A MANILA PRISON.

HUMANE REFORMS UNDER AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Manila, June 5 (Special).—On the outskirts of the city of Manila, over beyond the district of Santa Cruz, is the celebrated prison of Bilibid, combined with that called the Presidio. Now they are practically one. Major William P. Rogers, of the 20th Infantry, has been in charge, and his firm but kindly rule presented a marked contrast to the careless cruelty exercised by the Spaniards, though during the insurrection the adjective "careless" should be changed to "careful." This was just prior to the coming of the Americans.

The prison buildings cover a large area and are entirely surrounded by a high wall of masonry, on top of which at each corner a guard is stationed on a small wooden platform. The total number of prisoners at present is eleven hundred. Of course, this number varies slightly from day to day. When it is taken into consideration that this is the prison and penitentiary for the entire island of Luzon, and that more than 10 per cent of the prisoners are United States soldiers, the small number of criminals in proportion to the population is astonishing.

Bilibid is one of the most interesting places to visit in Manila. Though the prisoners are at their work everywhere about, you do not feel as if they were criminals. There are murderers and thieves and men serving sentences for all sorts of offences, but their faces are not sullen or hardened, and all seem happy and contented. This refers more especially to the native than to the American or "Chino" prisoners, who are kept in a separate part of the establishment.

When handed over to the Americans by the Spaniards the prison was placed under the authority of one of the volunteer officers. The prisoners were all equipped with the ball and chain, which were fastened to their ankles, and when these were cut off it was found in many cases that they had worn into the flesh, and some of the victims have been maimed for life. But the iron ball and chain is a toy compared with another arrangement doubtless handed down from the Middle Ages. Certain prisoners who had proved refractory, or whose offences were considered to need an especial form of punishment, were locked in double irons. One set encircled their ankles and another their wrists, like handcuffs, and these two sets were connected by a rod which could be shortened according to the prisoner's guilt, so that some of them were obliged to amble along with their backs bent over till their outlines resembled that of the ape.

CONFESSIONS WRUNG BY TORTURE.

There were other and more exquisite forms of torture resorted to during that reign of terror when a bloodthirsty Captain-General was attempting to stamp out the insurrection by methods popular when the Spanish Inquisition was in its most flourishing state. There is a large, round well of masonry in the prison grounds near one of the workhouses; near by stands a massive post. A crane was built out from the post, stretching over the well, and from this crane a victim was suspended in the water until he was brought to that point of semi-asphyxiation in which he was willing to denounce his neighbors or any other innocent persons whose names were suggested to him.

All that sort of thing is happily past. The gloomy, moss grown walls have been scraped and whitewashed, giving the place a look of cheerfulness which is not belied by visiting the interiors of the various buildings. These are nearly all of brick, long, narrow and of one story. Large barred windows open on both sides, making the buildings both light and airy. There are the brigades in which the prisoners sleep, and the workshops in which they spend their days, unless their tasks happen to be outside. The brigades are furnished with wooden platforms on either side, on which the men spread their mats at night.

THE DAILY ROUTINE.

At 5:30 o'clock reveille calls them up, while two American flags are raised, the prison band playing the National air. At 6 o'clock they have breakfast. At 7 o'clock there is the fatigue call, and all hands start in on their work for the day. Recall from fatigue is at 11:30 o'clock, and dinner at noon. The native customs are respected even in the penitentiary, for time is allowed after dinner for the siesta before fatigue call again, at 2 o'clock. Recall is at 4:30 o'clock, and at 5:30 o'clock the bugle calls retreat. The band advances to a place near the gateway so that it may be heard by the prisoners in both sections of the prison, who are lined up outdoors for parade and inspection. The musicians are all native prisoners, and play remarkably well. When they end the programme with "The Star Spangled Banner" and the two flags are hauled down each man uncovers his head.

Perhaps the most pathetic sight at this juncture is the line of dishonorably discharged American soldiers who are serving a sentence for some misdemeanor—young fellows who came out to fight for their country, but who did not love it well enough to behave themselves while they wore its badge of service. The line of miserable "Chinos" beyond also calls forth sympathy. These creatures, who in reality are one of the strongest bulwarks of Philippine industries, come in for a large amount of abuse here.

The men make everything in the workshops, including all sorts of things out of bamboo. They have just completed a thousand bamboo cots for the soldiers and are starting in on another batch. Screens, cabinets, bookcases and other articles of furniture are also made from this useful material. In another shop out of "carabao" horns they carve canes, paper knives and cigarette holders with fantastic figures. All sorts of basket work are also done. These articles are sold from the office of the prison, where are on exhibition some of the chains knocked off the prisoners, and a grewsome garrote which has a death record of indefinite length. Of all methods of execution this may be one of the most horrible. A person's neck is screwed up until he is strangled, and the process may be almost instantaneous or, as has been the case, may be dragged out for three hours. A crank is turned in the rear, the principle being that of the ordinary office letter press. But this innocent looking instrument will have no more victims. The other has been demolished and carved into mallets which may be purchased at the prison for $2 "Mex" apiece.

