INSANITY OF CRIMINALS.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH DR. FORBES WINSLOW OF LONDON.

Most Murderers Are Mad, He Believes, and Homicidal Mania Is Increasing—Due to Imitativeness and Desire for Notoriety—Shoplifters as Kleptomaniacs—Thinks Jack the Ripper Has Committed Suicide—Has No Doubt of Oscar Wilde's Insanity.

Dr. Forbes Winslow of London, the distinguished specialist in mental disorders and founder of a British hospital devoted to diseases of this order, arrived in New York yesterday on the St. Louis. He comes to preside as Chairman over the Department of Insanity and Mental Medicine at the Medico-Legal Congress that is to be held here next week. Dr. Winslow has a number of engagements for consultations with different persons in various parts of the country, and after his stay in New York he will set out to fill these. The Doctor is a short, heavily built man, with a dark skin and considerable gray in his black hair, moustache, and side whiskers. He has a nervous manner himself, moves frequently in his seat when talking, and has a habit of clearing his throat after almost every word. His eyes twinkle when he speaks of the cases in which his opinion has triumphed over that of other doctors, and there have been no prominent murder trials in England in the last twenty years of which he has not some personal experience to relate.

"I have come over to be present at the Congress and to visit a number of patients here," he said yesterday to a SUN reporter. "I am going to read a paper before the members of the Medico-Legal Society on 'Suicide as an Epidemic.' It is one that I have prepared after my investigation of the immense number of suicides that followed the epidemic of influenza in London last year. I should rather have spoken on 'The Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases,' as that is the branch of work with which my career has been particularly identified. For years past I have testified in a great number of cases, and I don't believe that I have lost more than one case; in fact, I know that it was only in one instance that I failed to establish the lunacy of the prisoner under trial. My last case before I left London was the Saunderson murders. Four months before Saunderson came to trial I said that he was a lunatic and could not plead. You must understand that in England the question is asked if a man is sane now, and if he was insane at the time the murder was committed. If he is insane when the trial comes on, he cannot be tried; and in either case he cannot plead. Saunderson was a young man under twenty-five. As soon as I saw him and talked with him for a while I became certain that he was a homicidal lunatic. Five other doctors examined him and said he was a perfectly sane man, and that he could plead. In face of this opposition the prosecution decided against me, and he was to be brought to trial, but the day before the day fixed for the trial the chief attendant of the prosecution went to the prison to see Saunders, and after talking with him realized that he was crazy, and came to me to say so. Saunderson's was an auricular mania. He heard voices compelling him to commit the murders, but rather than be tried as a lunatic he suppressed the fact so skillfully that he impressed everybody as being a man of sound sense. It is just this shrewdness in criminals and this apparent sanenesss which lead people to believe that they are responsible, when, as a matter of fact, they are homicidal lunatics. In my opinion a very small proportion of men accused of crime are sane.

"An instance of this, and the way the law treats it, occurred in a murder known in England as the Old Kent road murder. A wretched old man killed his wife and almost succeeded in cutting his throat. If the point of the knife had reached an inch farther on it would have cut his jugular vein and the verdict of a Coroner's jury would have been that he had killed his wife and committed suicide when temporarily insane. But it happened that the knife did not penetrate far enough to kill him. So as soon as he was well enough to come out of the hospital he was dragged to the Old Bailey and tried for murder. He was wretchedly wounded, with a great hole in the side of his throat, but the jury decided that he was not insane, and he was hanged. I talked to him in his cell at recess on the day of his trial, and was convinced that he was a lunatic. It turned out to be true, for after his death a lot of letters written by him were found, and they were perfectly irresponsible, indicating undoubtedly that their writer was insane.

"Not only are mere murderers homicidal lunatics, but homicidal lunacy in London is increasing very rapidly, particularly among young men between 16 and 25 years old. I think the increase comes chiefly from the force of imitation. Three boys read about men who have committed murders; their minds become filled with the stories on them; the pulpit does all that it can to make the situation worse by preaching about these men, and this combination has its effect on the youthful minds. They want to do something very like the same kind themselves to attract the same attention to them, and I am certain it is this motive which is the strongest one in the increase of the number of young men in London who are tried for murder. But they are homicidal lunatics just the same, even if it be only this force of imitation which impels them. They are not responsible; their brains are affected, chronical lunacy, unlike the suicidal lunacy, is curable. A homicidal lunatic may recover entirely from the attack which led him to commit a certain crime, but at the same time he will never be safe at large. Of all the men that are saved from the gallows in England by establishing their lunacy not one has ever been set free. They are all sent to Broadmoor prison, the asylum for the criminal insane. From such an asylum a patient rarely recovers, even for a brief period. It takes the form of melancholia, and for that reason it is rarely ever shaken off. I went into a room and had a man raving, with three men holding him down. I feel very much more encouraged than if he walks into my presence quietly and soberly, with a look of melancholy.

