# THE SAVIN ROCK TRAGEDY.

### TESTIMONY TENDING TO PROVE AN ALIBI FOR THE MALLEYS.

**Witnesses who Swear that they Saw James in the Store and at his House at Times that the State Claims he was with Jennie.**

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 23. The Malley hearing was resumed at West Haven to-day. Seven conductors on the Savin Rock line of horse cars were called and testified that they did not remember seeing a girl resembling Jennie Cramer on their cars returning from Savin Rock on the afternoon or evening of Thursday, Aug. 4. Many witnesses have heretofore testified to having seen the girl go down to the Rock on Thursday in the car leaving the New Haven Green at noon. None of these witnesses remembered ever having seen the girl previous to her death. On cross-examination they said that they might or might not have noticed her, had they brought her up.

George Clyne Abell, a boy at the Elliot House, testified that he did not remember seeing Jennie Cramer at the hotel on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 4. He would have seen her had she come in, for he was on duty and answered the bell at the ladies' entrance on that day. He might have seen her and not remembered it. He thought he had never seen Miss Jennie but twice in his life. This witness corroborated the clerk, Mr. Bryant, as to Blanche Douglass having taken a bath at about 2 P. M. on the day in question.

Emanuel M. Gans, a hatter, testified that as he was passing down Grand street on his way to dinner, just before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 3, or Thursday, Aug. 4, he saw Jennie Cramer, dressed in white, walking slowly along that thoroughfare.

Mary Early, a chambermaid at the Elliot House, testified that she once showed Blanche Douglass to the bath room. She couldn't remember the day or the time of day when she did this. To Mr. Bollman the witness said that she remembered only one morning when she found Blanche's bed untouched, and that she had never said to anybody that she found it so on two mornings.

Kitty E. O'Brien testified that she is employed in the millinery department at Mailey's store. On Friday, Aug. 5, she went to the store at 4½ P. M. She saw James Malley, Jr., at the store ten or fifteen minutes after she got there. He was planning tickets on ribbons near the millinery department. Miss Harland of Wallingford was with the witness, and remained in the store about half an hour, doing some trading at the lace counter. The witness saw James Malley again about five minutes before she left. He was then at the lace counter. The witness did not speak to him, nor did her friend. The witness went out and went down Chapel street as far as State without stopping. She then went back to Orange street, where she stopped at a jeweller's for about five minutes. She then went up Crown street and through Temple to the Green, her friend being still with her. The two stopped on the Green five or ten minutes, sitting on a bench, at about 6 P. M., and then went down Chapel street as far as State. It was then fifteen or twenty minutes to 7 o'clock. As they passed by Orange street going down they met James Malley, Jr., going up chapel street. Miss Harland spoke to him. She was going to the station, and took a horse car at State and Chapel streets. The witness bade her friend good-by at the corner, and went to her home at 420 Winthrop avenue, reaching there at 7¼ o'clock. The witness fixed the day positively because it was her vacation, and on Monday she had to go to work. Saturday and Sunday she boarded of the father of Jennie Cramer's body. She knew James Malley, Jr., by sight only.

To Mr. Bush the witness said that Miss Harland came down from Wallingford in the morning and took a music lesson, after which James Malley, Jr., escorted her to the store in the afternoon, reaching there at about 4 o'clock. Mr. James did not enter the house. Miss Harland remained with the witness at the latter's house until 4 o'clock, when they walked and rode as previously testified. Miss Harland wore on that afternoon a blue linen suit and a black hat. The witness knew the time when she had her friend left the Green to go to the cars to reach the station, for she had a full view of the City Hall clock from where she sat. She did not remember where it was that she sat.