TRACTABLE PRISONERS.

Major Rogers says that his native prisoners are the easiest lot of men in the world to handle. They never give him the slightest trouble. They like to please him and are fond of their work.

To assist him in his work Major Rogers has a civilian superintendent and two native officers called first and second alcaldes. At the head of each brigade is a native "capataz," or warden. Though all the prisoners work together in the daytime irrespective of the crimes they have committed, at night they are assigned to brigades according to the length of their sentence.

There are two prison hospitals—one for the natives, built of nipa and bamboo, is run on native principles, and the chief and most fatal complaint here is beri beri; the other is for our men and in charge of an American surgeon.

The only approach to a dungeon is the "Bartolina," a house composed of a series of cells for solitary confinement. But these are all above ground, have large windows and tiled floors. The last named improvement was recently made by Major Rogers; before that the floors were of earth. Many other things he is doing for the improvement of the place, but the visitor to Bilibid comes away with the impression that there are few prisons in the United States where the conditions are more wholesome.

THE "KING NUGGET" MELTED.

SPECIAL POT NECESSARY FOR LUMP OF GOLD ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH $135,000.

The "King nugget," as it was called, which was received at the United States Assay Office, in this city, a few days ago, was jumped into the melting pot yesterday morning. In consequence of the size of the lump a special pot had to be made for it. The value of the gold which will be obtained from the lump cannot be told with exactness until it has undergone the refining process, but the value of the nugget was estimated by the local branch of the Bank of Montreal, to which it was consigned, at $135,000.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

George S. Noyes, dealer in trunks, at No. 21 West Twenty-third-st., whose store was attached by the Sheriff on Friday on a claim of $5,091 in favor of W. M. Lyons, has called a meeting of his creditors to see if matters cannot be satisfactorily adjusted. It is to be held on Tuesday at 11 a. m., at the office of Weil, Wolf & Kramer, No. 309 Broadway.

Justice Bischoff, of the Supreme Court, has appointed James B. Duross temporary receiver of the Delaware Electric Light Power and Railroad Company on the application of N. Edward White, a creditor for $1,813. The bond of the receiver is $5,000.

Judgments for $6,848 were entered yesterday against William Morton, of Long Island City, who did business as Morton Brothers, in favor of W. G. Phillips, on notes which he gave to the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, and also for $960 as surviving partner of Morton Brothers, in favor of Mr. Phillips.

CHANGING POWER ON STREETCARS

WORK ON THE CROSSTOWN, LEXINGTON-AVE. AND COLUMBUS-AVE. LINES UNDER WAY.

The work of rebuilding the roadbed of the Twenty-eighth-st. and Twenty-ninth-st. crosstown line and the laying of new steel rails is being rapidly pushed. In the course of the next two weeks the new air power cars will be placed in operation on these lines. The cars, which are equipped with Hardy air motors, have arrived from the shops. They have been tested, and will be found to be a great improvement over the air motors hitherto used on these lines. They are noiseless, and free from the foul smelling leakage of oil and water so objectionable in the case of the old cars.

The work of transforming the Lexington-ave. line from a cable to an underground trolley road has been completed between One-hundred-and-fifth-st. and Twenty-third-st. The rest of the line, however, will not be finished until Broadway is equipped with the underground trolley. The tracks in Lexington-ave. are not to be replaced at this time, but the rail joints are being welded, making substantially a solid track from one end of the line to the other, with sliding joints at intervals for expansion and contraction in summer and winter.

The Columbus-ave. line is now being changed, and President Vreeland believes that all the roads upon which work is now being done, including Broadway above Twenty-third-st., will be finished by November 1.

GREAT CLAIMS FOR NEW GUN.

GASES CAUSED BY EXPLOSION OF POWDER USED TO RELOAD AND FIRE IT.

If all that is contended for a new gun invented by Dr. Samuel N. McClean, of Cleveland, is true, the weapon will work as great a change in military tactics as did the invention of the famous Dr. Gatling. The McClean mechanism, it is said, can be used for pistols, hand rifles or field guns with equal facility. A maximum velocity of seven hundred shots a minute has been attained, it is declared. The new process consists in using the waste gases generated by the explosion of the powder to reload and refire the gun. There is no recoil at all, the force which usually causes recoil being taken up in loading. The McClean infantry rifle has a range of two and a half miles.