"I mean that I had, and the most striking instance of the force of imitation in leading young men to crime, particularly murders, is that of a boy who had been arrested for killing his brother. When I went to see him he was raving, and three keepers were necessary to hold him, but I stayed in the room alone, quietly talking with him, and in a moment or two he was lying quietly on his cot. He told me that for several years he had attended murder trials habitually, and read the reports of them that he couldn't get to. He became possessed with the thought of them that his mind was affected ultimately, and he turned out a Cain by his own brother one day with no provocation.

"My theory of the Jack the Ripper murders was that they were the work of a religious maniac who fancied that he had some grudge to pay against these women. When I proposed the theory first in London I got letters from every quarter. After the third murder I got one signed 'Jack the Ripper,' saying: 'This week you shall hear from me.' The police at Scotland Yard got the same letter in the same handwriting, which proved also to be the same writing that was found on the arches in Whitechapel after the murders were committed. One of the people who wrote to me said that time was a religious zealot. He said that a young medical student lived with him, and he described this man's actions on the nights when the first three murders occurred. At each time he had come from the house differently dressed, and had some marks on his shoes and clothes covered with blood. He was a regular church communicant and went to St. Paul's Cathedral every morning. He came home after the murders, changed his clothes, and got out of the house in time to go to early service. The man that kept the lodging house told me three times I investigated them and found them to be true. I got a pair of the man's shoes that were covered with human blood. After the third murder the medical student disappeared and could not be found of him. I went to Scotland Yard and asked them to assist me in the matter and put an officer at my disposal, but they could look for the man, they said, but they had to do that, and I was unwilling to trust to the newspapers an account of my theory of the way in which the murders were committed. From that time there was not another murder, and that strengthened me more than ever in the belief that I had hit upon the right man. Somewhat later the body of the medical student was found in the Thames. He had drowned himself.

"I was very much interested in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. I believe now that she will be released in six months. I handed up the petition to the Home Office for her release, and when Mr. Matthews's refusal to pardon her was published I wrote a letter to the pre ent Governor. I found that Maybrick had taken poison two days before he died, which had been described by his physician. Mrs. Maybrick was arrested simply on the ground that arsenic was found in her husband's body. The arsenic in the sick room was simple to explain, for it was a well that was found in his body after death. I have been witness in most of the principal cases in the last twenty years. Once I testified in Edinburgh, 400 miles off, on the same day at places 300 miles apart. A man was at Highgate Hill at three o'clock in the morning, and at Ramsgate, 300 miles off, and proved that he was unable to plead. When I got back to town that afternoon I found a telegram waiting me to come down to a place where man named Taylor, who had killed a child in his wife's arms and afterwards a policeman, who attempted to arrest him, was to be tried for murder the next day. I proved that Taylor was a lunatic, and he was found guilty of manslaughter. I testified in the case of Otto Wilhelm von Gogh, a German Anarchist, who came to this country three weeks ago. He made his first official appearance last night. He wore a carefully trimmed pointed beard and an irreproachable frock coat. On the lapel of his coat was a red button, the button hole was a red button. He said in his speech that the battle which the meeting commemorated had been waged in defiance of the wishes of the people, and that one Emperor was as responsible as the other. It came with the utmost force coming from the lips of a friend of Russia down to Grover Cleveland, but his utterances were the usual stock-in-trade speeches of the Anarchist propagandis. But the audience cheered them and applauded him, and his debut among our New York Anarchists was probably a complete success. Johann Most saved the end of the programme for himself.

CLOSE COMMUNION BROTHERHOOD.

One Object of the New Organization Is the Perpetuation of America n Institutions.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—A certificate of incorporation of the Close communion Brotherhood of the State of New York was filed with the Secretary of State today. It is an organization formed for social and political purposes, the objects stated, among other things, being the preserving and strengthening of the American Union and perpetuation of American institutions, securing the election of candidates who will work for laws beneficial to the masses of the people and the repeal of all laws which make capital and labor antagonistic, the enactment of laws in favor of public inspection of all institutions wherein people are confined for any cause whatever, and the taxation of all property the title of which is not vested in Federal or State Government, and the establishing of clubs in every town and city in the State in order to carry out the above purposes. The business of the brotherhood is to be managed by the following Executive committee: Noah S. Powers, William Wade, William H. Benjamin, J. Ringsley, Friend W. Esmond, Thomas Campagnat, and William Ross, 2d. The certificate comes from Rensselaer county, and was executed before Simon Birdsall, Commissioner of Deeds.

DROUGHT IN ULSTER COUNTY.

The Fruit Crop Suffering—Navigation on the D. and H. Canal Suspended.

