THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS.

POINTS PICKED OUT OF VAUDEVILLE SHOWS FOR COMMENT.

Mrs. Peters Like Mr. Stoddart in Her Respect for the Taste of Continuous Audiences—A Condensation of Opera—Mr. Long and Mr. Cotton in a New Sketch with an Old Theme.

The closing of the Casino during the week prior to the production of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" does not, after all, leave Broadway without an extravaganza, as "Cook's Tour" has not been withdrawn at Koster & Bial's, but is continued indefinitely. There has been some elimination and rearrangement, and several of the new songs are now very effectual. Marie Dressler and Josie Hall hurl their talents straight at the audience and make hard hits, each singing ballad after ballad with unflinching fidelity. These two actresses are strong in personality, and they possess a happy knack of getting into good terms with the people across the footlights. "Wang" is in its final week at Manhattan Beach with DeWolf Hopper and his comic opera company. The "Battle of Manila" and the Herbert concerts are the other diversions down there at the seashore. "The Cash Girl" remains at Bergen Beach and "The Maid of Manila" at Midland Beach, and at each place vaudeville is plentiful. The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra is still giving concerts of popular music on the roof of the Madison Square Garden. Four continuous shows are active. Proctor's Theatre has a condensed version of "The Bohemian Girl," and, besides the variety folk, Lillian Burkhart is down for a short farce. Keith's bill engages Gus Williams and Imogene Comer, and puts James Horne forward conspicuously in a laughable farce that has not been altered from old fashions. The Pleasure Palace has specialties by C. W. Williams, Servais Le Roy, and Leonidas's trained dogs and cats, and gets Mrs. Charles Peters in a new farce. Charles Grapewin and Canfield and Carleton are among those named at Proctor's. "Fighting Bob" Evans and a lot of other naval and soldier heroes are at the Eden Musée—in wax, of course. The roof shows are four, counting the steamboat Grand Republic, whose directors style it a floating garden. Koster & Bial's roof has vaudeville specialists in costly array, Lafayette and the Rogers Brothers among them. Atop the American are Adele Purvis Onri, Al. H. Wilson, and Lottie Gilson. Rice's summer nights continue at the Casino top story.

A sketch entitled "The Widow Flaherty" serves to introduce Mrs. Charles Peters to the vaudeville stage at the Pleasure Palace. Mrs. Peters is a clever and agreeable impersonator of motherly Irish women. In this piece she plays a keeper of lodgings, in which dwells a decorous young actress, whose lover is an amateur dramatist. Mrs. Peters's part makes her a spectator of the rehearsal of a mimic scene, and her good-humored comments, jokes, and blunders amuse the audience, though they do not produce tremendous hilarity. Alice Irving and Soldene Powell constitute the rest of the cast, and, pitching their acting in a key with the "star" of the tiny company, they are as free of exaggeration as though they were performing in a legitimate theatre. That the performance causes no uproar in a vaudeville house is no proof that it is valueless, because there is no inattention, and at its close there is a hearty curtain call. Similar quietude marked the recent reception of J. H. Stoddart in his appearance in "One Touch of Nature" at the Pleasure Palace. The veteran actor did not change his quiet manner at all from the conversational one in which he had been accustomed to portray the love and devotion of the indigent father. He is quite capable of loud and strenuous exertion when noise and activity are demanded, as shown by his acting in many a tempestuous melodrama, but he did not deem it necessary to play a pathetic rôle strenuously in order to render it effectual on a "continuous" stage. Mrs. Peters seems to hold her vaudeville audiences in the same high respect.

Conspicuous in Keith's bill is a new treatment of a much overworked idea. It is entitled "Managerial Troubles." Its players are Nicholas Long and Idalene Cotton, and it has a theatrical manager witnessing, against his will, a display of an applicant's accomplishments. Scores of variety sketches have started with this scheme and ended in songs and dances, but few of them have had their theatre directors so harassed as this chap. Besides ordinary business cares he has to learn a part to meet an emergency that night. His reading of these lines affords filling for the waits necessitated by his companion's changes of costume, and later leads to his specialty, a recitation, which is thus introduced with less resistance that is usual. The soubrette that appears at his busiest hour is by no means so bright a caricature as that which Johnstone Bennett puts forward, but standing out with comical effect is the woman's persistence. She is interrupted by the manager, who breaks in sneeringly to tell the story of her life, and is again snubbed when he sarcastically recites a list of every applicant's abilities. But she insists so stoutly on "doing her stunt" that his surrender is made to seem a reasonable choice of the lesser evil. Then come imitations of Eleonora Duse, Vesta Tilley, Paquerette, and Mrs. Blake, a rather large order, but one that is very well filled. The imitator makes one assault on vaudeville standards. Vesta Tilley follows Duse. The wait between the two is short and the first imitation makes the mimic so active that the Tilley trousers show beneath the Duse skirts. It is a display which, with men masquerading as women in farce, is a sure bid for laughter, but with a female imitator it marks her as having a trick to learn in "quick changes."