John P. Casey, who lives at Edward Malley's house, and is a watchmaker at the store at night, testified that at 6½ o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 4, James Malley, Jr., came to the side door of the store, and asked if his father had gone home. The witness replied that his father had gone, and James went across the street and got into Walter Malley's buggy, which stood in front of Redcliffe's, on the opposite side of Temple street, at about the third post from Chapel street. James drove out of Temple street, and turned up Chapel street. The witness thought that Walter was in the store that evening also, and asked if James had been there. The witness fixed the evening by a despatch which came for James Malley, Jr., and for which he signed a receipt. He received the despatch, he thought, between 9 and 10 o'clock. He took it to Mr. Edward Malley's house next morning, and gave it to Mr. James Malley, who was there. This was about 8 o'clock. The witness thought that he sent the Sullivan girl to tell Mr. James that he wanted to see him. The witness gave the despatch to Mr. James in the kitchen or on the landing, and Mr. James opened it and presumably read it.

To Mr. Bollman the witness said that on the Friday morning in question he left the store at about 8 o'clock, and the clerks were then there. He must have forgotten to leave the despatch at the store.

The application of this testimony is not apparent unless it is meant to show that the witness who testified that he saw James Malley, Jr., getting a horse in Temple street just before 8 o'clock on the evening of Friday, Aug. 5, was in error as to the day of the week.

John Manning, a clerk for Brown, Bolton & Co., testified that James Malley, Jr., came to the side door of Malley's store at 6½ o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 4. The witness was standing at the door with John Casey, and corroborated the testimony of the latter as to James's inquiry and his entering the buggy and driving away thereafter.

Patrick Early, a bell boy at the Elliot House, testified that he knew Blanche Douglass by sight and Jennie Cramer not at all. He thought he saw a lady go out with Blanche Douglass on Wednesday, Aug. 3. He did not see the lady's face, but she was dressed in white. He did not remember seeing a lady go out with Blanche Douglass at any other time.

To Mr. Bush, who asked how he fixed the day, the witness said that he thought it was the same day that the young lady's father called. The witness being urged further said that he distinctly remembered that it was on the same day that Mrs. Cramer called that the lady went out with Blanche Douglass. It must have been, for he told Mrs. Cramer that Miss Douglass and another lady had gone out just before she called. It was on Thursday, Aug. 4, after Jennie had left her home, that Mrs. Cramer called. The defence denied that Jennie was with Blanche at the hotel that day.

Mrs. James Kane testified that on the evening of Friday, Aug. 5, she and her husband were at Savin Rock. They were at the flying horses at about 8 or 9 o'clock, and the witness did not see James or Walter Malley.

To Mr. Bush the witness said that she was near-sighted and at the distance of fifteen feet could not recognize a person with whom she was not very familiar. She knew James and Walter Malley by sight only, and from having seen them in the store.

James Kane testified in corroboration of his wife. He said that all the time he was at the shore he did not see either of the young men. He had seen them several times at the store and knew them by sight only.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

### A Decision in One of the Mundy Suits.

Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday gave his decision upon the defendant's demurrer to the complaint in the case of "The Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction against Gustav Doerge," which is one of the many suits brought by William H. Mundy, representing the Law and Order League, against liquor dealers. Ex-Judge Langbein, who represented the defendant, based his demurrer upon the grounds, among others, that in law there is no "Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction" the name given by the city charter being "The Department of Charities and Correction," and that under the statute of 1873 the Commissioners of Excise are the only legal officials who could maintain the action, also that under the code suit must be brought in the name of the individual Commissioners giving their rank and title. Following is Judge McAdam's opinion: "The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, when suing as Overseers of the Poor, must sue in their individual names, with their official designation. The Board, as such, has no legal entity, and is incapable of maintaining an action. The statute calls these officials Commissioners, and their title is important. The Board, as such, notwithstanding legal capacity to sue, the demurrer interposed on that ground is well taken, and must be sustained, with leave to the plaintiff to amend, on payment within six days of the costs of an issue of law.

### A Battle with a Sea Monster.

Joe Crowell Winant, an old fisherman of Rossville, recently had his attention attracted by a strange object in Staten Island Sound. It was in the middle of the channel, and moved about in a very lively manner. It also made a loud, snorting noise. Winant put out from the shore in his skiff and plunged a boat hook into the monster. The monster, throwing its tail about, nearly upset Winant's boat. After struggling desperately about for some time, it disappeared, but came to the surface again in a few minutes. Winant inflicted an ugly wound with the boat hook, whereupon the monster again disappeared and was last seen after ward. Winant describes it as having an enormous black body, oval in shape, measuring at least six feet from side to side, and a tail over eight feet in length. Its mouth, which he says was fully five feet across, resembled the double grating of a New Jersey fashioned heater, while its eyes were about the size of teacups, with points of glassy black. The fishermen are watching for the beast to be "set" ashore, in case it was effectually wounded.

