance was promised by Eastern correspondent banks; but since the doings of the recent Convention in this city became known all over the country these promises were cancelled by telegraph, and no alternative was left us. With notices amounting to nearly $500,000 for withdrawals of deposits maturing within the near future staring us in the face, and the cash on hand paid down to $223, the best thing to do was to make a full assignment for the protection and benefit of all." The President further said:

The failure of the savings banks will in no way affect the People's National Bank, which, with all other national banks, are perfectly sound, and anticipate no trouble outside of the savings banks.

TWO MORE KANSAS CITY BANKS FAIL.

The Missouri National Had Aid Coming on the Way From New York.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—This was another exciting day in Kansas City financial circles. Two banks failed, making the total number of failures seven.

The Missouri National Bank suspended payment, and closed its doors at 11:45 o'clock this morning. Despite assertions of strength and the publishing of a favorable statement Saturday, the bank was taken possession of by the Comptroller of the Currency to-day.

President D. V. Rieger was overcome with grief and he covered his face with his hands, and, with tears in his eyes, said:

"Here is the work of seventeen years shattered. I have done all I can; we all did all we could, but we could not help it. They drew out, and drew out, and it seemed as if they would never stop until they had taken every cent we had. The Third National Bank of New York wired us to draw on them for any sum, but we could not get money here in time to do us any good. Our statement published last week shows our condition to-day, excepting that more than one-half of the deposits of the bank have been withdrawn by depositors since that time.

The officers show the assets to be $1,254,785, and the liabilities, excepting capital stock, about $700,000. July 1 the bank paid its regular annual dividend of 3 per cent. The officers declare that depositors will be paid dollar for dollar.

The Missouri National is a new bank, having opened in January, 1891. It has a capital stock paid in of $250,000, and its surplus is $6,000. According to the statement made Saturday, issued in compliance with the request of the Comptroller of the Currency, cash and sight exchange were placed at $271,024, and the deposits at $900,773.

The Grand Avenue Bank, a private institution, assigned this morning to James B. Bickel, who immediately took charge. The assets are placed at $200,000 and the liabilities at $140,000. The Grand Avenue Bank holds ample gilt-edged securities to meet obligations, it is claimed, and the officials say they expect to resume business shortly.

There was no well-defined run on any of the other national banks this morning, although some deposits were drawn out.

BOUND TO RESUME.

The Chemical National Bank of Chicago Hopes Soon to Be on Its Feet.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Chemical National Bank people are still laboring perspiringly over the proposition of reorganization. They had until July 15 to collect an assessment of 40 per cent. from stockholders as a condition of permission to reopen.

The funds were not all in at that date, but Comptroller Eckels, discovering an earnest effort on the part of the principal men in the bank to resume, has extended the time for the collection of assessments. No definite statement is obtainable at the bank, but it is understood that about $325,000 of the $400,000 called for has been paid in, and that a very large percentage of the remainder is "in sight." Special Examiner A. D. Lynch has been sent on from Washington to represent the interests of the Government in the matter.

Adam W. Jaeger, assignee for the bank of C. L. Nichoff & Co., declares that there were crooked transactions on the part of a trusted employee, and that this more than anything else forced the failure of the bank. Frank J. Nichoff, son of Conrad Nichoff, the proprietor of the wrecked bank, is authority for the statement that his father has simply disappeared for the time being. The young man refuses to say at what watering place the financier is taking his medicine, but declares that when it is imperative for his return Mr. Nichoff will appear.

Kansas Bank Failures.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—State Bank Examiner Breidenthal says Hood & Kincaid's Bank of Pleasanton, Kan., has failed and is in the hands of Deputy State Bank Commissioner Osborne. The capital stock is $80,000. No statement is given. Commissioner Breidenthal has information of a number of other bank failures in the State, but he declines to give the names until he has taken possession.

Did Anybody Believe this "Rumor?"

The Committee of Arrangements of the New York Stock Exchange had Robert Cunningham before them yesterday, inquiring into the charge of ex-Plunger Atwood that Cunningham had told him that the banks in the Clearing House wanted to settle an indebtedness of $3,000,000 to the Sub-Treasury in loan certificates. The Stock Exchange Committee propose to go further into the matter, and to punish all rumormongers. They have not yet determined the fate of Mr. Cunningham. Both Cunningham and Atwood have the privilege of the subscription room.

Excursion to World's Fair via Washington and the B. & O. R. R.