There have been various kinds of "The Bohemian Girl." The opera has been sung in New York under many conditions. But the performance this week at Proctor's Theatre offers the most unusual instance of condensed opera that has been witnessed here. "Il Trovatore" at Terrace Garden was expansive and drawn out in comparison. There was, to be sure, no effort to give the story coherently. The scenes succeeded one another like tableaux. Still, it was a longer affair than this arrangement of "The Bohemian Girl," which makes, nevertheless, some effort at depicting the sorrows of the Count and the joys of *Arline*. That they conclude with "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not the most striking feature of the representation. The entire first act is cut down to the important points, but the best-known musical numbers are retained. In the second act *Arline* has grown to womanhood more suddenly even than this usually happens. She is arrested through the jealousy of the *Queen* as usual, and that good old melody "The Heart Bowed Down" helps the piece, even in the face of the fact that the entire act to which it belongs drops out of view. From that time on the action moves swiftly. Congestion rather than condensation describes the process. Some of *Devilshoof's* antics hold their place. *Thaddeus* is able to sing "When Other Lips," and, after "The Fair Land of Poland," he and *Arline* are united and the patriotic note comes in with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Vaudeville has produced nothing more characteristic of its shortening powers. One act of "Camille" by Agnes O'Neil, with nothing to explain what had gone before it or was likely to follow, stood by itself and its incongruity will explain all. But in the present reduction there has been an attempt to retain the sense of the story, and for that purpose bits of dialogue are occasionally and hastily thrown in, the actors speaking them with a suddenness and excitement born of their desperate desire to keep things together. Aileen Grater sings *Arline's* numbers nicely and Cheridah Simpson is serious enough for *Lady Macbeth* as the *Queen*. Charles Campbell, who might almost have learned the traditions of *Thaddeus* from Balfe himself, is an industrious member of the cast.

ADOLF SONNENTHAL COMING.

Famous German Actor Is to Play in This City Again.

Heinrich Conried cabled yesterday to this country that he had engaged Adolf Sonnenthal, the German actor, for a series of appearances in this city. Herr Sonnenthal, who is the most famous of German actors, has for some time been associated with the company at the Burg Theatre in Vienna. He appeared here at the Thalia Theatre in 1893. He will be seen at the Irving Place Theatre.

Reinhold Herman Succeeds Carl Zerrahn.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Board of Government of the Handel and Haydn Society has unanimously chosen Reinhold Herman of Berlin to be musical conductor, to succeed Carl Zerrahn. Mr. Herman is 45 years old, and formerly was conductor for the Liederkranz in New York. A charge of sacred music was created for him at the Union Theological Seminary some time ago.

Charged with Stealing an Express Order.

Charles Reid, a negro, was held for the Grand Jury by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday, for opening a letter addressed to Edgar Griffin of Pompkinville, S. I., and taking from it an express order for $25.

$15 HORSE BONAPARTE STOLEN.

Its Value at Last Accounts Only $2—A Butcher Arrested for Its Theft.

The mystery of the disappearance on July 6 of Alexander Mulfatti's bay horse Bonaparte from Mulfatti's stable in the rear of 608 East Twelfth street is thought to have been explained to Mulfatti's satisfaction by the arrest of Isaac Oppenheimer, who keeps a butcher shop adjoining the stable.

Oppenheimer was a prisoner yesterday in the Essex Market Court charged with stealing the horse, which Mulfatti declared at the time it was stolen was worth $15, but which, according to the testimony in the case, appears to have depreciated in value to $2.

When Mulfatti discovered his loss he called on Capt. McClusky at Police Headquarters, who promised to send several of his best detectives on the case. A general alarm, worded mostly from Mulfatti's dictation, was sent out as follows:

"Stolen, on July 6, from Mulfatti, a truckman, a bay horse, valued by him at $15. Blind of one eye, lame in two feet and scraggly tail. Very prominent ribs, and hangs his head low when it is not held up by a stout check rein. Very kind to children and can touch his nose to a steam railroad train, trolley or cable car without running away. If found at large please give him some oats, as he must be hungry. Owner thinks that if the horse is dead he may be found at Coney Island. If dead please notify us."

Just why Mulfatti suspected Oppenheimer was not disclosed until he rushed into Police Headquarters several days ago and notified of his suspicions Detective Funston, who was searching night and day for the missing horse, that he had a clue.

"What is the clue?" asked the detective.

"Well, I was told that Oppenheimer was casting longing eyes on poor Bonaparte several days before he disappeared."

The detective declined to act on this evidence, and Mulfatti went away. He paid another visit on Monday to Police Headquarters, accompanied by a man who said he was Adolph Miller.

