THE NEW PAPER.
THE
"EVENING WORLD!"
BEGINNING TO-DAY.
Price 1 Cent

10 PAGES. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1887. 10 PAGES.

The World.

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 9,547. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW PAPER.
THE
"EVENING WORLD!"
BEGINNING TO-DAY.
Price 1 Cent

GOV. LEE STANDS BY AYRES.

JUSTIFYING THE ACTION OF VIRGINIA'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL, NOW IN JAIL.

He Says if the Supreme Court Sustains Judge Bond, the Sooner the States Move for a Constitutional Amendment, the Better—Habeas Corpus to Be Presented Tomorrow—What Gov. Ayres Says.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 9.—Attorney-General Ayres and Mr. Bond, Commonwealth's Attorney of Appomattox, were seen by a reporter of THE WORLD correspondent to-night at the city jail, where they are confined for refusing to pay the costs of a contempt of court imposed by the court by Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court. Both were in excellent spirits, despite the fact that their area of movement is quite circumscribed. They are not uncomfortable, though by no means luxurious. They occupy them of their own volition rather than have the escort of a United States Marshal with the freedom of the city.

Gen. Ayres said: "My counsel will probably have my application for a writ of habeas corpus presented to-morrow morning or evening, in which event it will be presented to one or more judges of the United States supreme Court in Washington on Tuesday. I am advised and am decidedly of the opinion that the supreme Court must determine upon the application whether the Circuit Judge (Bond) had jurisdiction of the original case upon which the contempt issued, and if it determines that he had none, of course I will be freed from penalty. Should the reverse be true, I suppose I will be ordered to be remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal with no recourse left us but to pay the fine. If the supreme Court justices and Judge Bond it will render nugatory all future attempts at obstructive legislation on the part of the General Assembly of Virginia, as it will have it in his power to nullify them unconstitutional. The sense will then be with the patriotism of the people, whether they pay their taxes to carry on business in money or compulsion.

Gen. Ayres says that Judge Bond attempted to exercise similar jurisdiction in South Carolina a short time ago, in the case of Commissioner Jones, but that he was promptly reversed by the United States Supreme Court. The acts of Judge Bond are being criticised all over and throughout the State are highly indignant at the decision of Judge Bond, while others will say nothing, as the people generally the question is deemed not to be one of sectional feeling, but one of State rights, and one involving the autonomy of the State by the usurpation of a Circuit Court of the United States in interest alike to all the States of the Union.

Here is what Mr. Bond, Jr., said of the matter: "Judge Bond is opposed," said he, "to the policy of the State of Virginia, and he has taken issue on Judge Irving, McLaughlin, Keith, John Randolph Tucker and a host of others, who assert the Federal Judge can take away the liberties of the people as well as their money, if they may make the attempt. The Virginia people are law-abiding and the case will be carried to the United States the Supreme Court. All the people of this State are interested in preserving their constitutional rights, which are guaranteed by sustaining the Federal Judiciary in its proper function. Bond, defeating the State Government (or, rather, preventing its operation, if it is to be better); or our whole form of government will be altered and an empire reign in place of a republic."

Washington, Oct. 9.—The arrest of Mr. Bond, Commonwealth's Attorney for Appomattox County, was the subject of a great deal of comment here to-day. "It is thought it may lead to serious and sensational developments," said a prominent Virginia lawyer this evening, who has occupied a seat on the bench for a number of years.

"It is not quite clear to me on what ground the Attorney-General and Mr. Scott are proposing to try by jury to jail in preference to paying a fine. Judge Bond is one of the most able judges on the Federal bench. He was appointed by President Grant, and was a leader in the secession movement. In this, I do not recall a single instance, except in reference to the arrest of a deputy revenue in a United States Court with the officials of a State in their official capacity, and he has been regarded as an ultra Democrat. He is a Democrat, of course, and would have made serious inquiries before taking the rights of a State. Upon the merits of the present case there can be no doubt as to the power of the Federal Court to issue an injunction to restrain the State from bringing suit in the enjoyment of its rights.