A company has been formed in this city to manufacture this weapon. The articles of incorporation, just filed in Trenton, show the corporators to be Marcellus Hartley and Charles R. Flint, of New-York; Dr. McClean, C. M. Dally, of Jersey City; H. W. Kitchen, president of the State Banking and Trust Company, of Cleveland; John Jasten, treasurer of the same corporation; W. G. Montgomery, of Washington, D. C.; W. D. Condit, of Des Moines, Iowa; W. L. Turnbull, of New-York; J. G. W. Cowles, president of the Cleveland Trust Company; Clark Williams, treasurer of the United States Mortgage Trust Company, of New-York, and M. A. Bradley, president of the Second National Bank, of Cleveland.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, July 21.—The following Army, Navy and Marine Corps orders have been issued:

ARMY.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant LEO M. CUTTS, 11th Cavalry, U. S. V., June 12, is further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Captain ORMOND M. LISSAK, Ordnance Department, is relieved as chief ordnance officer, Division of Cuba, and command of ordnance depot at Havana, and will proceed without delay to Philadelphia and report to commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieutenant ARTHUR F. CASSELS, 7th Artillery, will proceed without delay to Fort Monroe and join Battery B, 7th Artillery.

Second Lieutenant AUGUSTINE M'INTYRE, recently transferred from the 9th Cavalry, is assigned to the 6th Artillery. He will report to commanding officer, Columbus Barracks.

Second Lieutenant ARTHUR P. S. HYDE, recently transferred from the 15th Infantry, is assigned to the 7th Artillery, and will join that regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon HARRISON W. STUCKEY is relieved from temporary duty at Columbus Barracks and will proceed at once to Fort Myer, to accompany a squadron of the 3d Cavalry to the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieutenant OTTO B. GRIMM, Volunteer Signal Corps, instead of proceeding to Manila, will proceed at once to Seattle, Wash., and report to Major FRANK GREENE, signal officer, Department of Alaska, for duty in that department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon JOSEPH J. CURRY, now at San Francisco, will proceed to this city and report to the surgeon-general of the Army for instructions.

The following acting assistant surgeons will proceed from places specified to Denver for duty with troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands: WILMOT E. BROWN, from Taylorville, Ill.; CHARLES F. SMITH, from Whitehall, Mich.; CHARLES H. STOECKLE, from Philadelphia, Penn., and FRANCIS M. WALL, from Warren, Ind.

Acting Assistant Surgeon JOHN S. NAGLE will proceed from Chicago to St. Paul for duty with troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands.

Acting Assistant Surgeon PAUL F. MORF will proceed from Chicago to Omaha for duty with troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands.

Special order July 17 appointing a board of medical officers to meet at West Point August 25 is amended to direct said board to meet July 25.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM M. TALBOTT, Volunteer Signal Corps, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged by the Secretary of War from the service of the United States.

Major ELI L. HUGGINS, 6th Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Colonel SIMON SNYDER, 19th Infantry, will proceed to Chicago and report for duty temporarily as acting Inspector-General of that department.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered:

Captain CHARLES WILCOX, assistant surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty with the 6th Cavalry, en route to Manila.

First Lieutenant MARSHALL M. CLOUD, assistant surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty with the 1st Cavalry, en route to Manila.

Captain LAURENCE C. BAKER, assistant quartermaster, will proceed to Manila and report for assignment to duty.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered:

Major HUGH R. BELKNAP, additional paymaster, will proceed to San Francisco and report.

Major GEORGE T. HOLLOWAY, additional paymaster, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty in New-York City.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon CHARLES H. FISCHER.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Captain JOHN H. H. PESHINE, 13th Infantry, is still further extended two months on account of sickness.

Captain HENRY B. MOON, 20th Infantry, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to Major DAVID J. CRAIGIE, 25th Infantry, recruiting officer, for duty as his assistant.

Captain JOHN ADAMS PERRY, 13th Infantry, is relieved from further treatment in the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will proceed to San Francisco and report for assignment to temporary duty with recruits.

NAVY.

Lieutenant JOHN HOOD, detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, and to duty on the Massachusetts July 21.

Lieutenant-Commander D. H. MAHON, Lieutenant-Commander C. J. BOUSH, Lieutenant D. W. BLAMER, Lieutenant S. Y. GRAHAM, Lieutenant L. S. VAN DYZER and Ensign HARRIS LANING, proceed home from Mare Island.

Commanders GEORGE COWIE and S. M. ACKLEY, reported at Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Assistant Surgeon C. N. FISKE, detached Boston yard; to duty with marines to San Francisco, then to duty at Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. PAYNE, Jr., detached Mare Island Hospital, and to Asiatic station with 5th Battalion of Marines.

