The Sun.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1903.
Rain to-day; fair and colder to-morrow.

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SUES AS PROF. GUNTON'S WIFE

IMPEACHING HIS MARRIAGE TO MRS. REBECCA LOWE OF ATLANTA.

Amelia R. Gunton Says She Is the Lawful Wife and Seeks Damages for Alienation From the Former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The papers in two suits, each of which was marked "Gunton vs. Gunton," came before Justice Gildersleeve in Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court yesterday, and revealed that the validity of the marriage of Prof. George Gunton, proprietor of *Gunton's Magazine*, to Mrs. Rebecca Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., on February 14, 1904, has been attacked by Amelia R. Gunton, who asserts that she is the lawful wife of Prof. Gunton. He is the well known protectionist advocate and labor and economic agitator. Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton has a reputation as a leader in women's clubs, and for four years was the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is said to be rich. Who Mrs. Amelia R. Gunton is the papers do not disclose.

The cases came up before Justice Gildersleeve to determine whether the summonses in the case had been served legally. Ex-Justice Hatch of the firm of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan represents Amelia Gunton, and Edward Lauterbach of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson represents Prof. Gunton and his present wife. The Guntons live in Aiken, S. C., and while they were in town, about three weeks ago, a process server from Judge Parker's office tossed the summonses into an automobile in which Prof. Gunton, his Southern wife and a woman friend were riding. The papers landed in the lap of the woman friend. Mr. Lauterbach went to court yesterday to find out if it was a legal summons. He said yesterday that he simply wanted to know if the Gunton cases were really before the court and that he knew nothing about the merits of them. He said:

"We have received no complaint. If it was a legal summons we shall take the matter up and find out where we are. As to the allegations I know nothing and can only guess, which I prefer not doing for publication."

Ex-Judge Hatch said: "I represent Prof. Gunton's legal wife. Any one who says she is not his legal wife tells an untruth."

"How about the other and present Mrs. Gunton?" a reporter asked.

"All I will say on that point is that she needs a defence. I will not say another word about the case except in court."

The papers in the case were locked up by Justice Gildersleeve. It is understood that one proceeding is against Prof. Gunton for separation and that the other is against the second Mrs. Gunton for alienation of his affections. In the alienation suit the name of a woman, said to be neither of the Mrs. Guntons, is mentioned, but in what way is not known.

When the case came before Justice Gildersleeve Andrew R. McLaren of Mr. Lauterbach's office arose and questioned the validity of the summonses and asked for an order setting them aside. He said:

"We should like to know and have a judicial determination upon the question whether process servers can go around town throwing summonses into automobiles and in this way effect legal service."

Mr. Hatch contended that the service was legal, and Justice Gildersleeve took the papers.

It was news to many of Prof. Gunton's friends that there had been another Mrs. Gunton than the one with whom he is living. For twenty years he has been a somewhat conspicuous man in this city, but since his marriage to Mrs. Lowe he has resided for the most part in Aiken. He was born in Cambridgeshire, England, and in his younger days made some stir in English labor circles, first with agricultural laborers and then with industrial workers in the factories of Lancashire. He then came to this country and for a time lived in Massachusetts, where he went into the labor field. He ran a paper and wrote articles for magazines on such subjects as "Should an Eight Hour Law Be Adopted?" "Economic Heresies of Henry George," "Economic and Social Aspects of Trusts," "The Economic Basis of Socialism."

In 1884 he came to New York and published his first book, "Wealth and Progress." Recently he published "Principles of Social Economics." He figured extensively in Republican politics while in this city and published his magazine to advocate the principles of protection. He lectured extensively. He stirred up several Republican party rows, one of which culminated in charges before President McKinley against Collector Bidwell. He declared that through the promise of a corruption fund of $10,000 Mr. Bidwell and other Federal officials had coerced delegates to bring about the nomination of W. H. Douglass for Congress. President McKinley dismissed the charges. At a meeting of the Madison Square Republican Club on Feb. 15, 1901, Prof. Gunton charged that Richard Croker had held up the New York Central Railroad for $30,000 for a campaign contribution and that a Tammany candidate for a Supreme Court justiceship had paid $75,000 for a nomination. At another time he accused Lemuel E. Quigg of gross party treachery, asserting that, like Croker, Quigg was corrupt in making up his party slates.

Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton has been a conspicuous woman in Georgia for many years. She represented American club women at the congresses at the Paris Exposition several years ago, and in 1902 she presided over the meeting of the general federation of women's clubs at Los Angeles. She opposed the recognition of negro women as delegates and won her point.