"The Supreme Court has decided that these coupons are receivable for taxes, and that if the coupons are receivable for taxes, why they shall not be received for taxes. The State officers have, therefore, been in contempt in attempting to compel the payment of taxes and the State has commenced suit to recover taxes from parties who tendered the coupons. I believe that Attorney-General Ayres does not believe the decision of the Supreme Court applies to the case in point. He may also assume that as an officer of the State he has a right to interpose and believes the obligation of his oath to the State is paramount to that of other considerations.

"It is plain that the situation is one of grave importance. If the State of Virginia undertakes to receive these coupons in the payment of taxes her treasury will soon be filled with worthless coupons. In her present bankrupt condition that would be a most serious embarrassment to her treasury. It would seem that in the existence of the situation the State has only one remedy, and that is to refuse to receive the coupons. It is difficult to predict what the outcome will be.

"I think Judge Bond should look to-day. He said Mr. Scott had given the matter careful consideration before ordering the Federal Court and the Circuit Court doing his duty. These men, however, cannot be kept in jail long. The confinement, if it is in the custody of the Marshal of the court, who is a Democrat. They cannot be confined in the State or county prison except by the consent of the Governor and authorities, nor none but convicted criminals can be taken to the Penitentiary. But suppose the jail local authorities consent to keeping them in the county jail.

Now It Is the Chicago Aldermen.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—There were definite rumors here to-day that State's Attorney Grinnell before he leaves on a flight will convene a grand jury of the Grand Jury and secure the indictment of a number of Aldermen who are alleged to have been democrats in their recent operations. This does not much surprise, because it has been understood that the State's attorney had been intimated that there would be no further prosecutions. The story comes on a circumstantial statement, and it is understood that Mr. Grinnell has discovered new evidence of wrongdoing in connection with Aldermen in two crooked transactions, involving the granting of water rights. In one case a franchise said $125,000 was given by a corporation for a franchise for laying pipes in the streets, and $25,000 to the Aldermen and shipped to Europe with the remaining $100,000. An nearly similar transaction of his promised pay. It is said to have cost $100,000 to secure the thing to Mr. Grinnell, in other case $800,000 is said to have been given. It is franchise.

Refusing that Old 1794 Statute.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 9.—Erie's Assembly, Knights of Labor, are making good their promise to stop all freight cars of a type that is now prohibited within the strictest construction of the statute of 1794. The arrest of workmen employed at the docks of Anchor Line Transportation Company last Sunday stopped that business, and to-day E. E. of L. committees put a list of names of all drivers working on the street-car lines of the city with a view to legislate prosecution to-morrow. Knights say the horse cars must stop at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and not start until 6 on Monday morning. The publishers of Sunday newspapers are beginning to be worried.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S AWFUL DEATH.

She Throws Herself from the Third-Story Window at Bellevue Avenue House.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon persons walking along Madison avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, were horrified at the sight of a woman in midair, who struck at, most immediately upon the little balcony that is even with the windows of the first floor of No. 106 Madison avenue and rebounded into the area. Charles Williams, who was passing, ran to the assistance of the unfortunate woman and carried her into the basement, where she died at 7 o'clock. It was found that the neck, the right forearm was badly bruised and the scalp torn off. The sight must be seen to be appreciated, a horrible spectacle.

Coroner Messemer held an inquest in the evening, at which Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton testified that the lady was Mrs. Charlotte Rothstein, about 40 years, of Louisville, Ky., and a patient of his. She was the wife of Charles Rothstein, a wealthy wholesale hardware dealer of Louisville. In September Dr. Hamilton was summoned to Louisville by Mr. Robinson. He found the unfortunate lady suffering from a mild form of hysteria, and he advised Mr. Robinson to bring her to New York, where she could be under his care.

