New-York Tribune.

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DISQUIET IN BUENOS AYRES.

A REPORT THAT CELMAN HAS RESIGNED.

HIS UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO CONCILIATE OPPOSITION LEADERS—A BILL PROVIDING FOR A FORCED CURRENCY.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 5.—Notwithstanding the fact that the insurrection here has ended, great excitement prevails throughout the city, and the disquiet continues to increase. Senor Lastra, the leader of the party which supports General Mitre, who was formerly President of the Republic, has received an offer of a seat in the Cabinet, but he declines to accept it. It is rumored that a new issue of $50,000,000 in paper currency will be made. A bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies providing for a forced currency. The National Bank has resumed payment. The Bourse is still closed, and the panicky feeling in commercial circles continues. The press is forbidden by the Government to comment on the crisis. The premium on gold is 209 per cent. The rates of exchange are falling.

London, Aug. 5.—"The Times's" dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: "Vice-President Pellegrini threatens to resign. Celman has offered every post in the Cabinet to opposition leaders, but each one has declined the offer. The officers of regiments recently opposed to each other now fraternize and declare that henceforth the troops will be united. The naval officers have resumed their commands. Policemen and firemen defend Celman's house against a surprise by the Army.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to "The Times" says: President Celman abandoned by Pellegrini, Roca, Pena and Garcia, and completely isolated, had been forced to present his resignation at a joint meeting of the Chambers. As Celman's partisans still form a majority, his resignation is possibly a trick. The Chambers have a constitutional right to decide whether the reasons given for the resignation are sufficient for its acceptance. The populace threaten to shoot any deputies who vote not to accept the resignation. A session is being held in secret and the crowds that were swaying backward and forth in the lobbies have been ejected. A committee of Deputies is trying to reconcile Celman and Roca and Pellegrini. The President, however, declares that his resignation is irrevocable.

Valparaiso, Aug. 5, via Galveston.—A dispatch received here says that Dr. Juarez Celman, the President of the Argentine Republic, has presented his resignation to Congress, giving as a reason the political and financial difficulties through which the republic is passing. He has been succeeded, the dispatch adds, by the Vice-President, Dr. Pellegrini.

Paris, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says that the Foreign and Finance Ministers have resigned.

DOINGS OF THE EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

HE WITNESSES A REGATTA FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT.

London, Aug. 5.—Emperor William, who is visiting his grandmother, Queen Victoria, at Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, rose early this morning and enjoyed a ride on horseback to the village of Ryde. Upon his return he took breakfast with the Queen in the garden attached to Osborne House. Later in the day, in company with the Prince of Wales, he drove to Cowes, where he embarked upon the Aline, the Prince of Wales's yacht, which took part in the race for the Queen's Cup.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Grand Duke of Hesse will accompany Emperor William on his visit to the Czar.

Emperor William watched the race from the poop of the Aline. As the yachts were returning, the Aline suddenly caught a strong wind and her topmast was carried away, so that it was necessary to tow her into Cowes Roads.

The Prince of Wales, as commodore, presided at the banquet given by the Royal Yacht Club. Emperor William was among the guests. At midnight the Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Connaught escorted the Emperor aboard a steam pinnace, by which he returned to Osborne House.

The Queen will make Emperor William honorary colonel of a crack cavalry regiment.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE HEBREWS.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Immediately upon the announcement of the report of the general expulsion of Hebrews from Russia, the Department of State cabled to the American Legation in St. Petersburg asking if there was any foundation for the same. The answer was that there was no foundation for the report.

London, Aug. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, in reference to the order to enforce the Russian edicts of 1882 against the Jews, said that the British Government could not interfere with the Czar's treatment of the Jews.

PARLIAMENT AND SWINBURNE'S POEMS.

London, Aug. 5.—P. O'Brien asked in the House of Commons this evening whether the Government would prosecute the poet Swinburne for his poem in "The Fortnightly Review," which he said was grossly calculated to incite the murder of the Czar. Mr. O'Brien was proceeding to read the poem, when the speaker called him to order, saying that Parliament could not control the poems of Swinburne. This remark was received with laughter.

THE PERILS OF FISHERMEN.

Canso, N. S., Aug. 5.—The schooner Samuel R. Cane, of Gloucester, from the Grand Banks, reports that on July 27 two of her crew, Alexander Cameron of Port Hood, and Daniel McMasters, of Port Hastings, were drowned by the sinking of an overloaded dory. The same vessel brought in J. Sullivan, of Canso, and P. Paul, of Gloucester, who were picked up in the fog.

THE PROGRESS OF FORESTERS IN AMERICA.