"I now have the evidence," said Mulfatti. "Miller will swear that he saw that butcher leading my Bonaparte with a halter in Hoboken, and he knows where Oppenheimer sold it for $2."

The detective took the two men to the Essex Market Court, and Magistrate Crane, after hearing Miller's statement, issued a warrant for Oppenheimer's arrest. When the case was called yesterday Magistrate Crane asked of Miller, "How did you recognize the horse?"

"Oh, Judge," said Miller, "everybody knew that horse. He was a regular pet. If you saw him once you would never forget him. When I saw Oppenheimer leading him along the street poor Bonaparte hung back on the rope as if he knew that something was going to happen to him."

"Yes, poor Bonaparte," said Mulfatti. "Whenever I go to Coney Island I will think of him. He was sold for $2. I know what his fate was."

Oppenheimer indignantly denied the charge, but the Magistrate held him in $300 bail for trial.

6TH AND 8TH AVENUE CARS.

Can't Be Run, President Vreeland Says, While the Trolley Is Being Put In.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said yesterday:

"The street railway company is more anxious than anybody else to install the underground trolley in Sixth and Eighth avenues in the most expeditious manner. The company has a very large expenditure, heretofore made, which is not earning its interest by reason of the non-completion of our plans and which will not begin to earn until this summer's work has been completed. It is obliged to carry, therefore, large interest account for money already expended not now earning as it should. In the suspension of traffic on Sixth and Eighth avenues we are only repeating what has been done on every other line in the city during reconstruction. Broadway, the main artery of the city, was closed absolutely for nine months; Fourth avenue was closed up for two months and the greatest railroad depot on the continent was cut off from communication, and yet there was no complaint, as everybody recognized that this was the shortest way of securing improved transit. The same thing occurred on Amsterdam avenue and upper Eighth avenue.

As for the suspension of travel on Sixth and Eighth avenues, to attempt to use horse cars on the lines would be to deprive the residents, business men, and their patrons of free access to the stores, as the extra tracks would occupy so much of the space as to make it impracticable to get wagons and carriages to the curb. The whole of this space will be necessary for the trucks carrying the materials to and from the work being prosecuted in the centre of the street. If, in addition to this crowding of the thoroughfare, it was attempted to operate horse cars thereon, there would not be room for the carriages or wagons, and if the city should finally decide to repave this avenue, it would be impossible to do so while the road is thus encumbered."

Mr. Vreeland said that the company would issue $10,000,000 of new stock.

CAPT. CLARK'S WILL.

Point Raised in a Friendly Contest as to Whether He or His Bride Died First.

The will of Capt. Walter V. Clark, one of the victims of the Bourgogne disaster, has been offered for probate in the Prerogative Court of New Jersey, of which Chancellor McGill is the Ordinary. Capt. Clark lived in Hackensack and was married for the second time on the day before the Bourgogne sailed. He and his bride, who was a Miss Demorest of Hackensack, were on their wedding trip. His first wife was a daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice Knapp. His will, which was made on July 1, left his estate, which is valued at about $30,000, to his wife and made her sole executrix. They both went down in the ill-fated steamer, and the question to be determined by the Prerogative Court is which died first.

If the husband survived his wife the estate will go to his relatives. If it is decided that Mrs. Clark survived her husband her relatives will be entitled to the estate. It is a presumption of the law that such cases, and has been so decided, that the woman, being the weaker, dies first. The will has been offered for probate by Joshua A. Clark, Capt. Clark's father, for the purpose of having the question settled. It will be necessary also to have formal proof that the Clarks are dead. The action is a friendly one and is brought merely for the purpose of having some disposition made of the estate. It is said the bride's relatives recognize the propriety of the property now that she is dead, going back to the Clarks.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL.

Alleged Blackmailer Said He Was a World Reporter.

Charles W. C. Baring, manager of the Wall street Information Bureau at 61 Broadway, accused a reporter, who gave the name of John Doe, of an attempt at blackmail in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Baring declared that the man came to his office yesterday with a story which purported to identify Baring as Carl William Boschkowitz, a felon, who has served time in the State prison. The story also attempts to prove that Baring was an accomplice in a scheme to defraud one Charles J. Trojan of $2,000.

The complainant says that John Doe, who was later identified as George Febers, or Phœbus, represented himself to be on the regular staff of the New York *World* and said that he was sent by that paper to investigate the truth of the story. Baring sent a letter to the *World* asking for information, and C. T. Brainerd, a *World* reporter, was detailed to overhear the conversation which took place between Baring and Phœbus yesterday afternoon. Brainerd said in court that he heard Phœbus offer to withhold the story for $40. The prisoner affirms that the bribe was offered by Baring, and that he encouraged him in order to get more material for his story.

After listening to the testimony on both sides Magistrate Eudlich held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE.