Both Prof. Gunton and the second Mrs. Gunton left town soon after the summonses were thrown into their automobile. Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that he thought they had gone South.

BACK TO THE PASS SYSTEM.

Pennsylvania Railroad Said to Have Made Concessions to Politicians.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—There is glee among the politicians to-day. This afternoon the announcement was made that it would not be very long until the railroads' anti-pass rule would be a thing of the past.

Yesterday Robert Pitcairn, assistant to A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a conference with Mayor William D. Hays and Director E. M. Bigelow on the subject. To-day another conference was held, after which the announcement was made that peace was in sight.

Officials of the Pennsylvania would not admit that they had backed down, but the politicians say the matter has been arranged. They were told by the leaders to be low for a few weeks.

TAMARACK COPPER MINE ON FIRE

Seven Hundred Men Rescued—Three Missing—Loss Will Be Heavy.

CALUMET, Mich., Jan. 11.—What is probably the most serious fire in the history of the Tamarack mine was discovered to-day on the twenty-second level of No. 2 shaft.

A timberman and three drill boys were eating lunch at that point and were startled by a peculiar noise. Entering the crosscut leading from the shaft to the vein they found the timber work a mass of flames. An alarm was given and drill boys were sent to every part of the underground workings with the news. Seven hundred men were at work, and they fled to various shafts, many going a mile to No. 5, which is connected with No. 2 in the lower levels.

Mammoth hoisting engines worked at terrific speed, shooting up the shafts with loads of men at the rate of a mile a minute. Many were overcome when near the shafts, but were carried into the cages by companions.

Only three men are missing and they certainly have been suffocated by this time. The mine officials will not seal the shafts for at least forty-eight hours, giving the missing men every possible chance to escape, if alive.

A searching party led by mine captains will go down through No. 5 shaft in the morning.

No. 2 shaft is the richest part of the Tamarack mine. It was retimbered about a year ago, a small forest being used in the work, so there is abundant material for a prolonged conflagration. The fire comes at a most inopportune time, as the company was making more money than for several years, on account of the high price of copper. No. 2 shaft was shipping 1,000 tons of rock daily. It will be necessary to shut down No. 1 and No. 5 shafts, as gases and smoke will prevent men from working there. These shafts will be sealed to smother the fire.

No. 3 and No. 4 shafts of the North Tamarack branch are not connected with the older workings and will continue production.

There is no danger of the fire in No. 2 shaft reaching the surface unless the draught should become terribly strong. The company's greatest loss will be through damage to underground workings and curtailment of production. The normal working force numbers 1,200 men.

DIED AMUSING CHILDREN.

Was Throwing Meat Up, Catching It in His Mouth and Growling.

Ernest Dozois, a man of middle age, who had lived for twenty years at Mrs. Annie Boock's boarding house at 5012 Third avenue, Brooklyn, started to play with her three children after dinner last night. He took a piece of beefsteak from the table and amused them by tossing it in the air and catching it between his teeth, growling while he did so. He did it many times and the children were greatly amused.

At last he began to laugh a good deal himself and while he was laughing very heartily he caught the bit of beefsteak again. It went into his throat and caught in his windpipe. Dozois stopped laughing suddenly, making motions with his hands and coughing hard. The children, thinking this part of the game, laughed all the more and ran to tell their mother.

Mrs. Boock ran to Dozois, seeing instantly what had happened. A minute or two only had passed, but the man was black in the face from strangulation. She thrust her fingers down his throat and tried to pull the fragment of meat from his windpipe. He died while she was trying to help him, and his jaws closed as if in a spasm on her fingers, the teeth cutting them badly.

Dr. Latta of the Norwegian Hospital was summoned and found what had caused Dozois's death. Later Mrs. Boock went to the hospital, where Dr. Livingston cauterized her injured hand.

Dozois was 39 years old and a druggist. He was a French Canadian who came here from Montreal about twenty years ago.

SCHURMAN TO SUCCEED HARPER.

Trustees of Chicago University Have Already Discussed Cornell's President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Though regular exercises were maintained at the University of Chicago to-day—a deathbed request of President W. R. Harper—the institution was numbed by sadness.

Information from a reliable source is that Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell, will be the next president of the university. This was contradicted to-day by those to whom grief has made any talk of a successor unpleasant at this time, but it is known that a number of trustees considered Mr. Schurman when Dr. Harper's condition took a turn for the worse some time ago.