Special train of day coaches will leave Jersey Central station, foot of Liberty street, New York, 8:30 A. M., Monday, July 24; arrive Chicago afternoon next day. $17.00 round trip; good ten days. Ticket offices, 172, 415, and 1,140 Broadway.—Adv.

MRS. CURTIS'S BODY, PERHAPS.

The Husband of the Missing Woman Hears of Its Finding Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 17.—The body of a woman was found floating in the river a short distance north of this city last night. It was taken to Highland Landing. There was nothing to disclose the woman's identity, but it is thought the body may be that of Mrs. Nellie Curtis, who disappeared from the steamer Saratoga, upon which she was a passenger, on June 20. The body was buried this afternoon. The clothing consisted of a black cassimere dress with satin trimmings, two white skirts, one trimmed with insertion, black stockings, and Oxford tie shoes. She wore a pair of screw earrings with small stones thought to be diamonds. The body was badly decomposed.

The description of the jewelry and clothing found upon the body leads her former neighbors in Bayonne to believe that it really is that of Mrs. Nellie Curtis, wife of Chemist Henry P. Curtis, formerly an employee of the Bayonne Chemical Company at Constable Hook. She fled from her home at 747 Avenue D, during her husband's absence, on the morning of June 16, after having attempted twice to end her life with poison on the previous night. Heretofore it was the general belief in Bayonne that Mrs. Curtis had eloped with the mysterious P. J. Cochrane, whose name was signed to several scraps of poetry found in the stateroom Mrs. Curtis had occupied aboard the Saratoga. The fact that several pieces of her clothing were found on the deck of the steamboat was regarded as a ruse on her part to make her husband believe she had committed suicide.

The unfortunate husband disposed of his furniture by auction last Thursday. On Saturday he left the house after informing the neighbors that he would probably visit his missing wife's parents at Troy. He said that he did not believe that she had committed suicide. Yesterday afternoon he called at his former home for his mail, and upon hearing of the finding of the body at Poughkeepsie he at once boarded a train for New York. After his wife's flight Curtis resigned his situation in the chemical works.

FARMER DAYTON'S NEW TROUBLE.

Accused of Trying to Drown Six Children by Driving Them into a Deep Brook.

Eleazer Z. P. Dayton, the eccentric old farmer of Baiting Hollow, Long Island, who tried two years ago to convince his neighbors that White Caps were persecuting him, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having tried to drown six children by driving them into a deep brook with an axe and with threats of shooting. All this occurred last week. Dayton was arraigned before Justice Millard, who allowed him to go back to his farm upon a promise to appear for examination next Saturday.

His pretty daughter, Ione, figured conspicuously in the White Cap episode. His other pretty daughter, Nellie, is alleged to have aided and abetted him in the present case. She was said to have had a revolver with her when the children were driven into the water. Yesterday she admitted that she carried a revolver once, but denied having it on the occasion named. Several of the children have testified that Dayton said several times in a threatening tone:

"Go on or I'll shoot you."

Nellie, however, denied any threats to shoot. The axe carried by Dayton was acknowledged, but the old farmer said he wanted it to mend fences, not to frighten children.

The only explanation that has been suggested of Dayton's conduct is that he had a grudge against the father of two of the children, a man named Prager. Prager has a fifteen-year lease of Dayton's farm. The first two years, at considerable expense, he greatly improved the property, which under Dayton's management had been sadly neglected. Now he is making money so fast that he has been enabled to buy a farm of his own. It is surmised that Dayton would like to get back a farm so profitable.

MISHAPS AT ROCKAWAY.

A Yacht Capsized, and Two Bathers Rescued in the Nick of Time.

The sloop yacht Allie, in charge of Capt Nat Price, with a party numbering eight, of which three were women, was capsized yesterday afternoon just at the point of Rockaway inlet. Fortunately all the men on board could swim, and they succeeded in towing the women alongside of the upturned yacht, where they remained holding on until relief came from the shore. Several rowboats put off, and the drowned excursionists were soon safe on land again. The accident was caused by the sail gybing.

Two bathers had a narrow escape from drowning at Rockaway Beach yesterday. A young man wearing the dress of a divinity student had been in the surf at Wainwright & Smith's for some time, when suddenly he was seen to throw up his hands and sink. Albert Brown, 18 years old, of New York, who was in bathing at the time, went to his rescue. Brown dove through the breakers and arrived at the spot where the swimmer had disappeared. The man having not come to the surface again Brown dove to the bottom and found him struggling against the heavy undertow, which was rapidly exhausting him and carrying him further from shore. Brown grasped him around the legs and brought the bather to the surface. In the mean time the life guards had arrived, and rescuer and rescued were taken ashore. The rescued man refused to give his name.

