THE MYSTERY OF CENTRAL PARK.
NELLIE BLY'S
Great Story
NOW RUNNING IN THE EVENING WORLD.

The EVENING EDITION World.

EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS.
No. of WORLDS Printed Per Week for the First Six Months of 1884..... 997,245
DURING THE SAME PERIOD OF 1889..... 2,332,315
"THE WORLD" MOVES ON.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION

A BIG SNAKE LOOSE.

The Denmark's Hold Monopolized by a Pythoness.

A Thrilling Experience of the Ship's Carpenter.

Looking for the Big Serpent Between the Steamer's Decks.

There is a big live South African python wandering about in the hold of the National line steamship Denmark, which arrived at this port yesterday from London.

The snake is a monstrous specimen, being thirteen feet long and as big around as a man's leg, and she got loose from the box where she was confined on Sunday, July 7, just three days after the steamer left London. The vessel has three pythons aboard, two in one box and one in another, consigned with a lot of monkeys, lemurs, baboons and South African wildcats to Frank J. Thompson, of 411 East Sixtieth street, this city.

The snakes were stowed away in the cook's galley, where an average temperature of 108 degrees in the shade made things very pleasant for the big constrictors.

Carpenter Lash had charge of all the animals, which came from Charles Jamrich, the London naturalist, and he fed the monkeys and other curiosities every day. The snakes had been fed before they left London and were regarded as good for the voyage without any further refreshment.

It was on the first Sunday morning out, early that the pythoness managed to get out of her prison, and seeing the engine room warm handy, and attracted no doubt by the genial warmth which seemed to pervade the lower regions, started out on a tour of discovery.

Third Engineer Baxter was seated in the engine-room chatting with Fourth Engineer Gillespie and Carpenter Lash when his attention was attracted by the wriggling of the monster on the grating just over his head.

The three men jumped up, and with a rush made for the stairway, while the fourth man, who was equally startled by coming suddenly upon the party of engineers, beat a retreat to the opposite side of the engine-room and gracefully lowered herself to the floor right behind the donkey engine in the corner, where the entrance to the stokehole is located.

After casting her glittering eyes around the place the python spied a hole in the floor beside the donkey engine and forthwith dived for it.

Carpenter Lash had recovered from his first fright by this time, and being a man of imperate habits, knew very well that the strange visitor was no delusion of the senses, but evidently belonged to the collection under his charge.

He bethought him of his duty and at once ran to the spot where the rear section of the serpent was gliding gentlyout of sight.

He grabbed the tail and called loudly to Baxter and Gillespie to assist him, but it was no use. In a twinkling the tail had jerked itself out of the carpenter's hands, and was whipped through the hole, while a dull thud from below announced that her snakeship had landed hardpan.

Nothing has been seen of the python since, and its whereabouts has been a source of considerable anxiety, both to the engineers and stokers, who for several days after the incident felt their quarters below deck were danger ous.

The engineer thinks that the snake has lodged in a dry place just below the donkey engine, where it was last seen, but others say that it has got down into the bilge and been drowned.

This remains to be seen, for Mr. Thompson, who was on board the Denmark this trip, got permission of Capt. Rigby to keep the iron plates of the engine-room and investigate the lower regions.

He says he isn't a bit afraid of a python, which is not a venomous snake, but catches its prey and crushes it to death in its folds.

He is going to send down his keeper, Walter Bannister, this afternoon, to look after the missing python. While on board this morning he knocked off a board in the cover of the box where the other two pythons were stowed to see what they looked like.

There was a crowd of cooks and deck hands around, together with Capt. Rigby, the mate and half a dozen reporters. Mr. Thompson began poking around in the straw to find the head of one of the snakes, when suddenly the business end of one of them shot out the opposite end of the box with a loud hiss and snapped viciously at one of the cooks, coming within a couple of inches of his nose.

He gave a yell and fell backward, rolling heels over head into the companion way, while the rest of the crowd climbed over each other trying to get out of the galley.

In about three-eighths of a second Mr. Thompson, who is a jovial old gentleman with a patriarchal beard, was the only one in the place. He had popped off his coat and clapped it down on the python who had started off to look for his sister, and in a minute he had the big reptile by the throat with one hand, while several feet of tail was coiled around his other arm.

The old gentleman juggled with the python for a few minutes and then put him back in the box.