The idea of a memorial was discussed about the campus, and the general belief is that a magnificent building will be reared to commemorate the name of the university's first president.

Private memorial services were held in the Harper home. These had been outlined in Dr. Harper's final request. Dr. Harper will be buried at Oakwoods on Sunday.

A memorial service will be held on Sunday at Teachers' College chapel in honor of Dr. William Rainey Harper, the president of the University of Chicago. It will be held at the same time as the services in Chicago and is being arranged by Columbia University, New York University, the College of the City of New York and the New York public school authorities.

An address will be made by Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of the Union Theological Seminary. It is to be held primarily for the officers and students of Columbia University and the other institutions, but the public will be admitted to the full capacity of the chapel.

NO REFLECTION ON TALESMAN

When He Is Challenged Peremptorily and No Explanation Necessary.

The jury box is not full yet in the United States Court for the trial of Capt. William H. Van Schaick of the steamboat General Slocum for manslaughter.

John A. Thayer, publisher of *Everybody's Magazine*, was a talesman challenged peremptorily by Judge Dittenhoefer, attorney for the defence. He asked why, when told that he was excused.

Judge Thomas explained that the attorney could challenge without assigning a reason. Mr. Dittenhoefer added:

"I have the greatest respect for you. I read all your magazines. That is enough, isn't it?"

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO. PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New York 3.55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8.55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 2.45 P. M., arrives New York 9.45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad.—*Adv.*

LEGISLATORS FEELING BLUE.

NO EXTRA PATRONAGE FOR THEM THIS YEAR.

The Extra List Abolished—Even Pretty Girls Turned Down—Brackett Introduces His Resolution Calling on Depew to Resign—Cheaper Gas Bills in Both Houses.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Members of the Legislature returned to their homes to-day feeling mighty blue as a result of the changes that have come over the Legislature since last session. Gov. Higgins insists upon the strictest economy and, as has been stated in THE SUN, there will be no extra list this year. This is a blow that falls with serious consequences upon many members of the Legislature, particularly in the Assembly. So confident were many members that the extra list would again prevail that they had doled out the patronage before the session began and regarded as mere newspaper talk the statement that there would be no extra list. Consequently they will have to do some explaining.

All to whom were promised places on the extra list are now insistent that they shall be taken care of, and this means that where there were two candidates for appointment from one district, as was the case in many instances, both have to be taken care of. Many members who did secure appointments have arranged it so that the man who does the work will have to divide his salary with the man who failed to secure the place, the man who does the work getting the advantage only of having his board paid over the man who does no work. This is an arrangement that is frequently made when there are two candidates for one position.

The members are also grieved because the doing away with the extra list means that they will have to pay for having their correspondence attended to. In the past the members have had the services of stenographers, who were placed on the extra list for this purpose. Speaker Wadsworth has been besieged by pretty typewriter girls for appointments, but he has had to throw his hands up and say that he is helpless.

There was considerable surprise when it was learned that Assemblyman John Yale of Putnam county had secured the most valuable of the Assembly appointments. Mr. Yale has been a follower of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. Although deprived of his committee chairmanship, Mr. Yale managed to get a man from his county appointed Assembly librarian. This is taken to indicate that Speaker Wadsworth wishes to treat all Assemblymen with fairness.

It will be several weeks before any business of importance can be accomplished in either house, and as there would be no good in holding a session to-morrow the Legislature adjourned until Monday night at 8:30 o'clock.

Next Tuesday the Senate will take up the resolution introduced to-day by Senator Brackett calling upon United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew to resign his seat in the Senate. Senator Brackett was prepared to fight it out to-day, but it went over until Tuesday, an agreement to that effect being made.

The report of the Armstrong insurance investigating committee will not be presented for several weeks, and until that time the insurance committees of the two houses will have nothing to do, as no bills will be drawn until the committee's recommendations are presented.

The vacancy in the chairmanship of the Senate Insurance Committee has not been filled, although Senator James B. McEwan of Albany is a candidate for the place and by virtue of seniority is entitled to it.

Rumblings of dissatisfaction, which were expected as the result of the committee assignments in the Assembly, are heard about the Assembly chamber. Friends of Arthur Wade of Chautauqua say he doesn't like the way his committee has been made up. A glance over it reveals the fact that the majority of the committee are in favor of the repeal of the mortgage tax law and Mr. Wade would be unable to control the committee, so that it will not be at all surprising if a bill to repeal the mortgage tax law is reported to the Assembly.