Washington Officials Looking Into New York City's Needs.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath and George W. Beavers, Chief of the Division of Salaries and Supplies, arrived in this city from Washington yesterday and began an inquiry into the needs of the local postal service. Postmaster Van Cott wants a number of additional clerks and carriers. He will tell Messrs. Heath and Beavers just how many and will furnish facts and figures to show how badly he needs them. It is estimated that an increased allowance of $100,000 over that of last year will be needed to put the Post Office force of this city on a thoroughly effective footing.

Charles Hedges, who was recently appointed assistant superintendent of the free delivery service by the Post Office Department at Washington, has established his headquarters in room 73 in the Federal building. His territory includes New York and the Eastern States, and his duties are to investigate complaints regarding mail delivery and to hear appeals from postal employees who say they have been fined or suspended unjustly or without a proper hearing.

PROSPERITY THE OUTLOOK.

ANOTHER GREAT YEAR PROMISED FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Results of an Inquiry Into Present Agricultural Conditions—Money Plentiful with Farmers—Other Lines to Benefit—The United States as a Creditor Nation.

A comprehensive inquiry into present agricultural conditions at home and abroad has been conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural weeklies. It leads to the conclusion that America in particular and the world in general will see several years of good times based upon the bedrock of agricultural prosperity.

One thousand millions of dollars will hardly measure the increase in the farmers' receipts for last year's produce over the values that prevailed as late as 1895. More than $100,000,000 of farm mortgages have been paid off during the past two years. Millions in chattel mortgages have been wiped out, and the paying up of other forms of indebtedness has become almost a mania in the West. This has been attended with such an increase in bank deposits that throughout much of the trans-Missouri country interest rates on farm loans are down to from 5 to 8 per cent., contrasted with from 6 to 10 per cent. or more as late as two years ago. These gains in the West are largely responsible for the vast increase in national bank resources of more than $1,000,000,000 since the low point of 1893, and more than $400,000,000 during the past twelve months.

The two wheat crops of 1896 and 1897 have returned farmers nearly twice as much as the crops of 1894 and 1895—a gain of more than $400,000,000. Corn shows a decline of some $150,000,000, but these two staples alone make a net gain of nearly $250,000,000. The United States wheat exported during the past twelve months sold for about as much as the whole crop was worth in 1893, 1894 or 1895. While the agricultural exports of the past twelve months reach in the neighborhood of $900,000,000, by far the greatest on record, this was partly due to the phenomenal crop shortage abroad. Hence the *American Agriculturist* bases its conclusions on the past two-year and four-year periods rather than upon a single season's exceptional conditions. It compares the last four years' agriculture and export with those of 1878-81, which ushered in the brilliant prosperity of the early eighties, and concludes:

"We look for an industrial activity early this fall quite unparalleled, with quick markets at home and abroad for the surplus of American farms. We find no reason to anticipate higher or fancy prices for produce, but with economy in production and marketing brought about by recent improvements, and having regard also to the cheapness of the manufactures (also due to inventions) and the ease of money, our deliberate conviction is that the average American farmer is to have the largest prosperity he ever enjoyed. This forecast is measured by the standard of the present, by the exchangeable power of farm products for the products of labor in other vocations.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States during the past two years is more than $1,000,000,000. From the resumption of specie payments up to July 1, 1898, the United States have imported some $50,000,000 worth of gold more than it has exported, to say nothing of the large additions of gold from American mines, amounting to from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 yearly. This, with the immense excess of merchandise exports, may well raise the question whether the United States have not practically paid up their foreign obligations, what they owe abroad being offset by what foreigners owe our people, so that the United States may enter upon the new century a creditor nation.

There is a brilliant promise for the largest tonnage of crops this year ever produced in America. Prices bid fair to be reasonably well maintained, compared to the low values of 1892-5, indicating a total return for staple crops alone of $100,000,000 more this season than last year. Railroads may justly expect a large traffic, and some remarkable figures are given as to the earning capacity of railroads under assured conditions. Even if the world should have a bumper wheat crop, its supply for the two years ending June 30 next would be some 100,000,000 bushels less than for the previous two-year period of advancing prices, indicating that the fair prices paid for the 1897 crop (from 63 to 93 cents at Chicago) are likely for the present crop.

The advance in the value of agricultural lands is noticeable, with a more active buying demand for improved land, in view of the comparative scarcity of available public lands. The live stock industry is again flourishing, with a great revival in the breeding of thoroughbred stock, $300 to $500 being frequently paid for breeding animals of the best breeds, and as high as $3,000 for a bull and $1,500 for a cow. The speculation in Poland China hogs continues, $50 to $100 being common prices, and more than $1,000 has been paid for a single boar.