KINGSTON, Aug. 31.—Reports received from the fruit district continue to be of a discouraging character because of the drought. The late peach crop in southern Ulster will be cut off if rain is not soon forthcoming. The trees are dying in many sections, and the grape output will be shortened if rain does not come within ten days.

The reservoirs of village water works in several places in the county are low, and a great many wells and cisterns are entirely dry. In some places families are compelled to cart water a long distance. Special prayer services have been held in one or two southern Ulster villages, at which fervent petitions have been made for rain that crops might be saved.

Owing to low water in the reservoirs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and at the Summit, boats stopped running on Friday on the canal and all boats are tied up. This is the first time in many years that it has been necessary to stop navigation on the canal by reason of a lack of water.

COLORADO BULL FIGHTING.

AN ENTERPRISE THAT HAD A VERY SHORT CAREER.

Too Tough, Even for a Mining Camp—Only 200 Spectators on the Third Day—Cost Thousands, and Broke the Man Who Got It Up—Why the Law Couldn't Stop It.

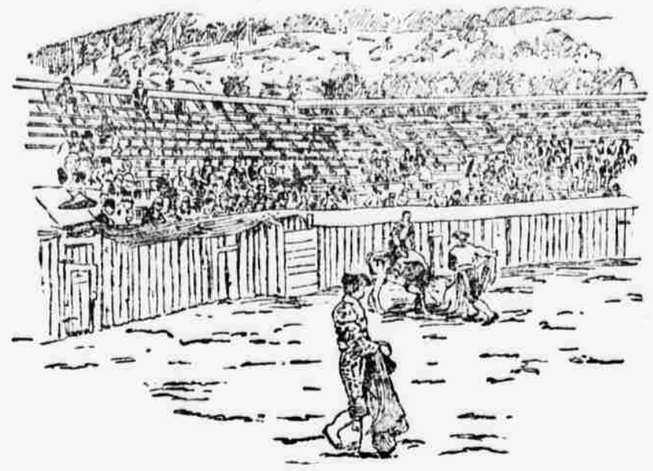
GILLETT, Col., Aug. 27.—The scenery about here presents some very remarkable aspects. To the south is Bull Hill, with a lively incorporated town perched on its very summit. To the north is a broad-gauge railroad running along the top of a range of mountains. To the east is the summit of Pike's Peak. But the centre of interest just now is the great amphitheatre in which has just been completed a series of bull fights, the first held in the United States since a time before the war.

It stands, a great skeleton-like structure, at the lower end of a green meadow north of this little town. This is the largest stretch of level ground anywhere in camp, comprising about 200 acres, and it has been set aside for a race track and general rendezvous for out-of-door amusement.

Since Saturday the green in front of the bull ring has been covered with booths and tents and all kinds of wheels of fortune and gambling games. There has been a perfect swarm of cappers and ropers-in, and the effect has been something like that of the outskirts of a county fair, except that vice is much more open and unconcealed than in the East.

In spite of the Governor, the militia, the Sheriff, and the Humane Society, the bull-fighting has gone on. Two bulls have been killed in the ring, and five others have been filled with stings and darts and goaded about the ring by mounted horsemen with lances in the effort to make them fight. It was a disgusting, degrading, brutalizing exhibition, and to-day there is hardly a man in this tough camp that will say a word in its defence.

THE CHIEF TOREADOR.



TRYING TO MAKE A POOR BRUTE FIGHT.

Wolfe, its manager and promoter, is ruined. He is a German who came into camp when Cripple Creek was young, and for a long time he owned the only hotel. He made money fast, but it has all gone in one fruitless enterprise after another, and now this last fiasco has left him $5,000 behind. Although there was really no law under which the officers could stop the fight, they made a series of bluffs that prevented people from paying from $2.50 to $10 to get into the amphitheatre, for the chances were about even that the fight would be prevented.

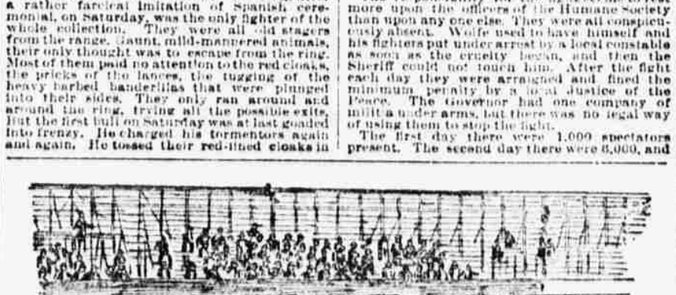
The first bull that was let into the ring, after a rather farcical imitation of Spanish ceremonial, on Saturday, was the only fighter of the whole collection. They were all old stagers from the range, taunt, mild-mannered animals, their only thought was to escape from the ring. Most of them paid no attention to the red cloaks, the pricks of the lances, the tugging of the heavy barbed banderillas that were plunged into their sides. They only ran around and around the ring, trying all the possible exits, but the first bull on Saturday was at last goaded into frenzy. He charged his tormentors again and again. He tossed their red-lined cloaks in the air. He drove them to shelter behind wooden shields placed around the walls of the ring, and at last died game, facing the chief toreador, who gave the fatal stroke with a sword. But it was not a fair fight at all. All the chances were against poor toro. Only by an accident could any harm have befallen any of the Mexicans.