Louis Bedell, the right hand man of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., has not come to Albany since the opening session, when he was forced to witness the defeat of his chieftain. As Mr. Bedell's chief interest in the past in legislative matters has been as the head of the Railroads Committee, he is not likely to grace the Assembly with his presence very much this session, so his friends say. They declare that he will not seek reelection, but will devote his time to his mining property in Canada.

Assemblyman Apgar persisted in his refusal to serve as chairman of the Public Education Committee and Assemblyman Hammond of Syracuse was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hammond's place as chairman of the Revision Committee was filled by the appointment of Assemblyman W. W. Wemple of Schenectady.

Assemblyman Agnew (Rep., N. Y.) to-day introduced the 80 cent gas bill of the Stevens lighting investigating committee of last year. He will change it to conform to the bill introduced by Senator Page last night. Another cheap gas bill was introduced by Assemblyman Long, one of the Municipal Ownership members. It fixes the price of gas in Manhattan borough at 75 cents and also in the built up portions of Brooklyn and The Bronx boroughs. For the remainder of the year the price of gas in the Second and Fourth wards in Queens borough is to be $1.20. After that it is to be reduced five cents annually until it is $1.

GOV. HIGGINS APPROVES

Bills to Prevent Corporations From Contributing to Campaign Funds.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Higgins's attention was directed to-night to the fact that the bill introduced in the State Senate last night by Senator White to prevent corporations from contributing to campaign funds had been called in the newspapers "the Governor's bill." The Governor was asked whether he cared to make any comment upon it, and he begged to be excused on the ground that it was a legislative matter. In reply to a question as to whether he approved of such measures he said that he did.

Talk of the probable introduction by Democratic legislators of bills to provide for the investigation of the State insurance and banking departments was called to the attention of the Governor.

"That's a legislative matter and consequently I do not care to say anything about it," was his comment.

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Electric lighted leaves New York 12.25 noon. Handsomest, quickest Florida train via shortest route through attractive winter resorts. Office, 1183 Bdwy.—*Adv.*

D., L. & W. STRIKE HANGS FIRE.

Committee of Dissatisfied Firemen Hurries to Scranton.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railroad would not talk yesterday about the demands of the firemen on the "camelback" locomotives for higher wages and a shorter workday. First Vice-Grand Master Wilson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the firemen's grievance committee of the Lackawanna held conferences all day at the Broadway Central Hotel. All left for Scranton at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

General Manager T. E. Clarke, who refused the demands, and to whom Wilson and the committee were referred by President Truesdale, lives in Scranton.

"If I say there will be a strike," said Wilson, "you may be sure there will be one; but it has not been decided on yet. In case the Lackawanna firemen strike the strike will likely extend to other firemen. The brotherhood has a reserve fund of $508,000. The situation is unchanged. We are working on our plans, and I suppose the Lackawanna people are working on theirs."

Just before Wilson and the committee left the city it was stated that he might have something important to say between now and Monday.

At the offices of the Erie Railroad it was said that there was no trouble with the trainmen, although their executive committee is still at the Broadway Central Hotel. A representative of the trainmen said that the main object of the meeting was to elect officers. The yard men, who were working eleven hours a day, want a ten hour workday.

LAST BATTLE OF THE SEA COCKS.

Fricassee Was Their Finish After They'd Died by Drowning.

The good three master Woodruff, from Baracoa, brought two roosters game as any that ever battle fought in any bloody cockpit of any ternafloat; at least, so all the submarines of evening papers wrote. As every yarn was different in every other sheet, it cannot be expected a truthful and complete sea story of the sea cocks that had the famous fight can be devised by men who for the morning papers write.

The cocks, which had been kept apart for many days, came out upon the deck together and the gore began to spout, likewise the feathers flew, creating such a fuss astern it looked as if twin screws were giving power to the tern. One cock that thought he had outfought the other rooster flew upon the rail, and, swelling with a mighty valor, crew. But while he was rejoicing the other made a leap and landed on his bosom, and they both fell in the deep.

"Launch! launch a boat!" the skipper cried, and brought the ship about. The cook and seventh mate soon had the handy dingey out. There were no combers on the sea to give the dingey knocks, but everybody noticed there were combs upon the cocks. The fowl were caught, but they could not resuscitated be and so the skipper had the cook devise a fricassee. No more the voice of chanticleers the tern will echo through; they've crowed their last, but may be glad to be inside a crew.

WITTE A REACTIONIST NOW.