"The strongest possible confirmation of these results and future prospects," says the *American Agriculturist*, "is afforded by our returns from a majority of the leading firms in all branches of the agricultural trade, particularly in the Western and Middle States. Most of these returns go into considerable detail and give a very full insight into the real state of farmers' finances. They show that trade with the farmers has increased this year from 10 to 300 per cent. over the corresponding seven months of last year. Only in one or two cases is business reported as less than last year, and these were for special causes. The universal report is of increased business. In few cases, manufacturers of popular specialties for farmers are making three and four times as many sales as in recent years. The general unanimity in reporting an increase of trade is proof conclusive of the accuracy of all other evidences of larger purchasing power among farmers. All returns agree that collections are easier among farmers than for years."

STOCK TICKER INJUNCTION

Protects the Machine in Frank E. Mills's Office, Which Used to Be D. R. Hobart's.

Frank E. Mills has obtained from Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, an injunction restraining the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company from removing the stock ticker of that company from his office, room 22, 40 Broadway. This office up to a few days ago bore upon the door the name of D. R. Hobart. Like others of the maze of brokerage concerns in the building, the office consists of a small room, having on one side a big blackboard, and furnished with a lot of chairs for customers, a ticker and a railed-off place for the office manager and the clerks who take the "trades."

Business was in progress as usual yesterday afternoon. The manager behind the railing refused to discuss the injunction. He said Mr. Mills was the person to be seen and that he was away in the country and would be back in about two days. When asked whether Mr. Hobart had withdrawn he said that he hadn't, but that he also was out of town for two or three days.

The New York Stock Exchange, under the contract by which it furnishes the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company with quotations, has the right of supervision over new subscribers, and has recently required the removal of a number of tickers from offices where the ownership had been changed. Officers of the Stock Exchange would not state yesterday whether action had been taken against the office of F. E. Mills, but it is reported that the Exchange authorities, having heard recently that D. R. Hobart had been appointed an internal revenue deputy, which gives to him authority to examine the books of Stock Exchange houses, made inquiries looking to the taking of such action.

THE COUNT OF TURIN AT NEWPORT.

A Dinner Dance Given for Him by William Spencer and Arthur Spencer.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—The Count of Turin and Major Carpeneto were entertained at a dinner dance this evening by William Spencer and Arthur Spencer at the Spencer villa at Ochre Point. The following guests were at the dinner: Miss Gray, Miss Rogers, Miss Whiting, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Kane, Miss French, Miss Brant, Miss Brooks, Harry Lehr, R. L. Gerry, G. R. Livermore, H. R. Winthrop, A. T. Burden, Jr., and H. Gray. Following the dinner there was a dance. On Thursday Commodore E. T. Gerry will entertain the Count on the steam yacht Electra.

BULL FIGHT IN A NAVY YARD.

Two Men Hurt Before the Animal Was Shot by a Marine in a Safe Position.

BOSTON, July 19.—There was an exciting bull fight at the navy yard this morning and for a time the animal stampeded the marines and the employees. The animal was one of a number being driven aboard a cattle steamer. It broke away and knocked down and trampled upon a painter and a carpenter employed about the navy yard. Both men are now in the hospital, one seriously injured. Every one else got out of the way in a hurry. While looking for fresh victims the animal was shot by a marine guard from a safe position on the wall.

The Rev. Mr. Walton Has a Bicycle Mishap.

The Rev. William Walton, 62 years old, of 800 McDonough street, fell from his bicycle at Sixth avenue and Berkeley place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and his right shoulder was dislocated. He is a retired Methodist minister.

SAID SALOON WAS A NUISANCE.

Neighbors Kept Awake All Night by Its Noise—Keeper Held for Trial.

Solomon Auerbach, a broker, living at 202 East Fifteenth street; Dr. Henrietta P. Johnson of 206 East Fifteenth street, Emile F. Jacobi, a clerk, who lives in the same house, and several other residents in East Fifteenth street appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday as complainants against Louis Stajer, alleging that he maintained a nuisance in the rear of the saloon at 137 Third avenue.

In their affidavits they declared that there was a tent in the rear yard of the saloon, and that men and women gathered there in the night time and indulged in such boisterous and indecent language that the tenants of neighboring houses were compelled to keep their windows closed.

There were music and singing of a quality more remarkable for volume than harmony, and the noise was frequently prolonged until 4 o'clock in the morning, preventing the people in the near-by houses from sleeping.

Mr. Auerbach said that he complained to the police on June 18, and Stajer, on being summoned to court, promised to stop the noise and close the place at 12 o'clock at night, but he did not fulfil his promise.

Police Captain Hasslacher said that his men were unable to get into the place after 12 o'clock at night.

Joseph Moses, Stajer's counsel, asked for the discharge of his client on the ground that he was not the proprietor of the saloon, so was not responsible for what took place there. He produced the liquor tax certificate, which Stajer had transferred to another man on June 28.