One of the cooks, who saw how easily the thing was done, offered to go down into the bilge and capture the missing python for a reward of £2. Mr. Thompson thinks she is still alive and that his men can capture her without any difficulty as soon as the passageway to that part of the hold is opened.

It would be impossible for the snake to get out among the cargo, so that those who are unloading the vessel have nothing to fear.

Pythons come from the west coast of Africa and like warm places. Mr. Thompson, who spent fourteen years down there among the diamond fields, knows all about pythons and has caught them lots of times.

A good way to catch the python would be to tie a moderate sized puppy or a Spring chicken to the end of a stout line, and then let it loose in the hole. As the python is said to be pretty hungry, as is perfectly natural after spending two weeks in the bilge hole, it would gobble the bait at short notice, and then could be easily hauled up and captured.

Mr. Thompson thought that the only danger in this scheme was that the python's digestive apparatus might be so severely strained as to bring on an attack of dyspepsia, which would be a very serious matter for the snake.

Among the other animals in the collection consigned to Mr. Thompson, many of which will be placed in the Central Park Menagerie, are eighteen African monkeys, of all sizes; two lemurs, an African wildcat, called a caracal, and three East India weasels. The pythons are of the Saboe variety and are very handsomely marked.

Mr. Thompson would not tell how much they were worth because the Custom House authorities were going to make him pay duty, and he didn't want to give himself away. They will be worth a good deal more next week than they are this morning.

Two of the monkeys died on the way over, and the mother feels so badly over her loss that she spends all the time jumping up and down in her cage and beating her head against the bars.

One of the lemurs also got sick, but care will bring it around all right.

On board the Denmark came also a pack of fourteen foxhounds for the Rockaway Hunt kennels, a lot of English bulldogs and a drove of Spanish donkeys.

HUNTINGTON SELLING OUT.

THE VANDERBILTS ACQUIRE A VALUABLE INTEREST IN THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

The Vanderbilts have secured another trunk line from the West to the seaboard.

The announcement of this great event in the railroad world was made exclusively by THE WORLD this morning, and it was almost the sole topic of discussion on the Exchanges to-day.

The Vanderbilt system has hitherto labored under a disadvantage as compared with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio, inasmuch as these companies had a somewhat shorter route to the sea.

In order to change this and give the Vanderbilts a commanding position over the business between the Ohio Valley and tidewater, a movement was started some time since to secure control of and amalgamate various lines. The upshot of the negotiations was the consolidation of the "Bee" line, (Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis) with the "Big Four" (Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago), under the title of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

The next thing to be done was to get control of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which has a line extending from Cincinnati to Newport News, Va.

As Drexel, Morgan & Co. had managed the other part of the deal and were the bankers who reorganized the Chesapeake and Ohio road, They naturally conducted the later negotiations and after a good deal of backing and filling secured an option from C. P. Huntington on 100,000 shares of C. & O. common stock.

This option has just been availed of, and Mr. Huntington has been handed a check for $2,250,000.

The bankers simply acted as agents for the Vanderbilts, who, as already stated, were anxious to put themselves in as good if not a better position than their rivals.

If the road had fallen into other hands it might have portended another great struggle for business between Chicago and St. Louis, and the seaboard lent as the Vanderbilts have immense sums at stake they naturally are for peace, and the event is looked upon as a favorable omen rather than the reverse.

This was shown by the advance of ½ to 2 per cent in stocks this morning, with a good demand for all the leading shares.

In an interview this morning C. P. Huntington says:

"I sold 100,000 shares of Chesapeake and Ohio common stock for $2,250,000 to Speyer & Co. I do not know whether it was for Drexel, Morgan & Co. or not.

"There are some other parties trying to buy another 100,000 shares from me. I expect in time to sell out my interest this side of the Mississippi River, because my interests West of the river are so large that they take up all my time.

"I do not intend to sell my interests at Newport News at present. I am building there the largest shipyards in America.

The Day in Wall Street.