When the bull was first let into the ring two small sharp darts with ribbon streamers were plunged into the tender flesh at the base of his horns, causing excruciating pain. He skipped and pranced with agony. The two assistant matadores were ready for him, and met him with their red-lined capes. He was looking for something on which to vent his wrath, and they soon had him charging in wild rage. Then pair after pair of banderillas—short, heavy spears, with barbed points two inches long, their hafts covered with fringes of tissue paper—were plunged deep into his shoulders, and bobbed heavily as he ran, tearing and tugging at the wound. Blood streamed down his sides. His charges became shorter and more violent.

Two horsemen dressed in cowboy style, with long spears, prodded him into a rage again. More banderillas were deftly placed in his shoulders as he charged. Then "Arizona Charley," who acted as master of ceremonies, rode up in front of Mr. Wolfe's box. "He's all full of spears," he said. "Hadn't we better stick him?"

The chief of the Mexicans approached Mr. Wolfe and asked in dumb show his permission to kill the bull. The command was given, and he draped a red scarf over his sabre for the bull to charge. Toro made a short lunge, and the weapon penetrated about eighteen inches into the side of his neck, but did not kill him. The blood gushed out in a black current. Then the toreador lunged again, and this time the point entered the point of the heart. Wounded to death, the poor animal stood trembling, with lowered head, in the centre of the ring. Quick as a flash a third stroke with the point severed the spinal cord just back of the horns, and the bull fell without a struggle and was dragged out of the ring.

The other "fights" were still more brutal, and terrible tortures were heaped on the brutes to make them fight. The second bull was a lighter, but the Sheriff arrived on the scene when the animal's hide was full of darts, and he ordered him driven from the ring and shot.



TAME BUTCHERY.

The responsibility for the fight seems to rest more upon the officers of the Humane Society than upon any one else. They were all conspicuously absent. Wolfe used to have himself and his fighters put under arrest by a local constable as soon as the cruelty began, and then the Sheriff could not touch him. After the fight each day they were arraigned and fined the minimum penalty by a local Justice of the Peace. The Governor had one company of militia under arms, but there was no legal way of using them to stop the fight.

The first day there were 1,000 spectators present. The second day there were 6,000, and the third day there were only about 200. When the receipts were counted it was found that $4,000 was missing.

The arena, which is useless for other purposes, cost $10,000. The Mexican toreadors cost about $1,000, and other expenses were about $1,500. Wolfe is in the hands of the Sheriff, with all his followers, on charges of conspiracy. His property has been attached, and his friends are few and hard to find.

There will never be another bull fight in Colorado. If the show were free not one hundred people could be got together to see it. They have all had all they want of it.

DRAGGING OFF A DEAD BULL.

MRS. LYON'S SUDDEN DEATH.

She Was a Guest at the Murray Hill—The Coroner Investigates.

Gertrude S. Lyon of Boston died at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning without medical attendance, and before her body could be sent to Boston an autopsy had to be performed. In some unexplained manner a rumor reached the Coroners' office that Mrs. Lyon had died of prussic acid poisoning. Coroner's Physician Donlin performed the autopsy in the presence of Dr. Frank Ferguson, pathologist, of the New York Hospital; Dr. Cole, a dermatologist, and Dr. Frank E. Crosier of Bellevue Hospital, all of whom came to the conclusion that death had been caused by dilation of the heart. Mrs. Lyon and her husband went to the Murray Hill Hotel last Monday. She was apparently in good health. Last Thursday Mr. Lyon asked the hotel clerk to send for a doctor, saying that his wife was ill. Dr. Crosier happened to be in the hotel at the time, and the clerk asked him to attend Mrs. Lyon.

Dr. Crosier found the patient suffering from a rash, the itching of which, she said, kept her awake at night, and she requested the doctor to prescribe something to relieve her. Dr. Crosier prescribed an ointment in which there was oil of almonds. Dr. Crosier did not call to see Mrs. Lyon again.

The ointment, which was found on a table by the dead woman's bed, perfumed the entire room with an odor like that of peaches, which fact probably gave rise to the rumor that Mrs. Lyon had taken prussic acid, that poison having a strong odor of peaches. The body was sent to Boston last night.

ROBBED BY THEIR DAUGHTER.