"That was several days after the original complaint," remarked Magistrate Simms. "It is an outrage on reputable citizens that such a disturbance should take place under their windows."

Stajer waived examination, and was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

A POINT FOR SENATOR KENNEY.

Testimony to Show That He Did Not Help Boggs to Loot the Bank.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—The taking of testimony in the case of United States Senator Kenney was concluded this afternoon, and District Attorney Vandegrift began his argument for the prosecution. The feature of the day was the presence on the witness stand of Ezekiel T. Cooper, who was brought here this morning from the Trenton Penitentiary upon an order of Judge Bradford. Col. Cooper was examined briefly.

"Mr. Cooper," asked Senator Kenney's counsel, "did William N. Boggs say to you at Dover in the spring of 1897, shortly before he fled, that Senator Kenney was in no wise responsible for the trouble at the First National Bank?"

"He did," Cooper replied.

"Did he also say that if he remained in Dover and implicated others it would not affect Mr. Kenney?"

"He did."

Upon cross-examination Cooper said that the first knew of Boggs's defalcation was a week or ten days before he left. If he had known of it before he would have had nothing to do with him, adding, "And I would not be where I am now." He also stated that Boggs had said that Kenney was in no wise responsible for the looting of the bank, and had made all his accounts good.

District Attorney Vandegrift, in his summing up, said that when counsel for the defendant, at the opening of the case, had said that they were not alarmed at the gravity of the case but at the gravity of the charge, he had hoped it would be shown that the defendant was not guilty, but that had not been done. The only charge against Kenney was aiding and abetting in the misappropriation of bank funds, and the charge had been proved, the District Attorney said. The summing up will be continued tomorrow.

THINK THE BOY WAS MURDERED.

Louis Jackson's Dead Body Found Near Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 19.—The dead body of Louis Jackson, a colored boy, was found on the West Shore tracks near Cedar lane, on the Phelps estate this morning. The body was badly cut and crushed, but there was no blood on the tracks to indicate that it was the work of the cars. The boy had lived with his uncle, Samuel Jackson. He was an orphan.

Coroner Ricardo held an inquest this evening. Mrs. Jackson testified that her husband went out with the boy last night, and when he returned said that he had left him with a German family at Tea Neck, and was to pay two dollars a month for his board. Mrs. Jackson said she had told her husband that he must put the boy somewhere else, as she couldn't keep him any longer. Patrick Byrne swore that he saw Jackson and the boy going toward Anderson Street Bridge, which leads to Cedar lane.

Jackson was called before the jury and cautioned not to say anything to criminate himself. He declined to say a word. The Coroner then adjourned the hearing until tomorrow evening. Jackson is held as a witness. He is not very well known in Hackensack, having lived here but a few weeks. He came here from Schrameloh place.

It is believed that the child was killed and the dead body placed on the track.

CORONER STOPPED THE FUNERAL.

His Action Due to an Anonymous Letter—Police Looking for the Writer.

Coroner Bausch received an anonymous letter yesterday asking him to investigate the death of a man who died on Sunday afternoon at 341 Fifth street. The letter was as follows:

"TO THE CORONER: Honorable sir, there is a case of death in house 341 Fifth street. Party died suddenly Sunday afternoon after a hard but queer struggle. Kindly investigate for the public at once, as the body is to be buried Tuesday afternoon."

The Coroner immediately notified the police to stop the funeral until an investigation was made. Detectives Reibig and Kell of the Fifth street station went around to the house and investigated the case. They learned that the dead man was Joseph Hellman, 38 years old, who had managed an ice business for Mrs. Philip Bishop, who lives in the house. Coroner's Physician Philip O'Hanlon arrived at the house in the afternoon and made an autopsy. He found that Hellman died of natural causes.

The police are trying to find out who wrote the anonymous letter. Hellman attempted suicide about six months ago, and fired four bullets into his body around the region of the heart. None of the bullets touched a vital spot, and Hellman survived, much to the surprise of the doctors.

HIS NEW FRIEND BORROWED $25.

Treated the Crowd with It—Arrested Later on a Charge of Swindling.

A man who said he was Robert Hicks of 2248 Fifth avenue went into Jacob Wunderlich's saloon at Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue last night, and, after exhibiting a roll of bank notes to the crowd, succeeded in winning many friends. Among the new acquaintances he made in the saloon were Thomas Callahan of Elmira and his friend, John Mack.

"Lend me a fiver, old man," said Callahan.

"I came away from my hotel without any money, and I'm anxious to treat the crowd."

Hicks handed over $5. Callahan treated and borrowed another five. He continued to borrow from Hicks until the latter had handed out $25. Callahan and his friend Mack then disappeared.

Hicks met them later in Broadway and caused their arrest, charging them with swindling him. The two men were taken to the West Thirtieth street police station and locked up. When Hicks went to the police station to make a complaint against Callahan and Mack the police held him as a witness.