At the Beachmere bathing pavilion at Rockaway Beach, Jacob Weinhardt, a boarder at the hotel there, got beyond his depth yesterday and would have been drowned but for the timely aid of Alfred Cameron, the life saver at Harper's pavilion.

COMMISSIONER BRENNAN'S TALL SON.

The Boy Has Grown So Fast That His Nerves Broke Down Under It.

Thomas S. Brennan, Jr., son of Commissioner Brennan, the Tammany Titan, has already attained the stature of 6 feet 2 inches, although not yet 18 years of age. He has been seriously sick for several weeks at his father's home, 353 West Fifty-sixth street, from an ailment brought on mainly by his rapid growth, and aggravated by over study. He has been at the Manhattan College studying to become a doctor. His quick physical growth was a severe drain upon his nervous vitality, and, coupled with his diligence in study, brought on nervous dyspepsia. The ailment got so bad some time ago that it was impossible for him to assimilate any solid food, and a consultation of physicians was called.

With rest and care the young student has rallied slowly, and last night Dr. Manley, Mr. Brennan's family physician, said that the boy had recovered so far that he expected within a day or two to be able to send him to Saratoga for a vacation. He expects that rest will bring the patient around.

LAWYER PERRY AT LARGE.

He Escaped from the Newark Asylum, and No Effort Will Be Made to Catch Him.

Dr. Hinckley, in charge of the Essex County Asylum for the Insane, at Newark, received a letter postmarked in this city and written by Lawyer John B. Perry, who escaped from the asylum. The fact of his escape was not made public until yesterday, when Dr. Hinckley said that no steps would be taken to secure his return. He said that Mr. Perry in his letter demanded a discharge from the asylum, and stated that he was not insane and did not want to return to the asylum. Dr. Hinckley said that Mr. Perry was a temporary custody patient, whose malady was softening of the brain, and who was excessively violent at times.

He was cutting grass in the front yard of the asylum on Friday when he made his escape. He had some money given to him by his son on the previous Sunday. Mr. Perry had a large practice in this city, and became insane some years ago while arguing a case in the Supreme Court. He spent several years in a private asylum here before going to Newark. He was born in Sussex county, New Jersey.

World's Fair Excursion Via Erie Lines July 24.

Special excursion train via Erie lines will leave New York, Chambers st. at 10:15 A. M. and West 23d st at 10:10 A. M., Monday, July 24, arriving in Chicago at 4:15 P. M. next day. Tickets good returning on any train leaving Chicago on or before Aug. 7. Rate from New York, $18, and proportionate rates from intermediate stations. Tickets are now on sale. The train will be composed of new and elegant passenger coaches, and will be under the personal supervision of an experienced excursion agent of the Erie lines. Uniformed porters will be on the train to attend to the wants of the excursionists, and every comfort will be provided to render the trip a thoroughly enjoyable one. Similar ten-day excursions will be run on Aug. 5, 9 and 15.—Adv.

TO DINE WITH OUR BANKERS.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY COMES TO TOWN.

No Formal Speeches To Be Made, but the Monetary Situation and the Prospect of Legislative Relief Will Be Talked Over.

The Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, arrived in New York last night as the guest of ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, at his home, 76 Clinton place. Mr. Fairchild received the reporters later and introduced them to Mr. Eckels. Mr. Eckels is of slight frame, is not more than 35 years old, and is boyish in his appearance. He wore a negligee shirt and sack coat, and had a very easy manner. In reply to the reporters' questions he said:

"I have come over from Washington to attend a little dinner at the Union League Club to be given to-morrow night by Mr. Hepburn, my predecessor, and by Mr. Henry W. Cannon and others. This is my introduction to the New York bankers and, in fact, to the banking community of the country. Naturally I knew Mr. Hepburn and I have been acquainted with Mr. Fairchild for a number of years, but I have never met the other gentlemen who are to attend the dinner. I do not think that any significance can be attached to the dinner. As far as the financial situation is concerned, I care to say very little, except that it looks to me as if there will be a recovery some time. I do not know when that time will come. I have been dependent to a great extent on the newspapers for my information."

That is all that Mr. Eckels cared to say for publication. He did not mention the names of the gentlemen with whom he is to dine, and neither did Mr. Fairchild.