	Open.	High.	Low.
American Cotton Oil	53⅝	52¾	52¾
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞
Canada Southern	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
Central Pacific	34¼	34⅝	34¼
C., C., C. & I. new	68⅝	69	68¼
C., C., C. & I. pfd.	90	90¾	90
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	22	21⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd.	58	59	58
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pfd.	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝
Chicago Gas Trust	57⅝	58⅛	57⅝
Chic., Burl. & Quincy	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Chicago & Northwest	106⅝	107	106⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅝	69	68⅝
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pfd.	106	106	106
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	93⅝	94⅛	93⅝
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43⅝	44	43⅝
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pfd.	102⅝	102⅝	102
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chi.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Col. & Hock. Coal	11⅞	12	12⅛
Colorado Coal & Iron	28¼	28⅛	28
Del., Lack. & Western	143¾	143⅝	143
Delaware & Hudson	144	144	144
Ft. Worth & Den. City	21⅛	22	21
Lake Shore	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Lake Erie & Western pfd.	58	58	58
Louisville & Nashville	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
Michigan Central	80	80⅛	80
Miss. & St. Louis	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
Missouri Pacific	66⅝	67⅛	66⅝
Mobile & Ohio	13	13	13
National Lead Trust	23⅝	24	23⅝
New Jersey Central	110	110⅛	110
New York Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
N. Y. & New England	48⅝	48⅝	48
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝
Northern Pacific	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
Northern Pacific pfd.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Or. Railway & Navigation	94	94⅝	94
Or. Transcontinental	36⅝	36⅝	36
Pacific Mail	32	32	32
Pipe Line certificates	98⅝	99⅝	98⅝
Philadelphia & Reading	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Peoria, Decatur & Evan.	21	21	21
Pullman Palace Car Co.	180	180	180
Rich. & W. Point Ter.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	98	98	97⅝
St. Louis & San Fran.	27	27	27
St. Louis & San Francisco pfd.	56	56	56
Sugar Refineries	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝
Texas Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Union Pacific	58	58⅝	57⅝
United States Express	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific pfd.	28	28	28
Western Union Telegraph	83⅝	84	83⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝

BASEBALL STANDINGS THIS MORNING.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	43	24	.642	Chicago	33	38	.465
New York	42	25	.627	Pittsburg	27	42	.391
Cleveland	42	29	.592	Indian'ls	26	43	.377
Phila	40	30	.571	W'shin'ton	21	43	.328

American Association.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
St. Louis	53	25	.679	Cincinnati	41	34	.547
Brooklyn	46	27	.630	Kan. City	31	42	.425
Athletic	40	30	.571	Columbus	28	48	.368
Baltimore	41	32	.561	Louisville	17	39	.224

Atlantic Association.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Wilks'b'rre	19	19	.927	Hartford	30	27	.526
Jersey City	31	22	.585	Lowell	21	33	.389
Newark	34	25	.576	New Hav'n	21	34	.382
Worcester	32	25	.561	Easton	10	26	.278

A Year Ago To-Day.

LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	AMERICAN ASS'N.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	44	25	.638	St. Louis	46	23	.667
Detroit	43	32	.632	Brooklyn	46	32	.649
New York	41	27	.603	Cincinnati	44	37	.620
Boston	36	35	.507	Athletic	41	28	.594
Phila	33	33	.500	Baltimore	32	38	.457
Pittsburg	25	38	.397	Louisville	25	47	.348
Indian'ls	25	42	.373	Cleveland	24	45	.347
W'shin'ton	23	45	.338	Kan. City	21	48	.304

Baseball To-Day.

THE LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Washington at Boston.
Pittsburg at Cleveland.
Indianapolis at Chicago.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Columbus.
Louisville at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

Newark at Jersey City.
Worcester at Lowell.

A Dangerous Station.

(From Puck.)

Miss Overland—I suppose you entered Paris by the Gare du Nord as we did.

Mrs. Getthere—No; the Gare aux Voleurs, I think. At least that is what the sign said.

IT IS SURE DEATH.

Mr. Edison's Testimony Before the Electrical Execution Referee.

The Subject Would Be Killed Instantly and Painlessly.

Mr. Cockran's Sharp Cross-Examination of the Great Electrical Expert.

Thomas A. Edison was the drawing card to-day at the hearing before Referee Becker in the matter of William Kemmler, condemned murderer, of Buffalo, against Charles F. Durstan, Warden of Auburn Prison, as to whether electrical execution does not fall under the constitutional ban against "unusual and cruel punishments."

Harold P. Brown, the handsome young man who fathers the machine adopted for use in inflicting the death penalty, was radiant.