Commander R. G. PECK, retired, to duty Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment.

Commander C. S. SPERRY, to Bureau of Equipment, August 1.

Commander F. H. DELANO, detached War College, Newport, and to duty connection Topeka, at Boston yard, July 23.

Lieutenant-Commander E. B. UNDERWOOD, detached War College, Newport, and to duty connection Topeka, Boston yard, July 23.

Ensign J. H. ROYS, detached the Kearsarge and to the Massachusetts, as watch and division officer. (Order Commander-in-Chief, July 16.)

MARINE CORPS.

Captain T. H. LOW, detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain L. H. MOSES, detached from the Indiana and ordered to Marine Barracks, Boston.

Captain T. H. LOW, detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, for duty with 5th Battalion.

Second Lieutenant F. J. SCHWABLE, detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, and ordered to Annapolis, Md., for duty with 5th Battalion.

Second Lieutenant C. B. TAYLOR, detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Boston, for duty with 5th Battalion.

Second Lieutenants H. L. MATTHEWS and T. E. BACKSTROM, detached from Marine Barracks, New-York Navy Yard, and ordered to duty with 5th Battalion.

Second Lieutenant H. R. LAY, detached from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, and ordered to duty with 5th Battalion.

Second Lieutenants H. D. F. LONG and F. C. LANDER, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to duty with 5th Battalion.

Captain L. H. MOSES, detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, and ordered to duty with 5th Battalion.

Captain W. N. M'KELVY, detached from the Kentucky and ordered to duty with 5th Battalion.

Second Lieutenant D. C. M'DOUGAL, detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, and ordered to duty with 5th Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. RUSSELL, detached from Naval War College and ordered to assume charge of recruiting district of Massachusetts and Maine.

Captain H. C. HAINES, detached from Naval War College and ordered to assume charge of recruiting district of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware.

First Lieutenant HARRY LEE, detached from the Vermont and ordered to duty as adjutant of 5th Battalion.

Major RANDOLPH DICKINS, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to command 5th Battalion.

No Stage Business.—"Krüger may be a good fighter, but he hasn't shown any dramatic ability."

"What do you mean?"

"Why doesn't he get himself rumored dead every once in a while—like Aguinaldo?"—(Indianapolis Journal.

THE NEWS OF BROOKLYN.

AFFAIRS IN THE BOROUGHS ON LONG ISLAND—HAPPENINGS IN SUFFOLK AND NASSAU.

MORTALITY NOT ALARMING

RECORDS OF DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN NOT EXTRAORDINARY, STATISTICS SEEM TO SHOW.

Records in the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the local Board of Health show that the recent mortality among children in Brooklyn has not been of alarming proportions. Figures attest that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 634 deaths from all causes and among people of all ages in Brooklyn. For the week in 1899 in which the greatest number of deaths occurred there was a total of 611 deaths, but, allowing for the increase in population, the mortality rate has advanced only a trifle.

In the last week there were only 316 deaths among children from all causes. Of this number 141 deaths were due to summer complaints of children under five years of age. For the week that the high mark was reached in 1899 there were 168 deaths of children under five years old from summer complaints and 357 deaths from all causes. This shows an actual decrease in the number of deaths among infants this year, explained by Dr. A. J. Byrne, the Assistant Register of the Health Department, as due to better care being exercised by mothers.

From June 1 up to yesterday noon there have been fewer deaths by 122 among children under five years old from summer complaints than for the corresponding period last year, and 109 less deaths from all causes among children.

In spite of this apparently good showing, physicians are agreed that better inspection of the tenement districts should be observed during the summer. Manhattan is far better equipped with facilities for checking the infant mortality in its territory than is Brooklyn, and the Health Board of Manhattan has an appropriation of $30,000 available for the payment of its corps of physicians.

As was stated yesterday, a summer emergency corps of ten physicians had been appointed to aid in treating the infants of Brooklyn. Yesterday the physicians named by Dr. Black assembled at the Health Department headquarters, in Clinton-st., at 11 o'clock and received their instructions. They were directed to go to the densely crowded sections of the city and make every effort to discover unsanitary conditions and sick babies who lack proper attention, food, medicine and the services of physicians.

MOFFETT LOSING PATIENCE.

REBUKES CITY OFFICIALS FOR ALLOWING SCARCITY OF WATER TO CONTINUE.

James Moffett, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, continues to write dubious and ominous letters to Commissioner Dalton, in which he speaks of the growing scarcity of water and the utter disregard with which his requests for additional facilities have been treated.