The Girl Flees, Taking $200 in Gold and $3,600 in Certificates of Deposit.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Maude Gibbs, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Pelton, left her home on Wednesday, taking with her $200 in gold and $3,600 in certificates of deposit. Her adopted parents are now certain that she has gone away with her sweetheart, John Toll, a farmer's son, living near their home. The Peltons live in Bethany, and some twenty-two years ago they adopted the then two-months-old daughter of an inmate of the county house. Every advantage was given the girl. On Wednesday Mrs. Pelton was called to attend the funeral of a neighbor and Maude was left alone at home. When Mrs. Pelton returned she found that her trunk containing valuables had been ransacked, and the gold and certificates were missing. A neighbor said that Maude was seen to leave the house "all dressed up."

Mrs. Pelton secured a horse and gave chase. At East Bethany she found that the girl had been at S. J. Toll's and induced her lover to hitch up and drive her to Leroy. Mrs. Pelton drove thither, but only found the girl had been there and said she was going to Buffalo. She had asked a Miss Schwab to accompany her. Mrs. Pelton then returned to the Toll house and ascertained that John had returned with the horse and told his father he was going to Buffalo to see a young woman who was ill. He took a train for Buffalo. Miss Schwab said Maude told her a week before that she was going to take the money and skip out, and said she had given the money to Toll to keep for her. A reward of $25 is offered for her arrest.

CAPT. SUMNER TO BE TRIED

A COURT MARTIAL ORDERED TO CONVENE.

He Is Charged with Culpable Inefficiency and Neglect of Duty with Reference to the Docking of the Cruiser Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The investigation made by a Naval Court of Inquiry at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week, with reference to the careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, England, was followed to-day by the issuance of an order by the Secretary of the Navy directing a court martial to convene at the Brooklyn yard on Wednesday, Sept. 4, for the trial of Capt. George W. Sumner, the Columbia's commander. Two Commodores and nine Captains will compose the court. They are Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Commodore Bush R. Wallace, Capt. Allen V. Reed, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, Capt. Jas. O'Kane, Capt. Henry R. Robeson, Capt. Winfield S. Schley, Capt. John W. Philip, Capt. Silas Casey, and Capt. Louis Kempff. The Judge-Advocate of the court will be First Lieut. Herbert L. Draper of the Marine Corps.

It did not take Secretary Herbert long to make up his mind as to what course to pursue in regard to the findings of the Court of Inquiry. The report of this court was received at the Navy Department on Thursday, but it was decided by Acting Secretary McAdoo to await the return of the Secretary before taking action. Mr. Herbert returned to Washington last night, and soon after reaching the Navy Department this morning read the record of the Court of Inquiry. A conference was held between the Secretary, Assistant Secretary McAdoo, and Judge Advocate-General Lemly, with the result that the court martial was ordered this afternoon. A different decision would hardly have been possible, inasmuch as the verdict of the Court of Inquiry fixed the responsibility for the injuries to the Columbia upon Capt. Sumner.

The following are the charges and specifications of charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Capt. Sumner:

CHARGE 1.—Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty.

Specification.—In that the said George W. Sumner, a Captain in the United States navy, being in command of the United States steamer Columbia at Southampton, England, having, on or about the 4th day of July, 1895, arranged with a representative of the London and Southwestern Railway Company for the docking of said vessel at Southampton, England, and having delivered to the representative of said company the docking plan of naval vessels, did neglect and fail to see that the necessary preparations for such docking were made by said company, and that the supporting blocks were put in proper condition for receiving and sustaining her weight, in consequence of which neglect and failure on the part of the said Capt. Sumner, the said vessel was, when placed in dock at or about noon on the eighth day of the month aforesaid, subject to severe strains, which resulted in damage to her hull and required extensive repairs, costing in the aggregate about $1,000 lawful money of the United States, and the said Sumner was therein and thereby culpably inefficient in the performance of his duty.

CHARGE 2.—Suffering a vessel of the navy to be hazarded, in violation of the eleventh clause of the eighth article of the articles for the government of the navy.

Specification.—In that the said George W. Sumner, a Captain in the United States navy, being in command of the United States steamer Columbia at Southampton, England, having, at or about noon of the 8th day of July, 1895, had said vessel docked in the London and Southwestern Railway Company's dock at Southampton, England, and well knowing that the supporting blocks in said dock had not been placed in proper condition to receive and sustain the weight of said vessel, whereby she was being strained, did, nevertheless, fail to cause the dock to be flooded in order to relieve the vessel of such damaging strain, but did permit her to remain in such condition until at or about 7 o'clock, post meridian, of the 9th day of July, 1895, during which time said vessel was subjected to strain and was hazarded.

CHARGE 3.—Neglect of duty.