ASPHYXIATED IN A SUBWAY.

Two Employees of the Public Works Department Killed by Gas.

Two men were fatally asphyxiated yesterday afternoon in the subway at Second avenue and Seventy-ninth street. They were employees of the Public Works Department, and had gone down into the subway to examine the water gate. William Coleman went down first, and, as he did not appear for several minutes, Nicholas Guffy, who was working with him, decided to go down the manhole to find Coleman. As he, too, did not reappear it was concluded that both had been overcome by gas, and the neighboring firemen were summoned to assist in their rescue. The men were dead when they were brought up to the street. Their bodies were taken to the East Sixty-seventh street station house. Coleman lived at 110th street and Amsterdam avenue and Guffy at 2 East Eighty-ninth street.

Human Skeletons Dug Up in Jersey City's New Park.

Laborers who are making excavations for the new Bayside Park in Jersey City dug up five human skeletons on Monday afternoon. Four of the skeletons were lying side by side; the other was about fifty feet away. The skeletons were found just north of the New York Bay Cemetery. It was thought that perhaps the place was formerly a part of the cemetery, but the officials say that the cemetery never extended beyond its present boundaries. Some of the old residents believe that the skeletons are those of Indians. They were buried yesterday.

LILLIAN BUSTEED NOT LOST.

WENT TO A BROOKLYN PASTOR WHEN SHE LEFT HER FATHER.

Turns Up in Court Now with a Motion to Have Another Guardian Than Her Father Appointed and to Get Her Income—Says She Was a Household Drudge.

Lillian M. Busteed, 15 years old, who ran away from home on Feb. 25 last, and has since been lost to her relatives, made her safety known before Surrogate Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday, by a motion that some one else than her father be appointed her guardian to take charge of her estate. Miss Busteed's mother died when she was 2 years old, and until her disappearance the girl lived with Mrs. Barbara Mann, wife of Dr. Edward C. Mann, a daughter of her father by a former marriage, at 68 West 131st street. She left that house before breakfast on the morning of Feb. 25 last, and, although the homes of all their friends and relatives were visited and the police were put upon the case, no trace could be found of the girl. It seems now that she went to a Brooklyn clergyman and is under the wing of the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association.

During the past three years her father, George M. Busteed, has lived with Mrs. Mann. He is 75 years old, and Lillian states that he is mentally and physically incapable of attending to the duties of general guardian of her. Her mother owned the house 118 East Eighty-third street, said to be worth $20,000 and which rents for $1,100 a year. By her will Busteed was to have half the income for life and Lillian the other half until his death, when she was to take the property.

Miss Busteed states in her petition that she had to leave the house of her half sister because of the work forced upon her, which sometimes occupied her time until 2 A. M. She declares that she had to wash dishes, mend clothes, sweep up, make the beds, and do all sorts of domestic work, and that she did not get sufficient clothes for herself or any wages. She is strong, she says, and could get good wages as a domestic or waitress in some restaurant if she had to do such work, but she thinks that the income to which she is entitled will maintain her. She says her father has spent very little of it on her, as he allowed her only one dress and an extra waist at a time, and but one pair of shoes at a time.

Mr. Busteed makes affidavit that he never said an unkind word to his daughter Lillian. He says she did not have to do menial work, but has attended school regularly, was graduated from a public school last year, and also attended Sunday school and church—that is, up to the time of her disappearance. He says that for fifty years he has been a druggist, and for the past twenty-two years has been in that business at Twenty-third street and Third avenue. He declares that Mrs. Mann looked after Lillian as if she were one of her own children. Mrs. Mann also made affidavit that Lillian was compelled to do no work, and what little she did was voluntary.

Counsel for Busteed stated that as the girl was evidently wayward the Surrogate should commit her to a reformatory instead of appointing a guardian for her. In opposition it was stated that when the girl left her home she went to the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn. It was asked that the Surrogate appoint Lucien Bayliss her guardian, he being recommended to the place by the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson of Brooklyn.

Surrogate Fitzgerald said that as the girl was more than 14 years old she had the right, under the law, to ask that a general guardian be appointed for her. He stated that he might desire to question the girl. Meanwhile he would reserve decision.

At the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association it was learned that through Miss Mann, who is a daughter of the girl's half sister, and who is connected with the Columbia University library, Miss Busteed had been brought under the influence of the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, who is pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Dr. Nelson had formerly been Miss Mann's pastor and interested himself in Lillian. He had the girl soon join the Young Woman's Christian Association, got her a boarding place and has had her cared for since February.

CHILD KILLED BY A WAGON.

Little Ida Cohen Run Down While at Play in East Broadway.