In his latest communication, sent yesterday, Commissioner Moffett says that it has become absolutely necessary that the Department cut off a portion of the supply and restrict the consumption to the lowest possible amount. Mr. Moffett has lost all patience with the dilatory tactics of those who should provide the money for the necessary improvements in the water system. He writes in a bitter strain, saying:

It is a sad commentary on municipal government when such a state of affairs exists, that the duly elected officials of the second city in the world, whose bounden duty it is to appropriate the necessary money to make available for use the water which is running to waste at its very doors, have become so utterly oblivious of their oath of office as to permit the inhabitants to reach an absolute lack of water.

Accompanying Mr. Moffett's letter was a report of Robert A. Van Buren, chief engineer, in which he says that to-day there are 327,237,100 gallons less than a year ago, the total storage at present being 347,196,600 gallons. Mr. Van Buren recommends the following measures by way of decreasing the consumption:

First—Discontinue permits for furnishing water for shipping purposes and shut off the self-acting flushing tanks of the public schools, as well as all public baths, fountains and horse troughs.

Second—Transfer the Eastern Parkway district on high service, which was recently assigned to the tower, to the reservoir.

"If these measures, which should be taken immediately," says the engineer, "fail to reduce the consumption sufficiently and the diminution in the supply continues, I recommend the throwing out of service of some of the large supply mains."

JUDGE VOORHEES EJECTED.

MAGISTRATE FORCIBLY PUT OFF A CAR—TEST CASE TO BE BROUGHT.

Magistrate A. Van Brunt Voorhees was put off a car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Surf-ave. and West Fourteenth-st., yesterday morning for protesting because the conductor refused to run his car through to the terminus, which is at West Eleventh-st. Magistrate Voorhees refused to get off when the conductor yelled "All out!" and demanded that the car go to West Eleventh-st. After some talk the employes of the company forcibly removed the Magistrate.

"What I did I did deliberately and with a motive," he said afterward to a reporter. "I shall now go and make a test case. I am not acting for myself, but for the benefit of the people generally. I had no objection to walking, but this action of the company is an imposition, and I believed it to be my duty as a citizen to resist. The car was No. 2,242, motorman No. 2,495, and conductor No. 1,790."

It is said that the car crews have for some time been in the habit of cutting short their run at West Fourteenth-st., much to the inconvenience of many of the regular patrons.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY AN ENGINE.

BOY CAUGHT BETWEEN BUMPERS AND ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.

In playing about Martin's stores along the river front, in Furman-st., yesterday afternoon, Joseph Bisciglia, eleven years old, of No. 69 Fulton-st., was crushed to death between a freight car and the bumper of a steam engine, which was running up and down the tracks. The lad died almost instantly. The engine belonged to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. An hour later the two men in charge of the engine were arrested and locked up in the lower Fulton-st. police station on a charge of homicide. The men were James Lynch, twenty-two years old, of No. 185 Union-ave., and Frederick Tucker, forty years old, of No. 170A Hull-st.

BODY FOUND ON THE BEACH.

A good looking man about thirty-five years old, weighing 180 pounds, five feet nine inches in height and having light complexion, hair and mustache, was found dead on the beach at Seventh-ave., Fort Hamilton, yesterday. As there were no marks of violence and the clothes were wet, the presumption was that the man had been drowned. The initial "H" was found on three handkerchiefs.

STRUCK BY A CAR; LEG BROKEN.

Mrs. Elsa Stevens, fifty-two years old, of No. 388 Douglass-st., was knocked down yesterday afternoon at Bergen-st. and Flatbush-ave. by Marcy-ave. car No. 1,402. She received a fracture of the right leg.

"BABY LUCK," THE SURGEON SAYS.

Two-year-old Irene Donogan fell from the third story window of her home, at No. 130 Atlantic-ave., yesterday, and received a slight contusion of the head. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where the surgeon expressed surprise that she had not been killed instantly, but attributed her escape to "baby luck."

MRS. HOWARD CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. John Tasker Howard, widow of Deacon Howard, to whose memory as founder of Plymouth Church a bronze tablet was recently unveiled in the front vestibule of the church, celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday yesterday in Washington, Conn. With her at the time were her children and grandchildren, who included her sons, Henry Ward Beecher Howard, and Edward T. Howard, of Brooklyn, and her daughter, Mrs. Horatio C. King, and their families. Mrs. Howard is the oldest member of Plymouth Church. It was through her husband's efforts that Plymouth Church was founded and Mr. Beecher was called to the pulpit. Mrs. Howard, it was announced yesterday, had fully recovered from a serious illness in March.

A DAY IN THE POLICE COURTS

HUMOROUS SITUATIONS AND WEIRD EXPERIENCES REVEALED.