It was ascertained that the dinner has significance from several standpoints. In the first place, Mr. Eckels is to meet at this dinner the committee of the Clearing House Association, namely, President George G. Williams of the Chemical National Bank, President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin, President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase, President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth, and President William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange, all national banks. President Edward H. Perkins, Jr., of the the Importers' and Traders', the other member of the committee, is out of town. Others who will be present at the dinner are: President A. B. Hepburn of the Third National, President James Stillman of the City, President George S. Baker of the First, President George Montague of the Second, President Ebenezer K. Wright of the Park, President Robert M. Gallaway of the Merchants', all national banks, and Mr. Fairchild and Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of the State Banking Department. Mr. Frederic P. Olcott of the Central Trust Company, and others representing trust companies, are also invited, but they are unable to attend, being absent from town.

No formal speeches will be made at the dinner. There will be a discussion of the monetary situation, and the prospects of the legislation on that subject. One of the gentlemen interested in this dinner said that he believed the Sherman law would be repealed, that the ratio of silver dollars to gold dollars would be increased to 21 to 1, and that an issue of bonds was not altogether improbable. This statement, however, has nothing to do with the dinner. Mr. Eckels will carry back with him to Washington the views of the New Yorkers, and at the proper time, no doubt, these views will be submitted to Secretary Carlisle and others.

MR. CLEVELAND SAILS OFF.

Yacht Oneida Takes Him for a Two Days' Fishing Cruise.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 17.—The steam yacht Oneida arrived off Monument Neck at 2:30 o'clock this morning with Commodore Benedict and Dr. Bryant on board. Commodore Benedict came ashore in the forenoon and had a chat with President Cleveland on the veranda. All that could be learned at Gray Gables regarding this unexpected arrival of the Oneida was that Mr. Benedict was enjoying a cruise and had dropped in to pay his respects to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

Soon after leaving Gray Gables the steam launch returned for a second time, and Commodore Benedict and President Cleveland were taken to the Oneida. The yacht left here at 10:45 o'clock, bound down the bay.

It is authoritatively stated here this evening that the party have gone on a short cruise and fishing excursion, to be absent about two days. It is said that a part of the time may be spent in the vicinity of Block Island.

When the President left he appeared in the best of health and spirits. Dr. Bryant will return with him to Gray Gables, where he will probably remain through the month of July.

NEWPORT, July 17.—President Cleveland arrived here about 7 o'clock this evening on the steam yacht Oneida. She anchored in the outer harbor, and no one but the steward has been ashore. It is expected that to-morrow an early start will be made for the westward. During the evening the electric search lights at the torpedo station and upon the yachts in the harbor gave quite an exhibition of their powers.

"PRETTY ANNA" IS MARRIED.

A Baron Charms Her Away from Her Life as a Chambermaid.

CHICAGO, July 17.—"Pretty Anna" is the name by which every one knew Anna Witkower, who for many months was a chambermaid at the Palmer House. Now she is the wife of an Austrian nobleman, Baron Schilberg. It was on Saturday last that this romantic affair ended in matrimony. The Baron and Baroness Schilberg have gone to New York for a few weeks, and then they will return to see the Fair.

The Baroness is a handsome woman. It was when the Baron came to the Palmer House about a year ago that the courtship began. The gallant foreigner spoke kindly to Anna on many occasions. It was a part of her duty to care for his room, and somehow or other he always managed to be around when she came to perform this task.

When the Baron first came to the Palmer House he told the clerk that he would remain only two days, but he changed his mind and remained two weeks. When he did go away there were letters that came to "Anna Witkower, Employee." But the Baron was not gone long, for he was soon at the Palmer a second time. Directly after his second visit Anna announced her intention of going away to work at a hotel in Waukesha. About the first of May she left. She and the Baron were almost forgotten when they came to the Palmer House on Saturday and registered as "Baron and Baroness Schilberg, Austria."

BARRED OFF THE TEUTONIC.

An Alleged Priest from Providence and His Niece Not Allowed to Sail.

A man who represented himself as a Catholic priest from Providence engaged first-class passage on the Teutonic, which sailed from New York last Wednesday, for himself and a woman who he said was his niece. He was dressed as a priest. With the woman he drove to the steamship an hour before she sailed, and it was noticed that both of them had trouble in walking up the gangway.

They also displayed an affection for each other which amused the passengers.

A policeman was summoned, and he led the priest and his niece ashore. Then their baggage was sent ashore after them and the Teutonic sailed.