Mrs. Robinson arrived Friday evening. She was taken to the boarding-house, No. 106 Madison avenue, Mrs. Anna Bond, a trained nurse from New York, was engaged to take charge of her. She was a quiet patient and nurse occupied front rooms upon the third floor of the house. Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Mary Dr. Robinson was very restless, but she showed no disposition to leave her rooms. Yesterday she attended Dr. Houghton's church in the forenoon. She returned home at 1 o'clock.

About 3.30 Mrs. Bond gave her patient some medicine and left her in her rooms. She lay in the lambrel, and while singing it turned her head to look at her patient. Mrs. Rothstein had disappeared. Mrs. Bond ran into an adjoining room, but found it vacant. Then she looked out of the window, which was wide open, and saw her patient's body lying on the area railing. Mrs. Bond was put up there. The area railing is about 4 feet wide. A strong person could climb over it, and Mrs. Rothstein died within a few hours.

Mrs. Williams who saw the lady fall, said last night: "As I was walking along Madison avenue something came tumbling out of the third-story window of a brown-stone house. I thought it was a big bundle at first, but it came down with a tremendous sound, and when I hurried to the spot I found it was a woman. She was dressed in white. My first descent she struck with shoulder and hip on the railing of the balcony that is even with the first floor of the house. The next her arms and the little green plot and up to the space of the iron railing that inclosed it. I was just abreast of the house above and ran to her. I ran to her and as I raised her the skull gave way in my hand.

"A woman who lives out of No. 106 wringing her hands. She disappeared immediately and brought out a physician with her. I ran for a cab, but there was about to carry the unfortunate in through the basement door when the cab and driver came. The man seemingly half distracted, came out on the stoop and ordered us to carry the poor creature for a minute while she went to get some water, and that time her daughter came. She was sure thrown herself out of the window. The victim was clad in a white wrapper, and her hair was thrown over her shoulders. I judged that she had been sitting in the window, and I judged that she had taken instant advantage of the absence of her attendant to throw herself out of the window.

A despatch was at once sent to the relatives of the unfortunate lady, and the remains of her wife to Louisville for interment.

NEARLY A RIOT AT TRAIN'S LECTURE.

Several Anarchists Threaten the Detectives Present—A Critical Moment.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—There came near being a riot at Chicago Opera House this evening. After he had delivered one of his rambling, incoherent talks, for the most part a repetition of his speech in the Haymarket trial, Train suddenly got up and began a fiery harangue devoted to denunciations of the police. He stirred the audience to such a pitch of frenzy that men started from their seats with a shouts and loud curses. About thirty detectives were present, drawn up in front of the speakers' platform, and the excited audience took to the aisles and rushed towards them.

It looked as though there was going to be a bloody fight. The police stood ready, grasping their clubs and their revolvers, and Inspector Bonfield Clinton Train jumped from the platform, and running up to the police, waved the people to be seated and not make a disturbance. He seemed thoroughly frightened at the sight of the excited people. The appeal was very different from his rambling talk. He spoke to the people as if he recognized him and in a few moments the trouble passed. It was a critical moment. Train's excited appeal to the people's feelings to get them out of the theatre as soon as possible, undoubtedly prevented a bloody fight. No doubt if Train will be allowed to speak again. The anarchists are so completely cowed that it would not take much of a spark to kindle a big fire. It is slightly surprising that Train has not been arrested, the police say there would certainly have been a riot.

TO BE ATTACKED BY TORPEDO BOATS.

A New and Severe Test for the Steel Cruiser Atlanta.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—The presence of eight ships of war in Newport harbor, including the old training flagship New Hampshire, has greatly revived the young men who are to be examined for the place of great interest. Admiral Luce is to test whether or not our modern ships of war can be surprised by a storm of torpedoes. Accordingly for that purpose the United States steel cruiser Atlanta has been selected to stand the test. The attack will be made by a large number of boats, all at one time, which manoeuvring around the Atlanta will represent the cruiser Atlanta will be stripped for battle; officers and crew will be ready for the hottest quarters, and the ship prepared ready for action.