Mark Twain could have spent an enjoyable day in the Brooklyn police courts yesterday. The various humorous phases of human existence and weird situations arising from the relationships of daily life were never more peculiarly displayed.

Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee-ave. court, had a number of interesting cases. First there was the man with the heavy overcoat who was heir to all the woes that ever existed or have been dreamed about, and the woman who wanted a man fined for calling her a "five-cent corncob," and the man who was arraigned for assault because, as he says, he tried to escape from the amorous embrace of his landlady and had to jump out of a two story window.

In the Butler-st. court a man accused of stealing a coat and vest declared that he could prove that the accuser had pawned his only coat and vest two months ago. Magistrate Worth had to be the arbitrator in a whiskers war in the Gates-ave. court—and there were many others.

Seedy looking, with bushy beard and long, flowing hair, wrapped in heavy ulster and shaking from head to foot, Robert O'Donnell shuffled up to the bar in the Lee-ave. court. He was charged with being a vagrant.

"What's the matter?" asked the Magistrate.

"I'm cold," chattered the prisoner.

"Anything else?"

"Yes, I've got kidney trouble."

"That all?"

"No; I've got heart trouble 'nd appendicitis, 'nd nervous prostration, and I tell you, Jidge, my appetite is powerful poor. A good square meal would last me a week. Try me."

Magistrate Kramer called for a fan and asked O'Donnell if he had a home.

"No," replied O'Donnell. "My home is in my overcoat. I keep bundled up for fear of a chill."

"Well," said the Magistrate, "I will send you to the penitentiary for thirty days. There will be no chance of you getting a chill there."

Then John Cosgriff was called to the bar of justice, accused by his wife of being an habitual drunkard.

"I want to live with my wife, but she will not have me," said Cosgriff. "I have made up my mind to go West to my relatives."

"I don't think you'll go West," replied the Magistrate. "I think you'll go East. The penitentiary is there, where you will reside for six months."

"He called me a five-cent corncob," said Mrs. Mary Leichshead, of No. 50 Walton-st., with a vicious jerk of her head toward Henry Lutz, arraigned for slander.

"Dear me," said the Magistrate, "that is too bad."

"Yes, it is, and I a decent respectable married woman."

Magistrate Kramer delved into several musty looking law books and gravely announced that he had discovered that it was not against the law to call a person a five-cent corncob. Mrs. Leichshead swept out of the room with a snort of disgust.

John Heinlein, according to his story, is a much abused man. He was sent to jail for ten days by Magistrate Kramer on the complaint of Mrs. Charlotte Hartman, of No. 421 Broadway, who says he knocked her down. Eight months ago he separated from his wife and went to live with Mrs. Hartman. Last Saturday he became reconciled to his wife. When he told Mrs. Hartman he says she threw her arms about his neck and continued to hold him in loving embrace. He objected, and finally broke away and jumped out of the window.

Mrs. Hartman followed him (by way of the stairs) to the court, two flights below, and continued to importune him to remain.

"I just decided to sit there," said Heinlein, "until some one should come to my rescue. I remained seated on the ground for twenty minutes, and then one of the boarders came out and helped me to escape. In escaping Mrs. Hartman was pushed away and fell, getting a cut under the ear."

PLAZA AT GRAND-ST. FERRY.

DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES, RICH IN MEMORIES, TO GIVE PLACE TO IT.

Work on the plaza at the Grand-st. ferry was begun yesterday. For thirty years efforts have been made to have a plaza at the foot of Grand-st., but repeated attempts have met with failure, and the original movers in the proposition have died and are forgotten. The work begun yesterday was authorized by an act of the Legislature, which resulted from the appeals of Senator McCarren.

The buildings that are being torn down to allow of the improvement cover a plot 135 feet square, and are small, dilapidated and forbidding.

The corner property was formerly a saloon, and was the rendezvous of the sports of Williamsburg, as it was then the only saloon in the Fourteenth Ward. John Shanley had the saloon for a time, and as he loved the so-called "manly art of self-defence," he gathered about him a host of the donners of the mits. It was through Shanley's influence that the late "Jack" Dempsey first branched out into his career in pugilism.

The building adjoining the saloon was formerly used as a court, where old Squire Ainslie dealt out justice. Next to the court was Lowry's tin shop, where "Dan" Yoeman learned the trade of tinsmith. Yoeman had the reputation of being the handsomest and best dressed man in Williamsburg. He married a rich widow, with whom he started on a tour through Europe. An accident, however, befell him in Sweden, and he died from his injuries.

MAY BE TRIED IN BROOKLYN.

CHARGES OF BURGLARY AGAINST FLATHOUSE JANITRESS.