Referring to the statement under oath of Expert T. Carpenter Smith, that he had survived a shock of more than 1,000 volts of electricity, Mr. Brown said:

"Mr. Edison will give Mr. Smith, who has won the name of 'Ajax,' $100 if he will visit his laboratory at Menlo Park and take a shock of 100 volts, and I will give him another $100. There is $200 for him if he wants it."

Thomas A. Edison was sworn. He smiled from ear to ear, and said he was an inventor and electrician and had been such for twenty-six years. He was familiar with dynamos and likened the continuous current to a water force which threw the water through a pipe, and the intermittent or alternating electrical current to a flow of water which was reversed at stated intervals.

"The Westinghouse dynamo alternates or reverses the electrical current about one hundred and fifty times a second," he said.

"There are only these two kinds of currents used in electric lighting, but there are, perhaps, twenty different patterns or styles of machines. I should describe the machine known as the Wheatstone bridge as an absolute measurement of electrical force, more accurate than a foot rule."

In response to questions, Mr. Edison said he measured the resistance of 250 men at his laboratory a few days ago. They were clerks, electricians, laborers and other employees of the laboratory, and the average resistance was 1,000 ohms. The highest was 1,800 and the lowest 660 ohms. The test was made with two battery jars, seven inches across and ten inches deep, filled with a solution of potash and water, making soluble soap for a perfect contact. After a thirty-second immersion of hands, the fingers touching the bottom, the measure was taken and eight volts was as much as any one could stand.

All cases reported of larger resistance were due to faulty tests and imperfect contact. The measurement varies with tests of various parts of the human body, sometimes showing as high as 200,000 ohms. Dirt, oil, &c., help resistance.

"The major part of resistance in the human body," said Mr. Edison, "is through the arms. Fifteen per cent. is at the point of contact and the rest is distributed through the system. In case of two paths of varying resistance the current divides proportionately, the best conductor taking the most current.

"A burn is conclusive evidence of imperfect contact, the body receiving very little of the current."

"Now," said Deputy Attorney-General Poste, slowly and deliberately, "can an electrical current be introduced into the human body by artificial means sufficient to produce instant death, painless death, sure death?"

To each proposition the sage of Menlo Park nodded his gray head.

"One thousand volts would produce such a death by an alternating current or a much-interrupted continuous current, the latter produced by mechanical means. A continuous current has little effect on the nerves, eight volts being hardly felt, while three volts of the other is as much as a man can stand."

"The pressure is termed the 'volt,' the amount of force the 'ampere.'"

Expert Pope testified that a killing current would carbonize the human body. The heat would be equal to boiling water.

"I don't understand that at all," said Mr. Edison. "With proper electrodes death would be instantaneous and the heat very little. A test of the resistance of water to 1,300 volts showed only 9 degrees centigrade, a rise of about 16 degrees Fahrenheit and the resistance 800 ohms."

Bourke Cockran was particularly jocular and good natured in cross-examining Mr. Edison. The witness declared that the resistance of all men is about the same.

"But you said that in your 250 men the resistance varied from 600 to 1,800 volts. One man could stand three times as much as another," said Mr. Cockran.

"Oh, that's not much," replied Mr. Edison.

"Oh, of course not! Infinitesimal, when you talk about electricity. But are you a pathologist? An anatomist? Mr. Gerry said these things formed a part of your electrical study."

Mr. Edison said he knew nothing about them.

"You couldn't tell, for the life of you, whether the blood was a better or a worse conductor than the muscle, could you?"

Mr. Edison wanted to admit that he couldn't, "just for the argument," but Mr. Cockran wouldn't let him; so he admitted it unconditionally. He admitted also that he didn't know which muscles or what parts of the brain were best conductors.

"Suppose I give you a lump of clay filled with heterogenous metals; can you measure the resistance of the clay?"

"Yes; I would lump it."

"Would you, then, find the resistance of the clay, the metals or the moisture?"

"I think that question is nonsense. I couldn't give you the resistance of a lump of lead an inch square in a mass of iron a mile square."

As to the temperature, Mr. Edison said a 1,500 volt alternating current from a Westinghouse dynamo would raise Kemmler's temperature five degrees above the normal, and he would be mummified. All the water in him would evaporate in five or six minutes. A several thousand horse-power current would burn a man up.

"There'd be no bonfire," said Mr. Edison, "but he'd be carbonized. One ampere would make 1,000 volts, ten times too much for a man to survive."