London, Aug. 5.—The High Court of the Order of Foresters has refused to agree to a proposal to expunge the paragraph of the Investigating Committee's report, saying that because freedom of action had been granted in the matter of graduated contributions to American courts, an obstacle has been removed which has hitherto impeded the progress of the order in America.

THE SENTENCE OF M. SECRETAN.

Paris, Aug. 5.—The Appeal Court has affirmed the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed on M. Secretan for his connection with the recent copper syndicate, but has reduced the fine of 10,000 francs imposed on him to 3,000 francs. The court rescinded the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed upon M. Lavelsiere, but sustained the decision of the lower court fining him 600 francs.

FORGING THE NAME OF A CANADIAN MINISTER.

St. Thomas, Ont., Aug. 5.—A book agent giving the name of Alfred Highton, of Philadelphia, yesterday forged the name of John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, to a check for $50, and with this paid a bill of $14. He has not yet been caught.

ESTIMATE ON THE CANADIAN GRAIN CROP.

Montreal, Aug. 5.—T. G. Shaughnessy, assistant president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, estimates on the basis of information contained in recent telegrams that the Northwest grain crop will amount to 17,000,000 bushels, of which 12,000,000 will be for export.

TO KEEP THE CHOLERA OUT OF EUROPE.

Cairo, Aug. 5.—The Egyptian Government has adopted the severest measures, by quarantine and surveillance, to prevent Jeddah pilgrims from taking cholera into Europe.

PAYING THEIR RESPECTS TO PRINCE GEORGE.

Halifax, Aug. 5.—Lieutenant-Governor Daley, Colonel Goldie and a number of military officers paid their respects to Prince George of Wales on board the Thrush to-day.

THE GREEK PATRIARCH RESIGNS.

Constantinople, Aug. 5.—The Greek Patriarch here has resigned, as a protest against the Porte's disregard of the Greek Church.

FREEDOM OF A TOWN GIVEN TO MR. CARNEGIE.

Edinburgh, Aug. 5.—The authorities of the town of Wick to-day presented the freedom of the town to Andrew Carnegie.

ASKING THE EMPEROR TO FAVOR CREMATION.

Paris, Aug. 5.—The Cremation Conference to-day sent a telegram to Emperor William, asking him to espouse the cause of cremation. All the American delegates signed the telegram.

THE QUEEN'S UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

A PONTOON BEARING HER CARRIAGE PARTLY SUBMERGED—A LADY-IN-WAITING'S PLIGHT.

London, Aug. 5.—The Queen had an unpleasant experience this evening. She left Osborne House at 7 o'clock for a drive to witness the yacht squadron parade at Cowes. Her carriage had to cross to a steam ferry on a pontoon. A too sudden letting down of the platform on which the Queen's carriage stood caused an inrush of water which partially submerged the pontoon. The Queen and the spectators were for a moment panic-stricken, but the pontoon soon righted itself and floated free. The Queen was then conveyed safely to her destination.

An unpleasant incident also occurred to Miss Knollys, lady-in-waiting to the Princess of Wales. While she was waiting in High-st. her dress, by some means—probably by stepping upon a match—became ignited. Bystanders deluged her with water and extinguished the flames. She was not hurt.

THE DELEGATES WELCOMED HOME.

NEWFOUNDLAND WOULD BE SATISFIED ONLY BY THE EXTINCTION OF FRENCH RIGHTS.

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 5 (Special).—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Athenaeum last night to receive Sir James Winter and the other delegates to England. The Hon. Mr. Rogerson was chairman. There were fourteen speakers. The conduct of the delegates was highly commended. The Hon. M. Monroe moved that no arrangement of disposing of the French treaty rights and claims would be accepted by the people of the colony except that providing for their entire extinction. The motion was carried unanimously.

Numerous complaints have been made by American captains of exorbitant charges for bait licenses in Newfoundland.

A BANQUET TO THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—A banquet in honor of the members of the International Medical Congress was given at the Kaiserhof last evening by the committee in charge of the congress. Duke Charles Theodore presided. The president toasted Emperor William. Professor Virchow, speaking in French, toasted the foreign governments. Minister von Boetticher toasted the committee. Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, and M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, were among the speakers.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S VISITS TO ROME.

London, Aug. 5.—Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons this evening said that the Duke of Norfolk had no mission from the British Government on his first visit to Rome, and that his second visit was purely formal and confidential.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN THE WEST.

WIND AND HAIL CAUSE GREAT DAMAGE IN IOWA COUNTIES.