Central Office detectives visited the Butler-st. police court yesterday morning to see what could be done toward prosecuting in Brooklyn Mrs. Ida Bramer, who was arrested in Manhattan on Friday on a charge of burglary preferred by Mrs. Philippina Harris, of No. 1,807 Third-ave.

For many years Mrs. Bramer was janitress of the flathouse at No. 242 Sackett-st., and on September 6 last was arrested on suspicion of burglary. A specific charge was made against her by Florence Ahrens, of No. 376 Baltic-st. She put up such a good front that Magistrate Bristow released her on nominal bail. She never appeared for trial. The police made a raid on her flat and found enough articles to stock a small general merchandise store. Much of this property was claimed by South Brooklynites. It may be that the woman will be brought to Brooklyn for trial.

FIRE ON A LIME SCOW.

Port Washington, Long Island, July 21.—A lime scow owned by the United States Mortar Company caught fire at the pier here this morning. The whole cargo was destroyed and a hole was burned in the bottom of the boat and she sank. The loss is about $3,000.

CONCERT IN PROSPECT PARK.

Lillian Lloyd Williamson, soprano, will sing several selections at the concert in Prospect Park this afternoon. The 23d Regiment Band, Thomas F. Shannon, director, will play. The programme is as follows:

Our Country's Honor—"The Star Spangled Banner."
Overture, "Dinorah" ..... Meyerbeer
Grand Fantasia, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Serenade ..... Schubert
Symphony, "Pastoral" (first movement) ..... Beethoven
Paraphrase on Melody, in F (by request) ..... Rubinstein
Two numbers from Suite "Scenes Pittoresque" ..... Massenet
"Angelus."
"Tempo de Marche."
Excerpts from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Solo for soprano, "The Holy City" (by request) ..... Adams
Lillian Lloyd Williamson.
Priest's March from "Athalie" ..... Mendelssohn
Doxology, "Old Hundred."

DIES IN A BOOTBLACK'S CHAIR.

While seated in a chair at Grand-ave. and Fulton-st. yesterday afternoon getting his shoes shined Michael Gough, fifty years old, living in Union-st., near Classon-ave., suddenly gave a gasp and expired. The young Italian who was shining his shoes did not notice for a few moments that his patron had died, but went on with his work.

HURT AT THE NAVY YARD.

William Wesley, thirty-one years old, of No. 203 Willoughby-ave., a carpenter, while working on the skeleton work which supported the Cincinnati in Drydock No. 1, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday afternoon fell thirty feet to the bottom of the drydock. He was taken to the City Hospital in an unconscious condition.

TO CLEAR THE WALKS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Building Commissioner Guilfoyle has declared war against the fakirs of Coney Island who obstruct the walks with their shows. Especial attention will be paid to the hot corn men. "The striking machines must also go," said the Commissioner.

Mr. Guilfoyle feels that he will be backed by authority in his fight, as he is armed with an order from Justice Hooker to clean out all the fakirs obstructing the boardwalks.

RUMPUS AT THE NAVY YARD.

THE BAND MUTINOUS OVER ADMIRAL BARKER'S STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

Rear Admiral Barker has within the short time since he became commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard succeeded in stirring up a rumpus among the members of the official band of which Professor Sevesta is the head. An edict has gone forth that the band must play at the raising of the colors each morning, and continue the concert from 8 to 8:30 o'clock. Heretofore the duties of the band consisted solely of giving a concert on the parade ground each afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock. This exhausting day's labor over, the band left the yard for parts unknown until the following afternoon. But now the musicians must be up bright and early and get down to the yard by 8 o'clock. This order has made the musicians long to resign.

It seems that there is an article in the official regulations calling for a morning concert by the band, but it has never been observed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The first morning after Admiral Barker's arrival he missed the usual concert which had been the daily accompaniment of his morning meal at the Norfolk Navy Yard. On inquiry he was astonished to learn that morning concerts had not been in vogue in Brooklyn. Orders were at once issued that the band should report for duty each morning at 8 o'clock. The sailors who happened to be about the next morning learned many new and choice phrases to add to their vocabulary of blasphemy when the members of the band dragged themselves wearily into the yard. It is said that such music was never heard before by Admiral Barker. Some of the musicians attributed the strange sounds to their desire to yawn. However that may be, the music was of its usual good quality in the afternoon, but it is still strangely weird at the morning concerts.

One of the members of the band has sent a letter of protest to Admiral Barker, who has forwarded it to the Navy Department.

LONG BEACH TO BE SOLD.

SHERIFF TO DISPOSE OF THE PROPERTY UNDER AN EXECUTION.