"Then a man who wanted more than one-tenth of an ampere would be rapacious?" rejoined Mr. Cockran.

Mr. Cockran grew very cozy. He gave Mr. Edison a light for his cigar, and then asked: "Now, Mr. Edison, you say you have never seen a man killed by electricity, and know of such cases only by reading. You *believe* that 1,000 volts would kill a human being. Really you only *believe* it—you don't *know* it?"

"That is so," responded Mr. Edison, and Mr. Cockran mopped perspiration from his brow and puffed on his cigar in a fashion indicating intense relief and satisfaction, and Mr. Edison was permitted to return to his laboratory.

RICH BUT STARVING.

Aged Mrs. Olrich Found Dying in Her House.

She Will Give No Explanation of Her Strange Plight.

A Wealthy Brewer Said to be Her Son-in-Law.

A woman, seventy years old, Mrs. Mary Olrich, is at the City Hospital in Jersey City this morning in a dying condition.

The house physician says she is starving to death.

Yet this woman is said to be rich.

She lives at 19 Bleeker street, in the outskirts of Jersey City, near West Hoboken.

She owns the property where she lives, and other property besides.

The neighbors missed the old woman. They were accustomed to seeing her about the house, but for a day or two they had seen nothing of her.

The police were notified and Officers Short and Purdy went to the house, forced a window open and found Mrs. Olrich lying on a lounge.

They saw at a glance that she was in a very bad condition, and the officer called for the city ambulance.

Surgeon Faison went to the house with the ambulance and conveyed the woman to the hospital.

She could not, or would not, talk, so that the doctors learned but little from her.

They asked her why she did not eat, and she replied feebly that she could not.

Proper nourishment was given the woman and she appeared a trifle better.

The surgeon says that A. Boehmke, a beer bottler, is Mrs. Olrich's son-in-law, yet no one had called at the hospital to see her.

THE POOR SUFFER.

Sugar and Salt Trusts Thrive at Their Expense.

As times passe the organization of Trusts multiply, and the poorer class of housekeepers vainly wonder when an end will come and they will be relieved of this over-taxation for the benefit of a wealthy few.

When the charter of the new Salt Trust was filed it was noticed that the salt manufacturers of the Onondaga district were not mentioned, and this was wondered at, as the works in that region are extensive and would work to some disadvantage of the Trust if they came into strong competition; but it is now brought to light that the Syracuse manufacturers have no legal right to hold their lands, their leases having expired a month ago, and that is probably the reason why they were not wanted by the Trust people.

The managers of the Trust are shrewd men, and while looking out to see that they get all they can out of the people, they are not going to put themselves in any position where they can be attacked. The Salt Barons have started in to squeeze a little mine of wealth out of the people as the Sugar Trust has done.

It is estimated that the annual consumption of salt, exclusive of that imported, reaches 10,000,000 barrels.

The Trust proposes to make a profit of 20 cents on each barrel; making $2,000,000 annually.

And while the people of the East are waging war against these concerns, those in the West are getting ready to fight a new Trust that is about to be formed—the Natural Gas Trust.

Word comes from Lima, O., that a scheme is on foot to consolidate all the natural gas companies in the Ohio and Indiana fields and form them into a Trust.

Several men, among whom are Dr. L. A. Baxter, J. B. Townsend and H. M. Ernst, are engineering the scheme, and it is understood that the combination has the sanction of several of the men connected with the Standard Oil Company.

They now own a majority of all the stock of the companies in Indiana and Ohio and will buy up the stock in the remaining independent companies.

The scheme is a gigantic one and will probably mature in a few weeks.

STREET BANDS MUST GO.

Mayor Grant Issues a Sweeping Ordinance To-Day.

Mayor Grant to-day transmitted an ordinance to the Board of Aldermen, which prohibits the playing of musical instruments in the streets by musicians who solicit money from citizens.

The ordinance is a sweeping one and if it becomes a law, the street bands and organ grinders will have to emigrate to other cities.

The Aldermen had a short debate over the ordinance. On amotion to adopt it, the ordinance was lost by a vote of 13 to 13.

The ordinance was afterwards referred to the Law Committee. Alderman Carlin stood by the strolling musicians.

He said that the music of the street bands was enjoyed by poor people, who did not have pianos in their houses.

The Carcasses Will All Be Removed.