### LIEUT. FLIPPER'S DEFENCE.

**Declaring his Innocence of the Charge of Embezzlement—Col. Shafter's Conduct.**

Lieut. Henry O. Flipper, in a private letter to John F. Quarles, Esq., of this city, defends himself from the charges preferred by Col. William R. Shafter, First Infantry, of embezzling public moneys while acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Davis, Texas. He says that Col. Shafter had professed great friendship for him, and had made him believe in his sincerity by retaining him in the office to which he had been appointed by Gen. McClaughter of his own regiment. He had been several times warned against Col. Shafter, but never expected the blow to come in the manner it did. "I never expected him," says Lieut. Flipper, "to endeavor to strike me through my servant woman, who is thoroughly trustworthy—as much so now as at any time since I had her employed." As to the examination of his accounts and the manner of his arrest, Lieut. Flipper says:

On Aug. 7 I carried my funds for July to his office to be counted, for habit, him to sign a certificate to the effect that my funds had been counted and found correct. This is done every Saturday morning. At this time there were four camps dependent on this post. All of them were in debt to the Subsistence Department, and although I had sent in bills for the money, they had not sent in the money. I told the Colonel about this, and told him to count what funds I had, and to examine my books to see what bills were issued, as he was going to be away next morning. In case in with a view to expedite matters, as I thought, he had one if I had any money to pay enough with him to pay the bills. He said he would report on that month and to him count it and send the papers in. Had money belonging to the last fiscal year ending June 30. From this I took the bills mentioned and sent it with the other accounts of the whole to him. Had it counted, and sent the papers off. This was Tuesday, August 9. The next day, after office hours, between 4 and 5 P. M., I got my horse and went to town, Chinaman, to see a museum or circus. I was early, and had my horse in front of Snider & Schlosinger's store, and remained there perhaps thirty minutes, when the servant came down on horseback and said he wanted to see me. I went up, and he said, "Lieut. Flipper, you're under arrest." I followed him to the garrison. As we went along he said, "The Colonel wants you to turn over the commissary." Lieut. Edmunds thought I said I would do so, and asked him to take my horse and Edmunds to come to my quarters. I said I wanted to turn over from the funds. I came down promptly, and turned over to him the funds pertaining to this fiscal year, as the other money was not yet in. I turned over at a time when I were commissary officer. You will observe here a design laid plan to entrap me, which I did not notice at the time, and which I have not noticed to this day. A single thing that I did not everything in condition. I was responsible for $6,000 in money and subsistence stores. Knowing that everything was all right—that not a single article was missing—I did not think my books, etc., were correct. I turned over in fifteen minutes after vesting the order. A thorough examination of all my books, both in the Quartermaster's Department and Subsistence Department, has failed to disclose a single error or improper transaction. These examinations were made without my knowledge.

In explanation of the alleged embezzlement, Lieut. Flipper says that he had taken from money remaining in his hands from the last fiscal year a sufficient sum to make up for the unpaid bills in his July account. If, after he had been ordered to turn over to Lieut. Edmunds, he had put this sum where it belonged, he could not have turned over square. He therefore left it where he put it, knowing that the bills would be paid, and he could replace it. He had made one hole to fill in another. The funds pertaining to last year, he says, should have been sent to the Commissary of Subsistence at San Antonio, Texas, on June 30, but he had been directed not to send any funds until further orders, as the chief was about to go on a tour of inspection, and consequently funds for three months accumulated. On June 1 he received a telegram ordering him to send all funds pertaining to last year as soon as practicable. He was required by law to transmit all money in checks only, but succeeded in getting checks for only about one-third of the amount in his hands. With the expectation of getting the checks, he made up his statement of funds on Sunday morning, July 10, so as to show that the money was en route to San Antonio. He expected to send both in the same mail on Monday. He failed to get the checks, and did not send the statement, because it would have been a false return. When his quarters were searched on the morning of Aug. 14 the statement was, of course, found in his desk. The officers who made the search went off leaving everything scattered all over the floor. His servant, who went in to clean up the house, saw lying in the tray of an open trunk which had been searched two large envelopes, one containing checks and the other letters and telegrams, and she picked them up and put them in her bosom in his (Lieut. Flipper's) presence. She did not know what was in them. The Colonel searched her and found these checks and papers, and then told her, "You are going to the penitentiary, and Mr. Flipper—I've got him where I want him." The Colonel then went before a United States Commissioner and made affidavit that she had stolen the money. On Monday, Aug. 15, she was taken before the Commissioner to be examined. Lieut. Flipper continues as follows:

She asked permission to see me before being examined and Col. Shafter, who appeared as witness against her told her I could not be seen as I was in the guard house. His chief was not in command, and I was in charge of one. She then asked the Commissioner to have me summoned as a witness, and he referred her to Col. Shafter's house. I was then in the guard house for the violation of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution. She was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail. Gen. Mackenzie, at San Antonio, was notified and a telegram sent a peremptory order for me to be removed from the guard house to my quarters. My quarters were made up, and made a hundred times more disagreeable than the guard house by the presence of the wife of one of the other servants, who, by the way, was too afraid for me to be down in. As soon as I was allowed to communicate with my friends I took steps to secure my servant's release. I found that the officers in charge who had heard me instruct my servant to take care of my household and everything in it, and that her possession of the keys was authorized all legal. Among these witnesses were the County Attorney, Deputy United States Marshal, and a merchant of the place. A petition was sent to the Judge of the District Court praying him to admit her to bail, or to reduce the bond. I have not heard from him as yet, but am confident of success. The Grand Jury has not indicted her as yet, and, of course, she will be released if it does. Meantime she is in jail. I, she is tried my testimony will clear her. While I was in the guard house the Colonel came to me, and was very kind and affable, and offered to do everything in his power for me. I thanked him, and he asked me if I could raise the money. I told him I could. Bear in mind that my house had been searched and I not allowed to be present. I do not know how much money I had. I acted on their statement that $2,074 was missing. The Colonel allowed me to see the four principal merchants here, to whom I gave my word of honor, in my affair. They then called on the Colonel and asked him if he thought I was guilty. He answered them in plain words that he believed I was his subordinate in the belief that it was innocent of any intent or attempt to defraud the Government, and on the assurance that if the money was paid the matter would be dropped, they collected and paid him $2,074. Instead of dropping the matter he removed the sentinel from my quarters and informed me if I wished extended limits to apply for them. I did so, and was allowed to go anywhere within the limits of the garrison. He caused them to collect this money under false representations, and then preferred charges against me for embezzling $2,797.77. He had previously made affidavit that my servant stole the money, and swore before the Commissioner's court to that effect.

Lieut. Flipper says that when he was searched the Colonel took from his person his watch and chain, his ring, shirt studs, cuff buttons, and $65 in greenbacks. From his trunk the officers taken many papers, a number of old coins, his revolver, and various other articles of no value to any one but himself. He made application to have these articles returned, and the application was sent back with the Colonel's endorsement that the necessary orders had been given for their return. He waited ten days, and again made application, which was disregarded. Five or six days afterward he was sent for by the Colonel and told that all his effects would be returned except his watch. Lieut. Flipper says:

I quietly informed the Colonel that at the proper time I would make an inventory of my effects from the hands of the proper civil officers, and that I desired to be released. I went to my quarters, and in a few minutes the Adjutant came over and said the Colonel desired me to give him a list of my watch and its fob which he had confiscated—which, by the way, was contributed to conceal his prejudice—and if I did not give it he would put me in close arrest for disobedience of an order. I asked permission to consult my friends, which was granted. They said the Slot in a few minutes, and there the matter ended until about 9 o'clock, when the Adjutant came in and said the Colonel was sorry I misunderstood him, that he did not intend to put me at all, and would be satisfied if I didn't pay in six months. I pain, however, and prevented his getting any hold on my property. My First Lieutenant occupies the same house with me. Our rooms are separate. He takes me, and I have caught him at my window twice. He has trained his servant to watch me, and she watches me as closely as vant as closely as possible. Even the Colonel prowls around at night, and has been seen at my windows. He has given orders for my subsistence to be sold to me except for cash, and that, too, in violation of the 1,144th and 1,209th sections of the Revised Statutes.