A score of little girls, the oldest not more than 10 years of age, joined hands and formed a ring in East Broadway, just above Jefferson street, early last evening, and circling round, sang:

We rally round the mulberry bush,
The mulberry bush, the mulberry bush,
We rally round the mulberry bush,
This early in the morning.

This is the way we wash our clothes,
We wash our clothes, wash our clothes,
This is the way we wash our clothes,
So early in the morning.

[Stopping the circling and rubbing their dresses with both hands.]

This is the way we dry our clothes,
Wring our clothes, dry our clothes,
This is the way we dry our clothes,
So early in the morning.

Now we go to iron our clothes,
To iron our clothes, to iron our clothes,
This is the way we'll iron our clothes,
So early in the morning.

At this juncture a single horse wagon, driven by Max Winstein of 17 Eldridge street, came up the street rapidly. One of the singing children saw the wagon and gave a shriek. The ring broke up and the singers scattered. Ida Cohen, 7 years old, of 202 East Broadway started to run across the street to her home. The horse knocked her down and the front wheel of the wagon passed over her neck, the rear one over her body. She was dead before any one could get to her. The driver was locked up in the Madison street station. He cried as he was led to a cell. Jacob Cohen, the father of the dead girl, is a well-to-do cloakmaker at 235 Grand street.

SOLD A NON-TRANSFERABLE PASS.

Possibly a Test Case for a New Section of the Penal Code.

Timothy G. Cagney was arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court for violating section 615 of the Penal Code. This makes it a crime to sell, or contract to sell, any non-transferable pass on a railroad or steamship line. The complainant, John S. Hobbs, a lumber dealer of Plainfield, N. J., asserts that early in February he purchased from the defendant at the latter's office, at 301 Broadway, a pass between this city and Buffalo for $25. The pass was made out to E. J. Lawler and wife and was dated Jan. 27, 1898.

The prisoner, who said that he had been at Coney Island for the last three months conducting a miniature railway for children, denied that he sold the pass to Hobbs.

Assistant District Attorney Walsh, who had charge of the prosecution, thinks it will prove a test case for the new law. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

REID'S ALLEGED INSANITY.

The Hoboken Murderer's Brother Testifies to What He Considers Evidence of It.

The trial of William Reid for the murder of Andrew Henry in Hoboken on May 14 was continued yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer Court in Jersey City. The defence brought a number of witnesses from Paterson, N. J., who testified that when the defendant lived there, fourteen years ago, he acted like a man who was not in his right mind.

Thomas F. Reid, a brother of the defendant, was called to testify to the prisoner's mental condition.

"One time," the witness said, "I asked Bill why he didn't go and look for work. He said he had looked for work. I told him I didn't believe him."

"Well, what then?" asked former Judge Hoffman.

"I was laid up in the hospital for seven weeks," replied the witness.

"How was that?"

"Why, he broke both of my jaws."

The trial will probably be finished to-day.

MRS. TEN EYCK GETS $8,500.

She Lost Both Her Legs by a Railroad Accident—Her Subsequent Marriage.

The Long Island Railroad Company has paid Mrs. James Ten Eyck, formerly Miss Eleanor B. Fayers, $8,500 in settlement of a claim for damages for injuries received. Miss Fayers was struck by a train at Richmond Hill on March 6 last and both legs had to be amputated. She recovered and recently she was married to James Ten Eyck of Jersey City.

The young woman was going to take a train at Richmond Hill to meet Ten Eyck in Long Island City, when she stepped in front of a train coming in the opposite direction. She was put aboard the same train she intended to take in order to be taken to a hospital in Long Island City. Ten Eyck was present in the station when she was carried through it to an ambulance which had been summoned by telegraph.

E. A. Willard Rents a Newport Cottage.

NEWPORT, July 19.—E. A. Willard of New York has rented the Dresser cottage, on Bellevue avenue, for the season.

FELICITY STILL RAIDED.

Three Prisoners and a Lot of "Sugar Whiskey" Captured.

Morris Becker, Jacob Greenwald and Isidor Valodsky, who were arrested while operating an illicit still in the rear house at 366 Cherry street by Internal Revenue Agents Max Hahn and Christopher Fortman early yesterday morning, were arraigned later in the day before Commissioner Shields, who held them for examination under $2,500 bail each.

The revenue officers say that for some time past there has been a large production of illicit liquor on the east side by a gang of moonshiners, of which the men arrested are members. The house they occupied has been under suspicion as one of the gang's places of manufacture for about three weeks, but it was not until the time of their arrest that opportunity for the capture of the three men presented itself. They were tracked to the tenement at 366 Cherry street, and shortly after they entered the house the internal revenue men followed.

The officers, who had previously reconnoitred the building, descended from the first floor to the basement by a stairway which had been built in the airshaft and thence proceeded through a narrow passageway under an alley to the basement of a house in the rear. There they found Becker, Greenwald and Valodsky operating three stills of a capacity of about sevent