Specification.—In that the said George W. Sumner, a Captain in the United States navy, being in command of the United States steamer Columbia at Southampton, England, having, at or about noon of the 9th day of July, 1895, had said vessel docked in the London and Southwestern Railway Company's dock at Southampton, England, and well knowing that, by reason of the improper docking of the vessel by said company, she had been strained and damaged, and it being, therefore, his duty to delay the payment for such docking, did, nevertheless, on or about the 10th day of July, 1895, the vessel have been undocked on the 9th day of said month, order Paymaster George R. Read, United States navy, attached to said vessel, to pay to the London and Southwestern Railway Company the sum of $793.89, lawful money of the United States, for the docking of said vessel, which sum was accordingly paid, and the said Sumner was therein and thereby negligent in the performance of duty.

ARMY ORDERS.

Changes in Stations and Duties of Officers—Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following army orders were issued to-day:

The leave of absence granted Capt. John M. K. Davis, First Artillery, is extended one month.

Leave of absence of one month is granted Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, Quartermaster Seventh Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, is extended two months.

Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, Mon., and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, for duty at that post.

The following transfers in the Fourth Artillery are made: Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, from Battery K to Battery I; Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, from Battery I to Battery K.

Capt. George H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed to Jefferson City, Mo., and report to the Governor of Missouri for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Brown University, Providence, R. I., to take effect Sept. 15.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Lieut. John B. Wills, Twenty-second Infantry.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the medical department are ordered:

Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will report to the attending surgeon at Washington, D. C., for duty as his assistant. Capt. Matthew Markley Worth, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Major Joseph K. Corson, surgeon.

Lieut. Col. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, for temporary duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers is ordered: Major Andrew S. Rumell will turn over his present duties temporarily to Lieut. L. E. Veitch Wilkins, and take station at Portland, Me., and relieve Lieut. Col. David P. Heap; Lieut. Col. Heap will take station at Wilmington, N. C., and relieve Major William A. Stanton; Major Stanton will take station at Oswego, N. Y., and relieve Capt. Pan C. Kingman; Capt. Kingman will take station at Chattanooga, Tenn., and relieve Lieut. James F. Melhorn; if the engineer of the Wheeling District be temporarily relieved Capt. Theodore A. Bingham; Lieut. James J. Meyler, relieved from duty under Major Daniel W. Lockwood, will take station at St. Augustine, Fla., and relieve Lieut. George A. Zinn, relieved from St. Louis, will take station at Milwaukee, Wis., and relieve Major William L. Marshall of the duties recently transferred to him; Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Capt. Henry J. Waterman, relieved from duty under Major Daniel W. Lockwood, will take station at St. Louis.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

The Maine Ready to Be Placed in Commission—A Survey of the Atlanta Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has been notified that the battleship Maine, the second vessel of the new navy to be constructed by the Government, has been entirely completed and can be placed in commission during the latter part of September. The complement of the Maine's officers is being arranged at the Navy Department.

Secretary Herbert to-day ordered a survey on the cruiser Atlanta, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to ascertain the condition of her boilers, which are supposed to be badly damaged. Mr. Herbert considers it dangerous to send the Atlanta to sea without giving her a thorough examination.

DID THEY FAIL OF COPYRIGHT?

An Ex-Congressman's Wife Brings a Suit Involving Mr. Spofford's Accounts.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Jessie Beatty Thomas, wife of ex-Congressman Thomas of Metropolitan, Ill., filed suit in the United States Court to-day for $10,000 damages against a local music publishing firm. Mrs. Thomas claims this amount to be due her by the failure of the firm to copyright two of her songs. The firm declared that they forwarded the money to Librarian Spofford at Washington with which to secure the copyright, and that they have his receipt for it.

Silver Service for the Minneapolis.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—A delegation representing the citizens of Minneapolis made the formal presentation to the cruiser Minneapolis at 11 o'clock this morning of a testimonial consisting of a solid silver service of eight pieces, embossed and engraved, and a fine upright piano. The ship was open only to citizens of Minneapolis from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and it is estimated that there were fully 300 visitors on board during this time. Col. Mott Hewes made the presentation. Admiral Bunce responded on the part of behalf of the Navy Department, and then immediately turned it over to Capt. Wadleigh, commanding the Minneapolis.

He Caused a Loss of Over $1,000,000.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—William McMillan, who returned voluntarily from Detroit to stand his trial on a charge of setting fire to the Osgoodby buildings on Melinda street, in January, has been committed for trial, bail being refused. The fire spread to adjoining buildings and caused a loss of over $1,000,000.

STRIKE WINNERS TO PARADE.

The Socialistic K. of L. Clothing Trade Unions to Celebrate.

Although there will be no Labor Day parade by the Central Labor Union to-morrow, there will be a parade to Union square of the members of the Knights of Labor clothing trades who were engaged in the recent strikes on the east side, and this will be followed by a mass meeting in Union square. Although this parade was decided upon at the last moment, it is believed that there will be twice as many men and women in line as there were at either of the Labor Day parades of the Central Labor Union in the last two years.