The test will be made at dark or square one, and a number of engineers will be appointed to take station in each of the attacking boats and report to the Atlanta. The attacking force will be under Commander Colby M. Chester, of the cruiser Atlanta, and Lieutenant Commander Colby M. Colwell, of the Cuestata, Harbor Island, will be present to witness the engagement, which is to take place Tuesday night.

The "Cider Raid" at Cornell.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The annual "cider raid" of the Tower Classmen of Cornell University came off here last night. Despite the fact that Free Hollow, where the cider mill is located, was guarded by a couple of miles from town, no less than three hundred students participated in the sport. They were armed with clubs and a few of great interest. Admiral Luce is to test whether or not our modern ships of war can be surprised by a storm of torpedoes. Accordingly for that purpose the United States steel cruiser Atlanta has been selected to stand the test. The attack will be made by a large number of boats, all at one time, which manoeuvring around the Atlanta represent the cruiser Atlanta will be stripped for battle; officers and crew will be ready for the hottest quarters, and the ship prepared ready for action.

The test will be made at dark or square one, and a number of engineers will be appointed to take station in each of the attacking boats and report to the Atlanta. The attacking force will be under Commander Colby M. Chester, of the cruiser Atlanta, and Lieutenant Commander Colby M. Colwell, of the Cuestata, Harbor Island, will be present to witness the engagement, which is to take place Tuesday night.

The "Cider Raid" at Cornell.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The annual "cider raid" of the Tower Classmen of Cornell University came off here last night. Despite the fact that Free Hollow, where the cider mill is located, was guarded by a couple of miles from town, no less than three hundred students participated in the sport. They were armed with clubs and a few of great interest. Admiral Luce is to test whether or not our modern ships of war can be surprised by a storm of torpedoes. Accordingly for that purpose the United States steel cruiser Atlanta has been selected to stand the test. The attack will be made by a large number of boats, all at one time, which manoeuvring around the Atlanta represent the cruiser Atlanta will be stripped for battle; officers and crew will be ready for the hottest quarters, and the ship prepared ready for action.

The test will be made at dark or square one, and a number of engineers will be appointed to take station in each of the attacking boats and report to the Atlanta. The attacking force will be under Commander Colby M. Chester, of the cruiser Atlanta, and Lieutenant Commander Colby M. Colwell, of the Cuestata, Harbor Island, will be present to witness the engagement, which is to take place Tuesday night.

BLIND BUCKLEY IN PERIL.

A SAN FRANCISCO BRIBERY CASE THAT MAY INVOLVE MANY POLITICIANS.

Chinese Highbinders in Trying to Save a Murderer's Life Make Overtures to Juror—Lawyer Lowenthal, formerly of New York, Makes a Bitter Plea for Little Pete, Who Has "Influence."

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—The complications arising out of the Little Pete bribery case threaten to involve certain prominent politicians here, although many persons fear the matter will not be pushed to the end. On the night of July 28, 1886, Yen Teon, a Chinese highbinder, was murdered. He was the leader of the Chinese Tongs, the more members of rival highbinder associations and not friendly. Certain information coming to the ears of the police, it was charged that Yen Teon was a tale-bearer, and Lee Chuck, on the day mentioned, fired five bullets, killing him almost instantly. Lee Chuck and his companions were arrested, and the preliminary examination was held in the police court Aug. 4, 1886.

Officer Marsh, of the Chinatown Sanitary detail, arrested Fong Ching, then proprietor of the Ill Hee Chow factory, on the charge of attempted bribery. The complaint was that Fong Ching had attempted to bribe Martin by offering him $500 if he would let Lee Chuck go free. Lee Chuck for the murder of Yen Yeon he would swear he saw several persons attack Chuck with pistols and that Chuck was compelled to shoot in self-defense. The preliminary examination of Fong Ching resulted in a case being taken up by the Grand Jury which filed a bill of indictment against the accused, charging him with felony. The trial of the case was deferred from time to time, but finally on Jan. 4, 1887, after a trial of two days, Fong Ching was acquitted. Fong Ching was released in $5,000 bail, pending a new trial.