In response to a number of complaints, President Wilson, of the Board of Health, and Dr. Edson, this morning visited the ruins of Moses Weil's stables in East Eleventh street. Twenty-five carcasses of burned horses had been taken away and nearly a hundred were still in the ruins.

The stench was awful and the danger to the neighborhood imminent. President Wilson therefore ordered out the corps of sappers and miners, and the work will be pushed day and night till the place is thoroughly cleansed.

An Interested Party.

(From the Epoch.)

Wife—The doctor orders you a glass of wine three times a day.

Hubby—I thought he said every time I felt dry.

A Congress of Smokers would unanimously vote in favor of DOG'S HEAD CIGARETTES.

NEW CABLE ROAD.

A Meeting to Discuss Its Construction on Third Avenue.

Road Officials and Business Men Favor It.

Corporation Counsel Clark Says that the Aldermen's Permission Must Be Obtained.

A meeting of the Railroad Commission was held this morning in the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock, to hear the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to substitute a cable or motive power instead of horses.

Mr. Edward Lauderbach, counsel of the Company, consumed most of the forenoon in reading his report. He enumerated the advantages of the cable system, the good results where it had been used, the advance in the value of real estate, and spoke of the peculiar fitness of Third avenue road for this sort of motive power. It was a straight road of eight miles, and protected nearly the whole way by the "L" road struction.

A trench two feet deep and three and a half broad would have to be dug and vaults of larger dimensions at different intervals with man-holes.

President Lewis Lyons, Vice-President Henry Hart, Mr. S. Ricker, a director of the road, and Supt. John H. Robertson were present. Part of the time was spent in examining the model of car and cable, which Mr. Robertson explained.

Mr. William E. Rogers was Chairman of the commission. The other two commissioners were I. V. Baker, jr., and Michael Rickard.

Mr. Rogers inquired as to the sewer pipes, asking if careful survey had determined that any change in them would not interfere with their efficiency.

He put Mr. Robertson under oath and then asked if any accident had happened with the cable traction.

"Once; a conductor could not stop his car, but there was no accident," said Mr. Robertson.

Corporation Counsel Dean spoke for the city, and said the point was not when any existing franchise amplified so as to become a new one.

Mr. McCall, Treasurer of the Vogel & Whelan Cable Company, asked Commissioner Rogers if the claims of any other system would be heard, since, in that which he represented, there were several great advantages, as no trench had to be dug.

Mr. Rogers assured him that his claim would be heard and considered, and Mr. McCall sat down happy.

Messrs. F. B. Thurber, Orlando B. Potter, Ambrose H. Snow and several other prominent business men were present.

Corporation Counsel Clark has given a legal opinion in which he holds that the Legislature of the State has no authority to take away from them powers vested with them by the Constitution of the State.

The Aldermen recently asked Corporation Counsel Clark if the act of 1888, which permits surface railway companies to use cable or electric motors without obtaining permission of the local authorities was constitutional.

Under the new law, the companies could change their motor power from horse to cable or electricity by petitioning the Railroad Commissioners of the State.

Corporation Counsel Clark's opinion is a very lengthy document, and is accompanied by an indorsement from James C. Carter, the well-known legal authority on municipal law.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Carter are certain that the act passed by the recent legislature and signed by the Governor is unconstitutional.

They say that the effect of the act in question, when applied to companies operating street railroads by animal power, is to confer a new franchise and impose upon the public streets an additional burden, which, under the constitutional provisions, cannot be done without a compliance with the constitutional requirements, and that such a franchise cannot be created without the consent of the local authorities, required by the constitutional provision.

If the opinion of Corporation Counsel Clark is upheld by the courts the surface lines will have to get the permission of the Aldermen before they can use electricity or cable in propelling their cars.

SOME DOUBT AS TO THEIR GOOD.

The New Tenants' Defense League Rules Not Generally Believed In.

The publication of the fourteen rules this morning of the new Irish Land League, under the name of the Tenants' Defense League, created quite a stir in Irish political circles, and a wide diversity of opinion exists among the leaders.

Many doubt that it will be any improvement over its predecessor, and of any benefit to those interested.

The endorsement of Mr. Parnell and others, however, may have the effect of awakening renewed interest.

He Used the Knife Too Quickly.