Mason City, Iowa, Aug. 5.—A destructive wind and hail storm swept over Lyons, Osceola, Dickinson, Emmett and Winnebago Counties on Sunday, destroying nearly everything in its pathway. Many horses and cattle were killed, and men were badly cut by the hail, and several are reported to have been seriously injured. The track of the storm was about fourteen miles wide, following eastward the south Minnesota state line. Hailstones as large as hens' eggs fell, striking into the earth to a depth of six inches. Flax, which was a heavy crop, was entirely ruined. Wheat and oats in the shock were so badly damaged as not to be worth threshing. Several houses were blown down, and it would take thousands of dollars to cover the damage to farmers alone.

Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 5.—A terrible wind-storm, followed by rain and hail, visited this neighborhood yesterday. Just east of the city fruit, shade and ornamental trees were blown down, fences levelled, and E. Marsh's brick dwelling-house was partially demolished. The heavy rain will be of great value to growing crops, which were suffering from a four weeks' drouth.

GOV. CAMPBELL PROTESTING AND DENYING.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 5 (Special).—The controversy between Governor Campbell and the Columbus newspapers in regard to the alleged language used by the Governor, in effect that if Federal supervisors attempted to carry out the Lodge law in Ohio he would dispose of them if it was necessary to call out the National Guard, came to a focus this evening by the Governor addressing a letter to Editor Galbraith making an emphatic denial and offering to give $500 to any charitable institution if any responsible evidence can be procured that he ever used any language bearing upon such a proposition. Mr. Galbraith replies suggesting that the Governor place his challenge in the following form:

I hereby declare that I never stated nor suggested to any one the calling out of the military in Ohio in case the Lodge bill should pass and an attempt be made to enforce it in my state, and I never stated, suggested nor intimated to any one that I would make such a declaration in my speech at the State House at the meeting called for the 15th of July.

The editor states that the press is not a charitable institution and its only desire is to establish the truth of its statement. Governor Campbell has accepted the proposition as suggested and to-morrow night the entire evidence will be made public.

THE FINEST TRAIN TO THE ENCAMPMENT.

Boston, Aug. 5 (Special).—A good many Grand Army men with their wives have already arrived in Boston in anticipation of the Encampment next week. One of the finest trains to come to Boston from the West is a Grand Army excursion train which will start from Sioux City, Iowa, on Thursday at 8 p. m. It will be made up of four sleepers, a dinner and a baggage car, and will run through to Boston and return, and will leave Sioux City over the Sioux City and Northern and Great Northern railways, to Duluth and Superior City, thence over the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, through the great iron and copper districts of Northern Michigan, to Sault Ste. Marie; thence over the Canadian Pacific, to Ottawa and Montreal. From Montreal the train will run over the Boston and Maine road through New-Hampshire and Vermont. The cars will represent the "Corn Palace" of Sioux City and the Grand Army of the Republic.

At Mechanics Building there will quartered 9,000 men made up of the following representatives from the different States: Maine, 3,518; New-Hampshire, 1,025; Vermont, 2,500; Connecticut, 575; New-York, 665; New-Jersey, 220; Pennsylvania, 225; Kentucky, 250; Delaware, 25; Iowa, 50; Tennessee, 5; Nebraska, 205; Michigan, 40; Idaho, 15; North Dakota, 50.

MERCHANT TAILORS IN SESSION.

Boston, Aug. 5 (Special).—The fifth annual session of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange opened at the Vendome this morning. The representation of delegates was large, all parts of the country being represented. The convention was called to order by the president of the Exchange, James S. Burbank, of Boston. Edward Ely, of Chicago, offered prayer, and Lieutenant-Governor Hale made a brief address of welcome on behalf of the State. Mayor Hart followed, extending a welcome to the delegates in behalf of the City of Boston. President Stanbird, of the Boston Exchange, presented its welcome to the visiting brethren in appropriate remarks. President Burbank then delivered his annual address, in the course of which he alluded to the large quantity of clothing that is annually smuggled to coast cities from London. He submitted a statement from Collector Beard, of the port of Boston, to the effect that $64,000 worth of ready-made clothing was imported into Boston during the year ended June 30, 1889. In this time $925,516 was the value of importations into the United states. An agent for a London house visits this country and makes his boast that by visiting such cities as New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, he sells 2,000 suits in a season.

SATINET MANUFACTURERS COMBINING.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5.—The satinet manufacturers, representing nearly all the important mills in the country, appointed at a meeting yesterday a committee to devise a plan of consolidation similar to that adopted by the card-clothing makers. Nearly all the satinet mills in the country are in Worcester County, and it is hoped by closer combination to reduce the number of commission houses and lessen competition.