Inspires Article Warning Duma That It Mustn't Meddle With Autocracy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* remarks upon the radical change in the Government's attitude in favor of reaction, citing among other indications an article in the *Novoe Vremya*, inspired by Count Witte, declaring that the manifesto of October 30 in nowise affects the status of the autocracy, and warning the Duma that it will be dissolved if it attempts to meddle with the fundamental laws of the empire.

Count Witte's secretary has telegraphed to the Moscow *Gazette* contradicting a statement that the Czar would swear to observe the constitution.

Twelve hundred frontier guards have been brought to St. Petersburg to strengthen the garrison.

The Government forces continue slowly to reconquer the southeastern part of the Empire. Novorossisk has been recaptured after having been held by the insurgents for three weeks.

M. Kokovtsoff, Minister of Finance, in submitting the budget to the Council of the Empire, pointed out that there was a deficit of about 480,000,000 roubles, due to the non-inclusion of the war expenses in last year's estimates. This must be met with a loan. The Minister admitted that the finances of the country had been shaken by the war and the internal crisis, but he was confident they would be restored if the disorders ended. He announced that this would be the last budget to be examined solely by the Council, as the Duma would be hereafter empowered to cooperate in examining it.

WIGWAM NERVES ON EDGE.

Invitations to Come and See O'Brien Bring on a Case of Flutters.

Some of the Tammany leaders are in a state of high tension these days. A day or two ago Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien, who wished to see some of the leaders, in order, so it was explained last night, to hear if they had any recommendations to make before he made the changes in details which invariably occur with the coming in of a new administration, directed W. A. Hawley, who was appointed yesterday as his private secretary, to send out the communications. This was at the beginning of the week, when Mr. Hawley happened to be in the City Hall, and he used the official letter headings of the Mayor's office.

One letter went to Eugene J. McGuire, the leader of the north side of the Thirty-fourth district, and another to John F. McAvoy, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-third. Since the election reports have been floating around that there was a movement to make O'Brien the leader of Tammany Hall. McAvoy and McGuire seem to have made a microscopical examination of what was written between the lines of the letters they got and to have jumped to the conclusion that they had been summoned to confer with the new boss.

They rushed to Charles F. Murphy. Thrusting the letters into his hand, they asked him what they meant. Apparently the chief himself became flustered. He sent for President O'Donnel of the Tax Board and asked him to see the Mayor and find out what the letters might portend.

Mr. O'Donnel carried out his mission yesterday. Mayor McClellan said he didn't know anything about the letters, but would inquire.

Mr. Hawley said last night that Commissioner O'Brien at the beginning of the week casually ordered him to telephone to McGuire and McAvoy that Mr. O'Brien would like to have a talk with them at headquarters, and that as he, Hawley, had been unable to get either of them on the 'phone, he had dropped a couple of notes to them on paper which he found handy in the Mayor's outer office.

ODELL SENT IN SANDBAG BILL

HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY GAVE IT TO ASSEMBLYMAN FISH.

Latter Introduced It "by Request," He Now Explains—His Statement Directly at Variance With Ex-Governor's Testimony at the Insurance Hearing.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—In an interview to-day Assemblyman Fish made this explanation of the bill to repeal the Mercantile Trust Company charter which Gov. Odell used as a club to recover his shipbuilding investments:

"The facts in the case, which have never been printed, are that this bill was brought to me one day by Deputy Attorney-General James G. Graham, who was at the time secretary to Gov. Odell. He gave me the bill and asked me to introduce it. I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and this was the fashion in which the Governor's requests came to me, so I wrote 'by request' on the bill, and put it in. I did not examine it; that is, not carefully. I merely noted that it repealed the charter of a warehouse company. That was all."

When Odell was on the witness stand before the Armstrong committee on November 16 Mr. Hughes asked him this question:

"Will you state, Governor, whether you had any information with regard to the introduction of a bill in the Senate for the purpose of repealing the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company?"

"I knew of it at the time, yes," was Odell's reply.

"Who advised you of it?"

"I knew of it before its introduction."

"From whom did you get the information?"

"Oh, various people, as to the propriety of the introduction of such a measure."

"Did you suggest its introduction?" Mr. Hughes asked.

"No," replied Odell.

"Did you request its introduction?"

"I saw no objection to it."

Odell testified that he didn't remember that he had ever spoken to Assemblyman Fish in regard to the bill; he did recollect that he had talked with Senator Ambler, who introduced the measure in the Senate, but not until after the bill was before the Senate.

DERAILED IN PARK AV. TUNNEL.

Third Car From the Engine of Empty Train Jumps a Switch, Causing Much Delay.