James Robastillo, an Italian boy, fifteen years old, of 397 First avenue, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Police Court this morning on a charge of stabbing Patrick McCarthy, who lives in the same house, twice in the back. McCarthy and the boy quarrelled in the doorway of their house last night, and Robastillo used the knife when he found himself getting the worst of it. McCarthy's wounds are slight.

Brighton Entries To-Morrow.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

BRIGHTON BEACH RACE TRACK, July 23.—Here are the entries and probable starters for Brighton Beach races Wednesday, July 24:

First Race—Purse $500, two year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; selling allowances—Mamie S., 115; Mischief, 105; King William, 104; Gregory, 102; Generosa, 102, 102; Bagatelle colt, 102; Mike R., 102; Sunnyside, 99; Decoration, 99; Harrison, 102 lb.

Second Race—Purse $500; three year-old maidens; seven-eighths of a mile; selling allowances—Bauche, 111; Queen Hattie, 117; Topeka, 112; Cammack, 111; Roger, 103; Pomeroy Sec (formerly Frossa), 103; Zabie, 101; Newburg, 97; Wabesse, 94; Kanta, 92; Jennie S., 92 lb.

Third Race—Purse $500; selling allowances, seven-eighths of a mile—Khartan, 112; Spectator, 112; Alcazar, 112; Harlina, 112; Stonewall, 107; Dock Wick, 107; Little Barefoot, 102; Ann's M., 102 lb.

Fourth Race—Handicap; purse $500; seven-eighths of a mile—Lord Rosecunsfield, 113; Forest King, 113; Battersby, 112; Erebus, 110; Quesit, 110; Rector, 110; Meriden, 108; Sir Hunyar, 102; Valera, 105; Keystone, 104; Maid of Orleans, 103; Bonnie S., 103; Saluda, 102; Tenora, 100; Gardose, 99; Trifler, 97; Malachi, 96; Miss Cody, 96; Glory, 96 lb.

Fifth Race—Purse $500; mile and a sixteenth—Jim Murphy, 124; Barnum, 114; Le Loup, 109; Perisles, 104; J. J. Healy, 104; Panama, 104; Keynote, 102; Bordelaise, 99; Specialty, 97; Lady Winkle, 84 lb.

Sixth Race—Purse $500; steeplechase, long course—Hercules, 170; Monte Cristo, 157; Jake Shipway, 148; Delaware, 145; Lighthouse, 138; Jester, 135 lb.

FIVE TO HANG AT ONCE

Giblin and Carolin Also Sentenced to Die on Aug. 23.

Packingham, Nolan and Lewis the Other Victims of the Law.

A Crowd in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to Hear the Sentence.

The busiest day that the Tombs hangman has ever seen will be Friday, Aug. 23. Three murderers were already sentenced to die on the scaffold on that day and two more were sentenced this morning to join them.

The two men who received their death sentence this morning are Charles Giblin and Ferdinand Carolin.

There was quite a crowd present when the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened this morning. The spectators had been drawn thither by the announcement that the two men were to hear the day set when they are to meet their doom.

After Judge Van Brunt had taken his seat on the bench the condemned were ordered to be brought to the bar. Giblin was heavily handcuffed.

Of the two men Carolin showed the least fear.

Giblin was somewhat affected and sat conversing with his wife and playing with the little child that was born since he has been in prison.

The sight was affecting to the crowds in the court-room, and just before Judges Van Brunt, Barrett and Daniels took the bench the murderer and his wife were separated.

Mrs. Giblin was led outside in the corridor.

At the opening of the proceedings District-Attorney Fellows asked that the death sentence previously pronounced on Carolin be carried into effect by the fixing of a day for execution.

The usual formal questions were asked as to whether he had anything to say and why sentence should not be pronounced.

Judge Van Brunt then sentenced him to die on the gallows on Friday, Aug. 23.

After Carolin had heard his doom, Giblin was brought out. Judge Barrett then sentenced him to be hanged on the same day.

This will make five men in all who will be hanged on that day. The others, who are now awaiting death in the Tombs, are Patrick Packenham, James Nolan and John Lewis (colored), who were sentenced on July 9 by Judge Cowing and Recorder Smyth.

"PARSON" DAVIES'S MISSION.

He Is Said to Be Trying to Arrange a Match Between Jackson and Kilrain.

"Parson" Davies, the well-known Chicago sporting man, was still in town this morning, although he had expected to return home last night.