A NEW REVENUE CUTTER LAUNCHED.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 5.—The United States Revenue Cutter Winona was launched from the Pusey & Jones Company's yards this afternoon. The Winona is a twin screw propeller, 148 feet 6 inches long, 26 feet 2 1-2 inches beam, and 9 feet 2 1-2 inches hold. She will be driven by a compound vertical fore-and-aft engine, with cylinders 11 1-2 and 20 inches in diameter, and 20-inch stroke. The Winona will go into service this fall on the North Carolina coast.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ATCHISON DECLARES A DIVIDEND.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.

Boston, Aug. 5.—The Atchison Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 2 3-4 per cent on the income bonds from the earnings of nine months ending June 30 last, payable September 1. The readjustment of the company's finances under the reorganization paid in full to September 30, 1889, the old fixed charges, which absorbed the net earnings to that date.

The following statement was given out from the Atchison office, this afternoon:

Preliminary statement (partly approximated) of the operations of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, under its first income bond period, October 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890 (inclusive), nine months: Gross earnings of railroads, $23,768,218; net earnings of railroads, $7,815,989; fixed charges, interest on bonds, taxes, rentals, etc., $5,769,000; balance, $2,106,989, and receipts from sundry sources, coal properties, investments, etc. ($368,000), $2,410,589; interest declared on income bonds, payable September, 1890, 2¾ per cent on $80,000,000, $2,200,000; surplus, $210,589.

Note—The old fixed charges pertained prior to October 1, 1889, and absorbed all income for the first three months of the fiscal year (July, August and September).

Operations of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company's system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, compared with the same last year: Gross earnings, $31,004,357; increase, $3,431,488; net earnings, $10,083,869; increase, $37,311,478. (June, 1890, closely approximated). (St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad system not included).

Preliminary statement for June, closely approximated: Gross earnings, $2,523,542; increase, $429,344; net earnings, $552,169; increase, $244,057.

ELECTING OFFICERS OF A NEW COAL ROAD.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Aug. 5.—The stockholders of the projected Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Eastern Railway met here to-day, and elected the following officers: President, Joseph Pool, New-York; directors, Senator S. P. Wolverton, Sunbury; J. Vaughan, Darling; R. J. Flick and Elias Lowenstein, Wilkesbarre; I. W. Neuberger, and Jacob Neuberger, New-York. The capital stock is $10,000,000, bonded for $5,000,000. Work on the road, it is said, will begin within a year. The road, which will be ninety-nine miles long, starts at Tomhicken, near Hazelton, where it connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad. It crosses the Lehigh Valley near White Haven, and runs up the Lehigh River to the Pocono Mountains, thence to Stroudsburg, then up the Delaware Valley from Milford to Port Jervis, N. Y., where it connects with the Erie Railroad. It will be a coal and passenger road, and will tap the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions. The main object is to get a direct route to the New-England states by way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

THE CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Chicago, Aug. 5 (Special).—Chairman Midgely, of the Uniform Classification Committee, announced to-day that the work of his committee was completed. Said he: "We have combined into one classification all the existing classifications. It has been a long and laborious undertaking, but the committee was a most excellent one and all realized the necessity of yielding pet ideas. All of the thousands of different articles shipped on railroads have been put into eleven different classes. When the plan is officially in force it will be a perfectly simple task to tell the rate on any article between any two points."

Mr. Midgely will recommend that a chairman and three or four be appointed as advisers of a proposed uniform freight classification committee, to whom all complaints and charges shall be referred.

SALE OF THE KNOX AND LINCOLN.

Biddeford, Me., Aug. 5.—The sale of the Knox and Lincoln road is practically an assured fact, despite the opposition of the town of Waldoborough. The purchasers are a syndicate of well-known men. The directors of the new company are Asa B. Potter, Parson Tucker, Henry Cleaves and William L. Putnam, of Portland; Levi C. Wade, of Boston, and J. S. Rieker, of Deering, Wis. The bonds and papers of the Knox and Lincoln road will be placed in the hands of a trust company for Waldoborough, the objecting town, with her share of the earnings.

THE LITTLE ROAD WINS ITS FIGHT.

Kansas City, Aug. 5.—The hotly contested condemnation suits of the Kansas City and Suburban Railway against the Missouri Pacific and Alton Railroads to secure crossings over the defendants' tracks were decided yesterday in the Circuit Court here in favor of the belt road.

BUFFALO RACES POSTPONED.

Buffalo, Aug. 5.—The circuit races were postponed to-day on account of a heavy rain.

NO REPLY TO THE COMMISSIONER.