There was another smashup in the Park avenue tunnel last night. A train of eleven empty day coaches of the New York, New Haven and Hartford line was being backed down from the Mott Haven yards to receive passengers at 5:45 o'clock when one of the cars got tangled up in a switch and left the track between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

This car was a baggage car and was the third from the engine. It jumped along the tracks for some distance before Jacob Romer, the engineer, realized that his train wasn't as it should be. The car was considerably damaged and had to be sidetracked.

The train was being switched over from track 5 to track 6 when the mishap occurred. No one was injured. Traffic on the two tracks was delayed for almost half an hour. The accident happened during the rush hour. There was a delay in the leaving of nearly all trains up to 8 o'clock.

The railroad men about the depot and yards said afterward that they were at a loss to explain the accident. They were emphatic in the declaration that flying switches had been abolished and they were inclined to the belief that there was a defect in one of the wheels of the derailed car.

FOR A TOPER'S FAMILY.

Verdict Against Saloon Keepers for Ruining Children's Father.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Because their father was ruined by drink a jury in Judge Tuthill's court to-day returned a verdict of $17,500 in favor of the five children of John Hedlund against three saloon keepers. According to the story told in court, Hedlund and his family were happy until five years ago, when he began the use of intoxicants. At that time the father was a carpenter with $1,500 a year income. The children, two girls and three boys, ranging from 2 to 15 years, were then provided with a comfortable home, the older ones attending school regularly.

A 6 FOOT 4 APPETITE.

Cultivated Since Last Friday, It Astonished the Church Street Cops.

A man who measured about 6 feet 4 and wore a three weeks' growth of beard drifted into the Church street station last night and with tears in his eyes asked Sergt. Nugent to lock him up so that he could get something to eat. He told the sergeant that he was James Gleason, 35 years old, and had just beat his way to this city from Fort McPherson, Ga. He had not eaten anything since last Friday, he said. He said he had been warned against the police in New York about begging and had wandered the streets night and day until hunger forced him to a police station.

Nugent believed the man's story and asked Roundsman Cohn to get some food. About this time Cohn's supper came into the station house and he passed it over to the hungry man. After the man had devoured two veal cutlets and several cups of tea, Sergt. Nugent asked him if he could eat more. His answer being in the affirmative, the sergeant sent out for more food.

When the stranger decided that he had had a sufficient meal, six cutlets and nine cups of tea had disappeared.

Roundsman Cohn went among the men who were held on reserve and collected a couple of dollars for Gleason. All the cops were willing to give up. They had just received their pay, which had been held up since the first of the month. Cohn took Gleason to 68 Greenwich street, an agency which supplies men to farmers. Gleason will spend the night at the agency and to-day he will be sent to some farmer who is looking for a large man with a remarkable appetite.

E. H. Harriman and Stuyvesant Fish Swear Off Tax.

E. H. Harriman swore off yesterday his assessment on $150,000 of personalty on the ground that he is a resident of Arden, Orange county. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, who had been assessed on $100,000, swore off on the ground that his legal residence is at Phillipstown, Putnam county.

$150,000 M'CALL MORTGAGE.

Given to Secure His $150,000 Note to the New York Life.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 11.—A mortgage for $150,000 from John A. McCall to the New York Life Insurance Company was recorded here to-day. The mortgage covers Mr. McCall's summer home at West End, Long Branch.

The mortgage or trust deed is made "for the purpose of securing payment to the New York Life Insurance Company of the sum of $150,000, pursuant to a guarantee given by the said John A. McCall October 9, 1905, covering the sum of $235,000, as recited in said guarantee, and on which guarantee the sum of $85,000 has been paid in cash." The $235,000 is the amount Mr. McCall returned to the New York Life in settlement of the Andy Hamilton payments. He originally gave his note for the $150,000, which is now secured by mortgage.

Employees of the New York Life Insurance Company are to present to Mr. McCall a silver loving cup.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

Workers in Chinese Provinces Appeal for Protection.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11.—The missionaries in the province of Hupeh have asked the American and British consuls for protection owing to the increased activity of the anti-dynastic and anti-foreign societies.

MARSHALL FIELD'S ILLNESS.

Doctors Announce That His Condition Is Unchanged and Not Serious.

Marshall Field, who is ill with pneumonia at the Holland House, got through yesterday without any serious developments. The two bulletins agree that there is no immediate danger. The first bulletin, issued at 11 A. M., said:

"Mr. Field's condition is favorable. At present he is suffering from a mild form of pneumonia. He is in no danger."