Lieut. Flipper says that he infinitely prefers to be tried at Fort Davis, as all his witnesses are there. He is conscious of his innocence and feels cheerful, sanguine, and in no way depressed. "I am confident that I can win my case," he adds, "and then the reaction in public feeling will make up for the hard things being said now. Of what the Colonel and the authorities have done I know only a very little, and of what they intend to do I know nothing. A trap was set for me into which I unwittingly stepped. I was taken by surprise and not allowed one word of explanation."

### A Dexterous Thief Caught.

A remarkably dexterous robbery was committed last evening in Durlam's jewelry store in Newark avenue, near Henderson street, Jersey City. A few minutes after 7 o'clock a well-dressed middle-aged man walked into the shop and told Mr. Durlam that he was Charles H. Lawrence of Palisade avenue, and asked for a gold watch which he said he had left at the store a few days ago to be repaired. Mr. Durlam turned his back to the stranger in order to search his rack for the watch. While he was so engaged he heard the setting of the showcase lamp. He immediately looked over his shoulder at the stranger, who was standing at the counter, leaning on his elbows, and gazing with an air of unconcern at the jewelry in the case. Durlam was, however, convinced that his case had been tampered with, and on looking into it he missed a valuable gold watch. He sprang over the counter, and, seizing the stranger, charged him with the robbery. The man protested his innocence, but Durlam, who is a tall, powerful man, locked the door of the store and proceeded to search his prisoner. The watch dropped out of one of his boots.

### Something About Sick Babies.

Teething infants and small children are greatly distressed by warm weather, and the usual effects of their distress are colic, cholera infantum, or dysentery. Such disorders are particularly dangerous to these helpless innocents, who are unable to stand any great amount of physical suffering, therefore it is the duty of parents to treat their little ones with great care, alleviating their misery rarely nauseous doses, but by judiciously administering Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which is a safe, sure, and quick remedy for summer complaints of the bowels.—Adv.

# THREE VERY CLOSE HEATS.

### WINDING UP THE MEETING OF THE GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

**Defeating the Favorite in the 2:19 Trot—Independence Leading a Large Field of Trotters—The Side Wheelers Pacing.**

The trots at the last day of the meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association in Fleetwood Park yesterday were attended by about two thousand turfmen and other lovers of the sport. Among well-known horsemen viewing the sport from comfortable positions under the shade of the club house were William H. and Jacob Vanderbilt, Mr. Stanford, brother of ex-Gov. Stanford of California, Judge Race of Decatur, David Bonner, Alley Bonner, M. Starin, Wm. H. Lewis, Mr. Holton of Baltimore, Judge Morrison, Col. Kipp, Peter Duryea, and Charles Rowell, the pedestrian, who has become a great lover of trotting and the owner of a fast horse. The judges were Messrs. Busby, Shaw, and Sweny. David Bonner was in the judges' stand at the meeting on Thursday instead of Robert Bonner, as printed.

Rarely has a finer trot been seen than that of the 2:19 class, in which Wedgewood, Charley Champlin, Josephus, and Keene Jim participated. Trotting home on the straight in the first heat, Dan Mace kept Charley Champlin a length in the lead until very near the finish, when John Murphy sent Keene Jim past him, taking the heat by a head, despite Dan's hurrying Champlin up with his whip. In the second heat Keene Jim made the issue again on nearing the wire, taking the heat from Champlin with a little more to spare than in the first one. Then Splan, who had been saving the favorite, Wedgewood, struggled hard for the third heat, but Keene Jim beat him in at the finish handily. Before and after the first heat Wedgewood was backed at even money against the field.