The Trunk Line Commissioner's office has made no official reply to the inexpressive charge of Commissioner Ingham, of the Merchants' Freight Bureau, that Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, deliberately called the Joint Committee of the Railroads to meet to-day in order to be able to be absent from the mass-meeting of shippers in Chicago. But as a matter of fact, Mr. Blanchard did not know what the date of the railroad meeting was until July 30, when replies to the call began to come in to him. The call was issued in this city on July 28, the day that the Chicago merchants first issued their invitation to Mr. Blanchard to attend their conference today. The date of the railroad meeting was fixed, when the call was issued on July 28, by Chairman Hayden, of the trunk lines and by Acting Commissioner A. W. Butler.

The prospects are that there will be a full attendance of the Eastern and Western roads at the conference to-day and the east-bound situation will be carefully considered under strong prospects of agreement to advance rates.

MR. FARMER PRESIDES FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Passenger Commissioner Leslie P. Farmer presided for the first time in his official capacity at the meeting of the trunk-line passenger committee yesterday. He made some brief, modest remarks pledging himself to endeavor to do all interests justice and asking for support and indulgence. Resolutions were passed warmly thanking General Passenger Agent Wood, of the Pennsylvania, for the excellent manner in which he performed the duties of acting commissioner in the last four months. The business of the meeting was mainly routine, the passing upon of about two dozen applications for reduced rates and the adjustment of various complaints. The question of differential rates to the south by way of Cincinnati was discussed without action being taken. The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

THEIR DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

The stockholders of the Syracuse, Ontario and New-York Railway yesterday re-elected the old board of directors. They also voted in favor of the issue of $350,000 4 per cent bonds.

A DAY AT THE MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA.

Mountain Lake Park, Md., Aug. 5.—Dr. Leon H. Vincent lectured on "Emerson" at the Mountain Chautauqua this morning. In the afternoon a large audience was assembled for the readings of Miss Edith V. Hedges, of the Woman's College, Baltimore. Loud applause followed each selection. The chorus class and the orchestra furnished the music, aided by Madame Kaspar, of Washington. Peter von Finkelstein Mamreov delivered a lecture on "City Life in Jerusalem." The whole platform was transformed into an Oriental home.

MANY JERSEYMEN APPLYING FOR PENSIONS.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 5.—In response to the circular letter recently sent out by Governor Abbett to the Grand Army posts throughout the state, in reference to procuring pensions for old veterans under the late act of Congress, 1600 applications have been forwarded to the pension agent at this place.

THE CASE OF WESLEY TREDWELL.

The case of Wesley Tredwell against John Wigand, a policeman of Manhattan Beach, for assault, came up for trial before Justice Sutherland at the Coney Island Police Headquarters yesterday morning. Tredwell lives at Sheepshead Bay, where his father, Alonzo Tredwell, the well-known Broadway clothier, has a summer cottage. About three weeks ago, Tredwell, his eighteen-year-old sister, and a Miss Roland, of New-Brunswick, N. J., procured a rowboat and rowed from Sheepshead Bay to Manhattan Beach. Arriving at the latter place, young Tredwell fastened his boat to the beach. The three got out and started to stroll along the beach. A policeman ordered them to get away with the boat, but they paid little attention to him. Tredwell said that the officer approached and clubbed him over the head and shoulders. Miss Tredwell stepped between her brother and the officer. The officer then arrested Miss Tredwell and her brother, and started for the lockup. After walking several hundred feet along the beach, the officer released Miss Tredwell. Justice McMahon discharged Tredwell on his own recognizance to appear before the Justice the next day. The officer failing to appear, Tredwell was discharged. It came out during the trial yesterday that the signs warning people not to land at Manhattan Beach were not erected at the time of the trouble. Officer Wigand was found guilty, and fined $25 and costs. The verdict was received with much satisfaction.

TO DIE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR KEMMLER'S EXECUTION COMPLETED.

MANY PHYSICIANS GATHERED AT AUBURN—ALL THE WITNESSES ON HAND—THE DOOMED MAN INFORMED AT 1 THIS MORNING OF THE HOUR OF HIS DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Auburn, Aug. 5.—Kemmler will have another night of mystery and suspense. Every hour which the warden adds to the wretch's life gives him nothing but misery. The cause of the delay is the quarrel which Warden Durston has had with every expert electrician employed by him. The result is that the machine was not at midnight in condition for use. Had the warden kept to any one plan or theory all this delay and suspense could have been avoided. But he got rid of Harold P. Brown; then he took up with Charles R. Barnes, of Rochester, and the two quarrelled; the last two men to be selected—Charles M. Huntley, of Buffalo, and E. F. Davis, of New-York, have not been with him long enough to get into any trouble yet.