These trade unions are made up of Socialists, and when the Socialists are called out for a demonstration every one of them who is not lame or bedridden responds to the call.

The paraders belong to the Garment Workers' Trade Council of the Knights of Labor clothing unions, whose strikes followed close upon the heels of the strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors. The permit for the parade was obtained from Acting Chief Conlin at Police Headquarters yesterday.

The paraders will meet early in the morning at Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston street, and form in line in the following order:

Officers of the Garment Workers' Trade Council, Vest-makers' Local Assembly 436, K. of L.; Tailors' Progressive Union, No. 72; Pants-makers' Local Assembly 225, K. of L.; Vest-makers' Local Assembly 1,658, K. of L.; Children's Jacket Makers' Local Assembly 155, K. of L.; Knee Pants Pressers' Local Assembly 1,086, K. of L.; Children's Jacket Makers' Local Assembly 518, K. of L., and the International Cloakmakers' Union.

The marshals will be Hyman Blumenthal and F. Schrlever. Both will be on horseback. The route of the parade will be as follows:

Liberty Hall to Cannon street, to Rivington street, to Attorney street, to Ludlow street, to Houston street, to First avenue, to Third street, to Bowery, to Fourth avenue, to Eighth street, to Broadway, to Union square.

At Union square there will be an open-air meeting of all the unions affiliated with District Assembly 49, with which the K. of L. clothing trades are affiliated. This is one of a number of mass meetings to be held all over the country to denounce the prosecution of Eugene V. Debs. The speakers will be Michael Bishop, General Worthy Foreman of the Knights of Labor; Patrick Murphy, Secretary, and William L. Brower, Master Workman of District Assembly 49, and others. About 10,000 people are expected to take part in the parade to Union square.

The girls in the Vest-makers' and Children's Jacket Makers' Local assemblies, about 2,000 strong, will be in line, carrying appropriate banners.

The picnic of the Central Labor Union at the Sea Lion Park Pavilion, Coney Island, which will be held in lieu of a parade, will be attended, it is expected, by at least 10,000 people. About fifty unions will be represented in the picnic grounds.

The 1,400 members and officers of the New York Branch of the Letter Carriers' National Association will have a march down Broadway to-morrow prior to their departure for Philadelphia, where they will celebrate the day. The column will form at 9 o'clock at the Cox statue.

The column will march down Broadway at 11 o'clock. Postmaster Dayton and his staff, accompanied by Postmaster Sullivan and his staff of Brooklyn, members of Congress, and other officials will review the parade from the Post Office. Then the men will go over the Cortlandt street ferry and take trains for Philadelphia.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union, in lieu of a parade, will have a picnic in Benner's Ridgewood Park.

STRIKE OF THE JUTE WORKERS.

The Greenpoint Company Notifies 1,500 Hands of the Closing of the Mill.

When the 500 strikers in the jute mill of the American Manufacturing Company in Greenpoint and the other 1,000 locked-out employees went to the mill yesterday afternoon for their pay this notice was found in every envelope:

"NOTICE TO EMPLOYES. The mill will remain closed for the present. Due notice will be given before starting. As this shut down is not through any act of those who remained working until the mill stopped, all such will receive half wages during the shut down. Call at office every Saturday for your money. If you worked Thursday afternoon do not come on Wednesday, Sept. 4, when only those whose services are no longer desired will be paid off."

The strikers met in a hall in Greenpoint avenue, near Manhattan avenue, yesterday afternoon. Joseph Salotowsky of the Cloakmakers' Union of Williamsburgh presided. He continued the work of organizing the strikers into a union, and predicted that they would win. News was received from some of the employees of the Chelsea jute mill in Manhattan avenue, near Ash street, to the effect that all the employees in that mill might join the strikers this week.

Manager Norris could not be found at the American Manufacturing Company's mill yesterday. An office employee said that the mill probably would not be kept closed long, and that when operations were resumed enough loiterers to take the places of the strikers would be at hand.

Factory Inspector Thomas Gunn was at the Greenpoint mill when the hands were paid off. He found eighty-one girls under 16 years of age, and afterward called on Manager Norris and warned him that he would be prosecuted if there should be found among the eighty-one girls any under 14 years. Gunn afterward went to the strikers' headquarters, where he was told that Lucy Carr, 12 years old, the daughter of a Long Island City policeman, was employed in the jute mill. Hannah Sullivan of 373 Huron street was said to be but 13 years old. Gunn stated that if he was unable to have Norris prosecuted he would proceed against the girls' parents.

Just before the meeting was over word was received from the Chelsea jute mills that unless the strike should be settled by Tuesday the Chelsea mill employees would strike out of sympathy.