The second trial took place May 16 and resulted in another disagreement. At this trial Fong Ching had the services of H. H. Lowenthal, a lawyer who had been in trouble with the Bar in New York, but who secured Aug. 4, 1886, a place here. Lowenthal is a ward politician and universally detested by lawyers and judges. He is a "boiler" of Boss Buckley and always did small jobs which were beneath the consideration of other Buckley lawyers. He was constantly in scrapes of a dark character, but always got out of them through Buckley. Since the trial Lowenthal was particularly offensive, as he was in the third trial, which occurred Aug. 4. A short time before the third trial, it was rumored that a little juror had been tried to induce Juror No. 4, Thomas Jarer, Fedor, On Aug. 8 the case went to the jury, which, after thirty minutes deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty. Judge Toohey, on Sept. 4, sentenced Fong Ching to the prison at Oroville, certain term of imprisonment, a sentence made by Fong Ching, because the alien was not a citizen of the United States.

In pursuance of suggestions from co-workers in the Grand Jury room and Lyman S. Mowbry, formerly Assistant District Attorney, a plan was formed by which he hoped to discover the persons implicated in the bribery of Martin. Mowbry, in the presence of Sergeant Martin, discovered that certain papers belonging to Fong Ching had been stolen from the safe of Ing Sing & Co., Chinese merchants, he conceived the idea of recovering the stolen papers and received the consent of Martin to the proposition. On Sept. 28 he applied to Judge Coffee and received the necessary authority for a search warrant. Armed with this document, Mowbry, accompanied by Detectives Hogan and Martin, proceeded to the Chinese quarter and made the search. A large number of papers were secured, and with them were found a few letters addressed to Fong Ching. The deputy Sheriff charged with the service of the search warrant found the papers and secured all the papers and instructed him to appear before Judge Coffee.

Mowbry did not heed the order given him, and at the request of Fong Ching's counsel, he was arrested for the portion of the papers under his arm. The Justice cited Fong Ching to appear and show cause why he should not be holden for the offense. The papers contained damaging statements of Little Pete's conduct in connection with the bribery of Martin, and more questionable relations. On the appointed day Fong Ching did not appear in court, and after a stormy trial the Court dismissed the charge of contempt.

Detective Hogan then took a hand in the game, and on the following day appeared before Judge Coffee and presented a long affidavit charging Fong Ching with the commission of a felony in interfering with the discharge of his duty. Judge Coffee is a member of the Democratic party, and he was the author of the Port violating a very large influence among the voting classes, and he was anxious to avoid a scandal. Under ordinary circumstances it would be a very good sign that harmony is to be had in the Democratic party, but it means that "his dinner to the party leaders was unobtainable." Lowenthal said: "I don't know what I know on that question or have all along reckoned on the support of the so-called Irish vote in the Congressman. He was very indignant at the way in which he was treated by the Democratic convention, and I have it on excellent authority that he pronounced the Democratic party in this State a party of the Democracy forever. Sabotaging is the best-intentioned. But the thinking had been such that he had made up his mind he is mingled with the politicians of the Democratic party, and he will have no sympathy or nothing, and when he went into office he was, to a large degree, a stranger to the people. He had a delicate duties he was called upon to perform.

"Now, I know that the Democrats in the offices did not come to him until pressure was brought to bear upon them by the leaders of the party, and out of pride manifested itself and he rebelled. Why, I know that Democrats in the Custom House were used to tell him what was expected of him day after day, and he resented it, though, of course, he was a Democrat. Now, I know that he was treated in the same way, and I know that he was treated in the same way, and I know that he was treated in the same way, and