At 1 o'clock this morning Chaplain Yates and the Rev. Dr. Houghton went to Kemmler's cell and told him of the hour when he is to die. The murderer took the announcement calmly, without any change from his sullen demeanor. It is now definitely settled that he will be executed shortly after 6 o'clock, and the physicians and witnesses have been ordered to be at the prison a half an hour earlier than the appointed time.

At 7 o'clock this evening the physicians and witnesses who are to attend the execution went to the jail to hold a conference with the Warden on the two important points of the entire affair—the hour of the execution and the making of the autopsy. Among the physicians present were many leading men of the medical profession. But the conference was by no means a satisfactory one as the Warden desired to run the medical part of the execution as well as the electrical. The coming here of Dr. George F. Shrady, of New-York, with Dr. Spitzka was a surprise. Dr. Shrady did not receive notice until this morning and in giving out the list of names of physicians who had been asked to attend, Warden Durston left out Dr. Spitzka's until his attention was called to the omission. Other physicians present are Deputy Coroner William T. Jenkins, of New-York, who has performed autopsies upon nearly all of the bodies of the men who have been killed by the electric light wires in that city; Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, chairman of the State Commission on Lunacy; Drs. Southwick, Daniels, Fell and Fowler, of Buffalo; Dr. Louis Balch, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. W. J. Nellis, of Albany; Dr. Henry Argue, of Corning; Dr. Samuel B. Ward, of Buffalo, and Drs. J. M. Jenkins, T. K. Smith and H. E. Allison, of Auburn. Dr. Shrady took the place of ex-Senator McMillan, of Buffalo, who is in Washington.

In the afternoon the physicians who have reached here met at the Osborne House and freely discussed the situation. They all agree that the autopsy should not take place within, at least, three hours after the execution, for they do not desire to lay themselves open to any charge from those who have been opposing the death penalty by electricity all along. Dr. Southwick was especially in earnest on this point and both he and Dr. Daniels will probably withdraw from the autopsy in case an attempt is made to perform one within the time mentioned. They are also, like Dr. Shrady, in favor of giving to the press everything that occurs in the death-room as well as the results of their examinations, for as friends of a humane method of inflicting capital punishment, they want the world to know just what occurs and just how death is caused.

A few minutes after the physicians started for the jail Warden Durston and Charles R. Barnes, of Rochester, met at the Osborne House and had an excited conference. It concluded with their making up, and Barnes, with E. F. Davis, of New-York, an assistant of Harold P. Brown, and C. R. Huntley, of Buffalo, will have charge of the electrical apparatus. The three electricians went immediately to the room where the machinery is situated to give it a critical examination.

The physicians discussed the plan to be followed in making the autopsy and arrived at an agreement, which they were enjoined by the warden to disclose to none. They were then sent back to the hotel with the information that they would not be wanted before morning and would be sent for when needed. This they understood to mean that the execution will take place between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, if the machine can be got into shape in time.

There was more excitement in Auburn to-day over the coming execution of Kemmler than there has been at any time heretofore. The Kemmler execution has all along seemed to interest Auburn people far less than the reports of the baseball scores or the victories of the horses at Saratoga and Monmouth Park. But this morning the town was fairly alive to the fact that, after all, the man would be executed and the verdict of the courts respected. This served to bring the curious ones to the jail gates, where they stayed, apparently content to stare at the barred windows of what they supposed was Kemmler's cell. Whether or not the man was really behind the bars at which so many pairs of eyes were directed, none save the Warden and keepers knew, and they were as dumb on this point as they have been all along, except when they intentionally misled the correspondents and the public. Nevertheless the people of Auburn, who have heretofore appeared to take no interest in the execution, in considerable numbers stared at the bars and were satisfied.

Inside of the prison proper everything went on as quietly and as regularly as though nothing out of the common run was going to happen. The prisoners marched to their breakfast and work as before, none of them knowing but that perhaps at that instant the process of death by electricity was going on. In the office, however, there was more or less bustle and confusion. Warden Durston, feeling the position which he now occupies in being the possessor of a great secret, walked about with an all-important air. On the first train from the east several of the witnesses to the execution arrived. Among them were Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald and Robert Dunlap, the hatter and cable news man. Mr. Dunlap was taken to Kemmler's cell, where he talked with the prisoner for a few minutes, and he reported that the condemned man was cheerful. But from other sources it was learned that this cheerfulness was assumed by Kemmler temporarily, and after Mr. Dunlap's departure he sank into his former morose and sullen state. There was a little variety, however, in Kemmler's life and manner to-day. He was nervous and fretful, and ate but little, and as the day wore on he became so excited that stimulants were administered to him to quiet him. In the morning Fish, the Camandaigua murderer, whose case on appeal is pending, was removed from the cell adjoining Kemmler's to another part of the prison. This was about the first intimation to Kemmler that he had not much longer to live, and throughout the rest of the day every sound that he heard caused him to start with fright. Fish is a jolly prisoner. He had with him a banjo, which he plays fairly well, and he gave Kemmler little concerts which were apparently enjoyed exceedingly. When Fish was taken away Kemmler broke down altogether. But he recovered after a while from his fright, though he continued to be ugly and sullen the rest of the day.