Increased Wages on the Boston and Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—On and after to-morrow the conductors, baggagemen, and brakemen of the various divisions of the Boston and Maine Railroad will be put on the increased salary list, because the business of the road warrants it. There will be a general increase of 25 cents per day for conductors on the Boston divisions, and for the upper divisions, the White Mountains, New Hampshire and Vermont, Passumpsic and Connecticut River, the increase will range from 25 to 40 cents per day. The increase is entirely voluntary on the part of the management.

Mme. Carre Still at Her Desk.

Mme. Carré, the energetic acting private secretary of Col. Waring, the Street Commissioner, has not yet left the Street Cleaning Department. She was at her desk yesterday. She said to THE SUN reporter:

"I do not think it is yet time for me to make public my plans for the future. I will not speak of them."

From an official in the department it was learned that Mme. Carré would retain her place until after Col. Waring got back from Newport next week at any rate.

Capt. Leonard's Aged Father Missing.

Miss Cornelia Leonard of 56 East 115th street called at Police Headquarters last night and asked that search be made for her father, Paul E. Leonard, who is 80 years old. His son, Paul T., is a Captain and drillmaster in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The father lives with his children.

At 8 o'clock Thursday morning he left the house intending to go to Mount Morris Park. None of his friends has seen him since. Mr. Leonard's brother is buried in a cemetery in Westchester county, and it was thought possibly that Mr. Leonard, in trying to go to the cemetery, had lost his way.

The Treasury Deficit in July and August.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. For the two months of the current fiscal year to date the Treasury expenditures have exceeded the receipts $18,171,809. For the month of August the deficit was $3,095,103. The receipts for the month are stated at $29,333,000, and expenditures at $32,643,800. Since July 1 the Treasury has lost in gold withdrawn for export to Europe and Canada, $18,000,000. As Monday is Labor Day, a national holiday, all the executive departments will be closed. The Treasury financial statements will not be issued until Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Katahdin Tried Again.

BATH, Me., Aug. 31.—The Ammen ram Katahdin, having new screws, was speeded today on the mile course off Southport. The ram was sent over the course ten times. The best time made would average 10 1-4 knots, the engines making 148 revolutions on the speediest run. The trials today are a disappointment to the officials of the Bath Iron Works, as such a better speed was expected of the boat with screws of a greater pitch and more lift. The outlook for rain, however, is very foul. With clean bottom the builders think she will make seventeen knots.

Secretary Herbert on Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. Secretary Herbert resumed his duties at the Navy Department today. On Monday Mr. McAdoo, the Assistant Secretary, who has been acting during the Secretary's absence, will leave for a fifteen days' trip to the Adirondacks.

Secretary Lamont left Washington for New York today to spend a few days with his brother. He is expected to return by Tuesday next. Monday being a legal holiday the departments will be closed.

HOWARD PIETZEL'S BICYCLE.

Chain of Evidence the Detectives Are Forging Around Holmes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Before leaving for Philadelphia yesterday Detective Geyer and Inspector Gary found the places where H. H. Holmes bought the second-hand furniture and the stove in the Irvington cottage. The drayman who hauled the goods to Irvington was found, and the men who had dealings with Holmes identified his picture as the photograph of the man who bought the goods. Further digging in the Irvington cottage cellar brought up a five-gallon oil can and a little bicycle which Howard Pietzel was seen playing with at the cottage. The druggist who sold Holmes chloroform has also been found. Holmes's handwriting appears on two prescriptions at Dr. Wright's drug store at Rural and Washington streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Detective Geyer, who discovered the charred remains of young Howard Pietzel in Irvington, Ind., a suburb of Indianapolis, returned to this city this afternoon. Geyer declared that he was not at liberty to give additional information regarding the case. He made his official report of the case to the District Attorney this afternoon.

Malarial, and Not Yellow, Fever on Board.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 31.—The schooner S. Warren Hall, which Pilot John Yates of Atlantic City, N. J., refused to take into that port yesterday because Capt. Hall is said to have reported that his wife and a sailor were afflicted with yellow fever, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-day. The vessel was boarded by physicians from the Marine Hospital and they at once pronounced the cases to be malarial fever. The schooner, which sailed from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber for New York, will now proceed to her destination.

Stabbed Because He Wouldn't Pay a Debt.

Michael Durante, 46 years old, of 61 James street, was stabbed in the left side yesterday afternoon during a quarrel between him and Michael Murine, another Italian, in front of 35 Oak street. The men quarrelled about some money Murine claimed Durante owed him.

Murine told the other that if he did not pay he would cut him, and without waiting for a reply he drew a clasp knife and thrust it into Durante's left side, just above the hip. The would-be murderer escaped. Durante's wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon and he was sent home.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 24 | Sun sets.... 6 35 | Moon sets.. 9 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 40