At 6 o'clock the following was given out:

"Mr. Field's condition is unchanged since morning. He is no worse."

Dr. Walter B. James, the attending physician, said that he would issue no more statements until this morning. Lyman Gage, Marvin Hughitt, Harry Rubens of Chicago and several others left their cards.

Dr. James was away from the hotel a good part of the evening.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Dr. Frank Billings, summoned to the sickbed of Marshall Field, left for New York this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock on the Twentieth Century Limited over the Lake Shore. He will arrive at the Holland House to-morrow morning.

DEFAULTING TELLER CAUGHT.

Banwell, Who Skipped With Crown Bank Cash, Fled to Jamaica.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 11.—Edwin St. George Banwell, the defaulting teller of the Crown Bank of Canada, at Toronto, was arrested here to-day by Pinkerton detectives. The cash he had taken from the bank was recovered.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—Banwell is 24 years old and is the son of the Rev. St. George Banwell. He was a teller in the Crown Bank. He disappeared on Saturday, December 9. As the bank closes at noon Saturday, this gave him two days in which to get away. It was officially announced at the time that he had stolen $1,487 in gold and 400 unsigned fifty dollar bills. It was later ascertained that the amount was very much larger.

SPEEDING AUTO ON FIRE.

Cop Chased It, but Driver Didn't Stop Until His Fur Coat Grew Hot.

A two seated gasolene automobile went sputtering up Broadway for about ten blocks yesterday afternoon with the entire body of the machine afire. The driver knew nothing of the blaze until he turned into Seventh avenue at Forty-seventh street, when it occurred to him that his fur coat had suddenly become too warm.

A cop at the crossing of Forty-second street and Broadway was the first to notice the fire. The machine was going at a pretty good clip. The cop shouted to the operator, but he paid no heed. Mounted Policeman Campbell then pursued the machine. When the chauffeur discovered the fire he headed full speed for the garage in West Fifty-fourth street, but when he reached Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue the auto gave out.

By this time the flames had spread to the upholstery. The driver jumped out and gathered up the rugs and automobile apparel that lay under the seats and watched the blaze.

A policeman sent in a fire alarm, bringing about 500 people with the engines. A hose was turned on the burning auto, but the firemen had to dissect the machine to quench the flames. It was left standing in the street while the chauffeur went off to notify the owner, David C. Goodman, a banker, at 47 Broadway. Damage, $2,000.

PRIOR SOLD BOGUS BONDS.

Cleveland Bankers Seeking Accomplices of Broker Suicide.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—With the announcement this afternoon by the committee of bankers examining the accounts of the brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co. that forged bonds had been discovered, the primary motive for the suicide Tuesday of Leland W. Prior, president of the firm, became known. It was fear of the penalty of crime.

Prior is believed by the bankers who are probing his affairs to have sold forged municipal bonds in various parts of the country to the extent of at least $100,000. In addition he was heavily involved with customers for whom he was supposed to be carrying New York Stock Exchange accounts.

Who engraved these bonds and who assisted Prior in disposing of them has not been revealed, but the bankers' committee, which has charge of all the affairs of the suspended firm, has put detectives to work. That there must have been several confederates employed in the manufacture of bogus certificates seems clear. The bonds were sold in small lots, some in Cleveland, some in northern Ohio and others in Michigan. Still others were distributed, it is believed, through bond houses in the East.

The bonds were not sold in large amounts to any one investor, and the individual losses will not be heavy. In all cases, it is stated, the loss will fall upon individuals well able to suffer the loss. One of the men employed in the investigation said to-day that the failure will probably amount to $1,000,000 or $1,500,000.

The Famous Lake Shore Limited
has sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, leaving New York every day at 5.30 p. m. via New York Central Lines. No excess fare.—*Adv.*

BOGUS STOCK PLOT CLEARS UP

HAMILTON BANK NOTE CO. MADE THE STUFF FOR SETON.

Certificates for $0,000 Shares on His Say So and a Letter Signed by a Nobody—Forger of the Signatures Not Spotted Yet—Friend of Seton's Arrested Here.

Samuel Humphreys of 157 Washington street was arrested here yesterday, accused of complicity with Charles Augustus Seton, the chief figure in the plot to have manufactured and to dispose of a lot of bogus stock certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railway. Seton, who was arrested at Turkeytown, Md., on Wednesday, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and was locked up at Police Headquarters for the night. He will be before Recorder Goff this morning on the bench warrant on which he was arrested. This charged him with larceny in the old swindling case in which he had been indicted and had put up $5,000 cash bail.