Later in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Houghton and Chaplain Yates administered the sacrament to him. When they appeared to perform this office Kemmler knew that the end was drawing rapidly near. While the ministers were with him the murderer was weak and apparently penitent, and anxious for the fatal hour to arrive as quickly as possible, but when they went away and left him to his cell, his thoughts and his keeper, he sank back upon his cot with a snarl almost like that of a wild beast at bay, knowing that there was no escape. A deep-toned fire-bell tolls off the hours of the day, and in his cell Kemmler could hear it plainly. While to those outside waiting for the hour of the execution the hours dragged slowly, doubtless to Kemmler's mind the vibrations of a previous stroke had hardly died away before the bell would ring again, calling off another hour. Early this afternoon the sky became overclouded and a hard thunderstorm followed which settled into a steady rainstorm. Every peal of thunder and flash of lightning made the murderer jump and start.

The Buffalo physicians and officials who are to witness the execution reached here about noon. They are Dr. A. P. Southwick, who is called the father of the electric death-penalty idea; Dr. George E. Fell, Dr. Joseph Fowler, Dr. C. M. Daniels, George T. Quinby, District-Attorney of Erie County; Judge Henry A. Childs and Sheriff Olin A. Jenkins. Dr. Fowler was the first man to perform an autopsy upon a human being who had been killed by electricity. This was in July, 1881, in Buffalo, when he was the coroner there. Dr. Fell is the inventor of a patent resuscitating machine which he intends to apply to Kemmler immediately after death has been pronounced. His appliance consists of an easily operated bellows, from which air is forced into the lungs through a tube reaching into the windpipe. By this an artificial respiration is kept up. He has had considerable success with the apparatus, having operated successfully upon three cases where the patients were either thought to be dead or on the verge of death, and he has lost two cases. His brother physicians think that in this case he will have to add another failure to the list. Most of the physicians now here are of the opinion that the electric current causes death by paralyzing the nerve centres and charging completely the blood.

With Drs. Daniels and Southwick, District-Attorney Quinby paid Kemmler a visit soon after they reached here. The District-Attorney, whose efforts convicted Kemmler, said that he would never rest easy if he allowed Kemmler to die an insane man, and he went to the cell to see him in company with the physicians. All three pronounced him perfectly sane. This settled any further talk of a possible stay in the execution while a commission inquired into his mental condition. It was not until the result of the visit of the lawyer and physicians had been given out that those who interested themselves in the case really believed that Kemmler would meet the death penalty prescribed by law.

While the murderer was eating his supper this evening, the sun, which had been hidden behind the black rain-filled clouds, broke through them, changing in an instant the entire appearance of everything. The moment before there was only dampness and gloom. But the setting sun shone so brightly that the clouds were instantly transformed to huge masses of purple and red, and the stormy, dismal day was ended by one of the most beautiful sunsets that human eyes ever rested upon. Kemmler could not see the sunset, but from his cell could catch a glimpse of a small patch of purple cloud. He looked at it until the color died out, but said not a word to his keepers as he returned to his cot to spend what will probably be the last hours of his time on earth.

TWENTY-FOUR BRITISH TARS DESERT.

LEAVING THE BELLEROPHON WITHOUT LEAVE—MONY—PURSUED, FIRED ON AND BROUGHT BACK.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 5.—Twenty-four British sailors yesterday deserted from the flagship Bellerophon. The men got away in one of the vessel's boats while two steamers were landing visitors on the other side of the ship. They were discovered and the ship's cutter gave chase. The deserters were fired upon as they landed on Goat Island. All but three were captured on the island and returned to the ship. The three who escaped are supposed to have swum across the harbor to the city. They have not been taken.

DISPUTING A MOTHER'S IDENTIFICATION.