A rumor got abroad that he lingered here attempting to get on a match between the colored pugilist, Jackson, and Jake Kilrain.

At the office of the *Police Gazette*, Manager Clark said he did not believe this to be a fact, "or if so, we know nothing about it here."

"How long will Mr. Davies stay in town?" Mr. Clark was asked by an EVENING WORLD reporter.

"I expect he will start to-night, but will come back here in a week or so again, as he is, I believe, contemplating a trip to Europe and intends to take Jackson with him if he goes," concluded Mr. Clark.

He could not say when the Sullivan stake money would be paid over, and there was the same ignorance at the *Illustrated News* office.

An office boy there said: "I don't know when the stakes will be paid over. No one can tell you around here except the editor, and he has not come down to business yet."

WANT THEIR INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

Richmond and Kerr Ask to Be Relieved of Bribery Charges.

At the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, ex-Judge Homer A. Nelson appeared on behalf of James A. Richmond, and made motion for the dismissal of the indictment pending against his client for alleged connection with the bribery of the '84 Board of Aldermen.

He said that it was almost conceded that the people had not sufficient evidence to go to trial with the case. Richmond, he asserted, should be relieved of the stigma on his name by the existence of the indictment.

Col. Fellows said that he was not prepared to consent to such a course, though the evidence in Richmond's case was practically the same as that in the McQuade and other cases.

On behalf of Thomas B. Kerr, similarly charged, John H. Bird handed up briefs in a like motion, and Judge Daniels reserved decision in both cases.

THE FLAT THIEVES CAGED.

A Brilliant Piece of Detective Work by Capt. Grant's Squad.

Capt. Grant of the Sixteenth Precinct has done a brilliant piece of detective work in unmasking the gang of "Harlem flat robbers," headed by "Red" Hickey. Two prisoners, giving their names as Edward Herriam, aged seventeen, and Ike Ferguson, aged nineteen, have confessed.

There were seven in the gang altogether and Hickey was the ruling spirit. Their depredations were in the district on the west side from Thirty-ninth street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and they plundered the flats in that portion of the city liberally.

Edward Ryan, aged seventeen, of 405 West Thirty-ninth street, was another of the gang, as was Mickey McManus, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary for attempted robbery.

THE BOTTLE APPEARS.

A Ginger-Ale Bottle Picked Up with a Note in It, Purporting to Be from Hogan.

Mr. Matthew Farrell, a picture dealer, whose place of business is under the New York Hotel, picked up a ginger-ale bottle on the sands of Far Rockaway Beach yesterday. Inside the bottle was a piece of the white paper border of a newspaper. On it was written a note to Prof. Campbell, in which Hogan, the aeronaut, is made to say:

"I am 200 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The balloon is collapsing. Good-by."

There is no doubt that Mr. Farrell picked up the bottle, but it is very likely that some joker has got in his heartless and silly work. Mr. Farrell has gone over to Brooklyn to show the note to Prof. Campbell.

DEPRIVED OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

A High Court Order Against Boulanger and Count Dillon.

(BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.)

PARIS, July 23.—An order was issued by the High Court of Justice to-day, depriving Gen. Boulanger and Count Dillon of their civil and political rights in France, and declaring them ineligible for election to any office.

Forty more Boulangist office holders were yesterday dismissed from various departments.

They Bring Natural Color to cheek and lips, CARTER'S IRON PILLS.

LAST EDITION

A HOTEL IN FLAMES

Guests and Servants Aroused by the Fire at Midnight.

Serious Injuries Result from Jumping from Upper Windows.

A Fireman Badly Hurt by a Fall While at His Work.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 23.—The burning of the St. Cloud Hotel, early this morning, gave rise to scenes of terrible excitement among the guests and servants.

The fire broke out at about midnight.

Sufficient warning was given to the guests so that all were enabled to escape in safety; but the servants became confused and bewildered, and a number of them were badly hurt.

Maggie Ebric sustained the worst injuries and will probably die. She jumped from a third-story window and struck upon her back on the ground below, receiving internal hurts.

Susan Derby also jumped from an upper window. She struck upon her feet and both legs were broken.

Barbara Hillman's life was probably saved by an awning which received her as she fell. Her back was badly burned, however, as the flames had pressed her closely before she jumped.

A fireman named Archie Carman is in a critical condition from inju