Humphreys was picked up by the Pinkertons and the police as he came over the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning. He has been in the advertising business. Recently, the detectives say, he has been one of the group that surrounded Seton. There are many others. The detectives expect to make another arrest very soon.

With the arrest of Seton has come to light an interesting series of facts, one of which is that the Hamilton Bank Note and Engraving and Printing Company of 88 Gold street lithographed the certificates for Seton on the strength of nothing more than a "fake" letter. Stock certificates for cheap mining companies are sometimes lithographed. Railroad stock certificates are printed from engraved steel plates. The Hamilton Bank Note people executed an order to lithograph securities for a railroad company whose gross annual earnings are $30,000,000 without inquiring of the officers of the company whether the order was genuine or not.

This is the letter Seton showed them last August and upon the strength of which they made for him 500 100-share certificates in two books of 250 each:

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1905.
C. Augustus Seton, 49 Exchange Place:
DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find a copy of the old Norfolk and Western certificate which was used, as I explained to you, when I was president of the company.

Our new line runs from Norfolk to St. Louis and the proceeds of the additional stock issue I want to use to acquire the rights to terminals, depot grounds and freight yards. The name is to be the Norfolk and Western Railway Company instead of "railroad," as it appears on the old stock. There will be $89,000,000 of the stock and, as I told you, a bond issue of same amount to follow.

Have the work rushed through as rapidly as possible and we will pay the extra expense necessary to expedite lithographing, &c. When the bond issue is ready we are going to let you handle it. I am going out of town, but will be back in New York Monday and want to see you then. Yours very truly,
C. B. FRANKLIN.

This letter was exhibited yesterday by Harmon S. Graves, counsel for the company, as the reason why the company had executed Seton's order. The letter was written on Waldorf-Astoria paper. There never was any C. B. Franklin connected with the Norfolk and Western.

But Seton, it appears, was known to the Hamilton Bank Note Company. As C. Augustus Seton & Co., bankers, Seton had had some bonds for the Fox River Railroad Company made by the bank note company. That was one of the few instances where he actually had any certificates made for concerns whose issues he had contracted to "float." Manager Thomas of the bank note company did this work and got to know Seton. He had fine offices on Exchange place which impressed the Hamilton Bank Note people, according to their story. They did not know these offices were for "come ons." Presumably Seton's other orders were for lithographs. When Seton blew in with the order for Norfolk and Western certificates to be lithographed and showed the above letter, the lawyer says, Manager Thomas suspected nothing wrong and agreed to make the certificates. According to the lawyer, Mr. Thomas did not inform the officers of the company and they knew nothing about the transaction until the present developments. Mr. Thomas, they explain, runs the business and attends to orders and does actual work on them himself. The order was entered in the books, but the officers did not see it.

Seton, it was said yesterday, did not turn over one of the old retired certificates of the Norfolk and Western Railroad as a sample, but instead, later on, presented one of the new 100 share common certificates, for which, it is believed, he must have paid good money. This was to be copied in a general way, but stock cuts and borders were to be used and the job made as cheap as possible. Furthermore, Mr. Graves said yesterday, Seton asked that the name of the Hamilton Bank Note Company be left off the margin, where the name of the manufacturers is always found on certificates. This request was complied with, too. Seton gave other directions also. He asked that twenty certificates be made with the name of the Metropolitan Trust Company on them as transfer agents, ten with the Guaranty Trust Company and six with the Atlantic Trust Company. The Atlantic Trust Company was at one time the transfer agent of the railroad. When it consolidated with the Metropolitan Trust Company the latter became the transfer agent and was succeeded by the Guaranty company last August. All this does not appear to have aroused suspicion. The places for the signatures on the certificates were left blank. Seton at times sent supposed employees of his to find out how the work was coming on. One of these was a man closely resembling Humphreys, it is said.

The two books of certificates, representing 50,000 shares, or over $4,000,000 had they been good ones, were delivered to Seton's office on August 24 last. How many Seton and his associates put into circulation with forged signatures on them nobody knows yet, neither does any one know where the two books are at present.

When Seton was arrested in September last, charged with swindling a Texas railroad company out of $6,600, his place was searched and some Norfolk and Western certificates were found, whether blank or the retired issue is not stated. There was found, also, a copy of the letter signed by Franklin. Nothing was done about the matter at that time.

When the bogus certificate that had been in circulation turned up at the transfer office last Friday Secretary Alden of the railroad company remembered at once the inquiry that had been made in Septem-