Pittsburg, Aug. 5 (Special).—In the will of Mrs. Thomas Sheehan, filed here to-day, all the estate derived from her husband is bequeathed to Julia M. Mitchell, whom Mrs. Sheehan recognized as her daughter. The Orphans' Court recently decided that Miss Mitchell was not Sheehan's daughter, though the mother's identification was positive. The amount involved is $50,000. Miss Mitchell was born before her parents married, and they left her West, where she was reported to have died in 1856. When Sheehan died, in 1887, his widow advertised for the long-lost child, and no less than four women set up claims to being the person. Mrs. Sheehan identified Miss Mitchell by a birthmark, and took her to her home. Sheehan's relatives, however, resisted the claim and contested it before Judge Hawkins, who ignored the mother's identification, and declared that Miss Mitchell was not the daughter. The latter, however, continued to live with Mrs. Sheehan, who reiterated her faith on her deathbed yesterday by willing the disputed estate to Miss Mitchell. It is expected that the collateral heirs will now fight the will.

PLANNING TO COLONIZE NEGOES IN MEXICO.

St. Louis, Aug. 5.—J. Milton Turner, an attorney, starts for New-York City to-day to arrange the details of his plan for colonizing negroes in Mexico. He says the plan is being promoted by a firm of coffee dealers in New-York, who have a capital of about $5,000,000. "The purpose of the firm," Mr. Turner said yesterday, "is to set the negroes to work raising coffee and sugar. The firm owns an immense amount of land, which will be divided among the colonists. No rental will be charged for the land, and the firm will furnish all means of support for the negroes till they can get their grounds under cultivation and become self-sustaining. The firm is willing to spend $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in that way. The details of the scheme will be settled August 14. I have already received a large number of applications from negroes who are anxious to go."

FOR DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FAIR.

Chicago, Aug. 5 (Special).—The latest candidate for Director-General of the World's Fair is John B. Carson, president of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, and formerly general manager of the "Monon." Mr. Carson's claims for the place, it seems, is being advocated by Director E. T. Jeffery. President Palmer of the National Commission, will be present at a conference here to-morrow, at which the chief subject of discussion will be the appointment of a Director-General.

Other names mentioned for this important post are those of Mr. Goshorn, Mr. Allison and Mr. McCormick.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Governor to-day signed the World's Fair bill; the bill having an emergency clause attached will go into effect at once.

PATRIARCHS MILITANT AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Cantons from all parts of the country continued to arrive to-day, to take part in the triennial cantonment of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F. The forenoon was devoted to competitive exemplifications of the subordinate degree work. This afternoon the prize drills of the cantons by classes was begun on the lake front, in the presence of a multitude of people. After the drills there was a dress parade. To-night General John C. Underwood, the generalissimo of the army, held a reception at the Auditorium Hotel.

LOOKING FOR SMUGGLED OPIUM.

Kansas City, Aug. 5.—Revenue officers and United states detectives arrived here yesterday looking for 2,000 pounds of opium which were smuggled into the United States some time ago. The opium came through California, and the smugglers got as far as Phoenix, Ari., with it when the detectives got on their track and scared them into Canada. A few days ago it was learned that the contraband goods had been shipped here. The duty on this opium amounts to $20,000.

BECOMING A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

Denver, Aug. 5 (Special).—To-morrow "The Rocky Mountain News" will change ownership and become a Republican paper instead of Democratic, as it has been for the last fifteen years. It will be a great surprise to the West. This sale will be closed to-morrow, when the new owners pay into the hands of Colonel John Alkens the sum of $300,000, the balance of the payment of $500,000 that completes the purchase.

THE WORK OF REVISION.

REASSEMBLING OF THE JUDICIARY COMMISSION.

DISCUSSING THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUPREME COURT—DIFFERENCES REGARDING THE SELECTION AND JURISDICTION OF JUDGES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Aug. 5.—The day's session of the Commission to revise the Judiciary article of the Constitution was given up entirely to an interesting debate, but no result of any kind was reached. All but eight of the Commissioners were present. The report of the Committee on Supreme Court was taken up, and Joseph H. Choate, its chairman, moved the adoption of Section 4 of the report, which reads:

There shall be twenty Justices of the General Term. The Justices of the Supreme Court who, at the time of the adoption of these amendments, shall be serving as Justices of the General Term, shall continue to be Justices of the General Term until the term of office for which they were respectively elected expires. The Justices of the General Term, hereafter elected, shall be chosen by the electors of the state. At the first general election after the adoption of these amendments four Justices shall be so selected, and at the several elections preceding the expiration of the terms of office for which the several other Justices of the General Term hereby constituted were respectively elected, their respective successors shall be so elected.

Franklin Bartlett opposed the two cardinal features of the report—the mode of election by the electors-at-large and taking away the original jurisdiction of the judges. The latter virtually created a new code. The judges should have the same supreme jurisdiction as now. Such a recommendation could never be adopted by the people. By the proposed mode the appellate power would be taken from the judges.

James C. Smith favored a return to the old district system