The priest threatened to sue the White Star line, but he and his niece finally concluded to take another steamship on Saturday and wait until they returned for their revenge. At the White Star office yesterday one of the passenger agents said:

"We couldn't carry those two people under any circumstances. They were drunk and acting disorderly. They were altogether too affectionate."

Dot Sonwell Will Recover.

Dot Sonwell, the young snake charmer who was bitten by a rattlesnake on Sunday afternoon in a dime museum, is still in St. Vincent's Hospital. Although her condition is still serious, the physicians think that she will recover. Dot had just recovered from the effect of a bite received a few weeks ago, and was in no condition to resume work on Sunday, but she did so, she says, because her illness had cost her every cent she had and she needed money.

Died in Agony from a Rattler's Bite.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 17.—Miss Lally, while picking berries on South Mountain, was bitten by a rattlesnake. Her whole body swelled and she died in terrible agony to-night.

Disease Germs Cannot Spread in presence of Calisaya La Rillo.—Adv.

KILLED IN A GLOVE FIGHT.

McDonald Knocked Out of This World by a Blow from Egan.

Frank Egan, about whom little is known except that he runs with a crowd that hangs about Kilpatrick & Roylance's lumber yard, foot of West Fifty-eighth street, killed a man in a glove fight in the lumber yard early last evening.

The man he killed was young John McDonald, a meat carver in Eastman's slaughter house.

McDonald went on a spree on July 4 and has been keeping it up ever since.

He slept in an Eleventh avenue saloon on Sunday night, and when he came out of a stupor toward evening yesterday he went over to the lumber yard.

The hangers-on there call themselves an athletic club. Egan and McDonald got to talking about prize fights, and finally a ring was made and they went to sparring.

The men had fought one round, in which honors were about evenly divided. In the second round Egan gave a vicious upper cut, which caught McDonald on the point of the jaw.

McDonald fell like a log, and lay on the ground unconscious. Time was called, but he did not move. The spectators then began to be uneasy. Some one cried: "He's dead!" Then Egan disappeared.

Various means were tried to bring McDonald back to consciousness, and at length a slight flutter of the eyelids showed that the man was still living.

The crowd who had been witnesses of the boxing bout left the premises and gathered in the street to discuss the merits of Egan's knock-out blow.

Policeman Purcell heard the conversation and went over to where McDonald was lying at the rear of the yard. He found the man still comatose, and sent in a hurry call for an ambulance.

McDonald was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and two hours after he had been admitted he died. Egan was arrested later. McDonald lived with his mother at 843 Tenth avenue.

THE COMET HAS A CONSORT.

A Second Comet Found Hidden Away in the Tail of the First One.

SAN JOSÉ, Cal., July 17.—An important discovery regarding the comet has been made at Lick Observatory. Photographic plates reveal the fact that the celestial visitant is not alone in its glory, but has a companion. The second comet is enveloped in the tail of the first one, and shows distinctly as a nebulous-like condensation. Its tail also merges into that of the other.

Dr. Holden and the astronomers of the mountain are much elated over the discovery. It was revealed by a photograph of the comet taken on Thursday night by Prof. Hussey, and cannot be seen through the telescope. It appears to move in the same orbit as the main one, or an orbit exactly parallel, and at the same rate of speed. The discovery makes more certain the theory that the original force which throws out comets sends out more than one at a time. This theory was before thought to be correct, from the fact that more than one comet has been found in the same or nearly the same orbit.

A MEDINA MYSTERY.

A Man Who Could Pay $17,000 for a Farm Disappears for No Apparent Reason.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 17.—A week ago a well-dressed man registered at a leading hotel in this place as J. C. Graham of Philadelphia, and stated that he was in search of a large and fine farm for a home. Real estate men took him in charge, and for several days he drove about the county, looking at all of the fine farms offered for sale. In the course of conversation he said that he had $40,000 in the Chemical Bank of New York and in the Union Bank of Rochester. He finally decided upon a fine farm of 250 acres near here for which he was to pay $17,000 cash. The deed was to be given on Saturday, when he said he would have the money ready. On Friday he disappeared, and no trace can be found of him. The real estate men do not seem to consider him a fraud, as he obtained no money or favors, nor did he ask for any. It is thought by some that he may have been foully dealt with after having received the money to pay for the farm. He was not seen to leave the town by any one, and the mysterious case has aroused the most intense excitement here. Every effort is being made to find traces of him and find out who his friends are, so that they may be communicated with. Mr. Graham while here impressed every one with whom he came in contact as a wealthy man of gentlemanly bearing and good business ability.

MURDERED IN A COW PASTURE.

**An Axe and