Mineola, Long Island, July 21.—The interest of Carmon Frost in the property known as Long Beach will be offered for sale on Monday at the Nassau County Courthouse by Sheriff William H. Wood to satisfy a judgment secured against Frost by John L. Lawrence. The sale includes, according to the decree, "all the beaches, meadows and marsh lands, islands and lands under water in the town of Hempstead."

The property which will be offered has a frontage of about thirteen miles along the Atlantic Coast, and the ownership is in dispute between Carmon Frost and the town of Hempstead. The property includes all the cottages, the Long Beach Hotel and the many clubhouses on the small islands in Hempstead Bay, but it is not expected that the sale will interfere with the occupancy of the buildings by those now in possession.

The Long Beach Hotel was leased for a term of fifty years by the Long Beach Improvement Company twenty-five years ago, and at a town meeting two years ago the people of the town voted to authorize the Town Board to dispose of the property to the Long Beach company for $25,000.

Mr. Frost lays claim to the property by virtue of letters patent granted to his ancestors.

MOTION TO FREE STACHELBERG.

JUSTICE HOOKER RESERVES DECISION, AND EXPLAINS COMMISSIONERS' DUTIES.

Justice Hooker, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning reserved decision on a motion to dismiss Newton B. Stachelberg, who was committed to Sanford Hall in Flushing as being of unsound mind. A jury decided that the young man should be released. Two of the Commissioners disagreed with the verdict, while one concurred.

Justice Hooker, when asked by W. B. Crisp, the lawyer for the family, as to just what power the Commissioners held, replied that they were to see that the proceedings were conducted in an orderly way. The Commissioners did not have to concur to make the jury's verdict effective.

Mr. Crisp declared that the verdict of the jury was not founded on the evidence. He criticised the jury as being ignorant and incompetent, and intimated that the Commissioner who concurred in the verdict of the jury was prejudiced.

HAS REASON TO EXPECT A LONG LIFE.

STONY BROOK BOY COMES OF A FAMILY REMARKABLE FOR LONGEVITY.

If longevity is a matter of inheritance and is handed down from one generation to another, then there is a little boy living at Stony Brook, Long Island, whose lease of life will not end until toward the close of the twentieth century. The little boy is Merton Powell. He is trebly fortunate in the possession of progenitors, for not only are his mother and father living, but all his grandparents on both sides, a little bent by Time's heavy hand, but still well and enjoying life.

And by a strange coincidence, his grandfathers are each eighty-six years old, and his grandmothers each eighty-four years old. His maternal grandparents are the Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Jones, and his paternal grandparents are William C. Powell and his wife, Madaline Van Nostrand. His father is Benjamin F. Powell, and his mother is Sarah A. Jones Powell. The aggregate ages of the grandparents is three hundred and forty years. All the family live at Stony Brook.

DISEASE SHOWN BY THE BLOOD.

From The Hospital.

Professor Celli has lately laid it down that the examination of the blood of a person suffering from malaria enables the physician not only to verify the diagnosis, but to determine the clinical variety of the disease and the stage of the febrile period, i. e., to say whether the paroxysm is about to begin or is at an end. A case which occurred not long ago in Dr. Manson's practice at the Albert Docks Hospital, and has been reported by Dr. Rees, serves well to illustrate the advantage which is gained by microscopic examination in such cases.

The patient, a ship's master, aged sixty, said to be suffering from malaria, was brought in in a state of partial unconsciousness, and only a very imperfect account could be obtained of the course of his illness. It was gathered, however, that two months before he had been for a period of five days at Dakar, in West Africa. It seemed that he had always enjoyed good health, and had left Dakar well, but that some days after leaving this port, while on his voyage from there to Hull, he became ill. On reaching Hull he was suffering from fever, and he came home to London, where he became worse, and was treated for malaria. While at home, however, he had no rigors or vomiting or hæmoglobinuria, but he had a severe headache, was feverish, and on one occasion delirious. His mental condition was not satisfactory, and he hardly ever spoke.

On admission examination of the blood showed an extreme degree of malarial infection, the parasites being very numerous, and of a malignant type. Multi-infected corpuscles were the rule, many corpuscles containing four parasites, and a few five. The patient died the day after his admission to the hospital.

FRENCH AUTOMOBILE CLUB SPLIT.

Paris correspondence of The London Telegraph.

There is a very serious split in the Automobile Club of France, which started some five years ago, sprang into immediate and unprecedented popularity in Paris clubland, and seemed destined to have an unaltered career before it of years of prosperity and peacefulness. But discord is now in the camp, and the breach can only widen, for the dispute has led to irrevocable steps being taken on both sides. Many members at the general annual meeting threatened to secede and form a