Previous to the regular trots John Turner drove Mr. Frank Work's team, Dick Swiveller and Richard, to a ton wagon, a half mile in 1:12, and the full mile in 2:24¾.

During the day arrangements were made for a match between Trinket and St. Julien for $5,000 a side, to come off at a place to be named hereafter, some time in October.

THE TROTS.

The entries for 2:19 class horses, purse $2,500, divided, were John Splan's b. s. Wedgewood, J. Jin Martin's r. g. Keene Jim, Dan Mace's b. g. Charley Champlin, and D. Stevenson, Jr.'s ch. g. Josephus.

Charley Champlin led slightly at the start in the first heat, Wedgewood and Keene Jim close up, while Josephus trailed and soon fell behind. At the quarter pole Dan Mace had Champlin three lengths in front of Wedgewood and Keene Jim, the two being on even terms. Before reaching the half mile Murphy let out a link on Keene Jim, the roan taking second place and leaving Wedgewood six lengths away. From this out the struggle was between Champlin and Keene Jim, the latter closing a gap of three lengths to one in the next quarter mile. During the home rush up the straight Keene Jim trotted fast, overtaking Champlin in the last fifty yards and beating him in by a head. Wedgewood came a poor third, and Josephus last. Time—Quarter, 34¾; half, 1:07¼; three-quarters, 1:43½; mile, 2:19¾.

Mace forced ahead with Champlin for the second heat, leading Keene Jim two lengths at the quarter. Before reaching the half Champlin opened a gap of four lengths. Trotting up the grade to the three-quarter pole, Keene Jim closed the gap by half. Going strongly up the straight, and gaining gradually on Champlin, he passed him in about the same place as in the first heat, taking the heat by half a length from Champlin. Josephus came in a good fourth, but was set back last for running. Time—Quarter, 34¾; half, 1:08¼; three-quarters, 1:43¾; mile, 2:19¾.

Josephus dashed off in the lead on the third heat, going around the turn three lengths in front of Wedgewood, Keene Jim a length and a distance away, third. On reaching the quarter Keene Jim had drawn a length nearer to Wedgewood, while Josephus was still three lengths in front. Going to the half Wedgewood closed a length on Josephus, and Keene Jim in the same on Wedgewood. Coming up the up grade Keene Jim passed Wedgewood and was at Josephus's wheel at the three-quarters. On the straight trot home John Splan, who had been laying Wedgewood up in the previous heats, worked alongside of Keene Jim, both passing Josephus. Keene Jim proved the better trotter of the finish, winning by a head and trot by nearly a length from Wedgewood. Josephus a good third. Time—Quarter, 33¾; half, 1:07¾; three-quarters, 1:44; mile, 2:21¾. Keene Jim took first money, Charley Champlin second, Wedgewood third, Josephus fourth.

INDEPENDENCE WINS.

A big field appeared for the $1,500 divided purse for 2:24 class horses. The list comprised Independence, E. E. Bryant, W. Murphy's b. m. Topsy, Dan Mace's br. s. Banner Boy, F. W. Reynolds's b. g. Jimmy Stewart, J. J. Bowen's br. m. Capitola, P. Doyle's gr. g. Joe Bradley, J. T. Gilbert's gr. s. Independence, E. F. Voss's br. g. Ethan, James Butler's b. g. Marvel, B. B. Hawkew's blk. s. Mambrino Clay, W. Covill's br. g. White Eye, and R. Mabott's br. h. Gaylord.

Going away fairly bunched in the first heat, Independence took the lead, Topsy at his wheel, Jimmy Stewart third, and Capitola fourth. At the end of the struggling heat, Independence came in first, Jimmy Stewart second, three lengths away, Capitola third, and Joe Bradley fourth. Time—Quarter, 35; half, 1:10¾; three-quarters, 1:47; mile, 2:23¾.

The second heat was very nearly a repetition of the first, Independence swinging the wire from the start, and winning three lengths ahead of Topsy, Jimmy Stewart third; Capitola, who came in fourth, was set back to fifth, behind Mambrino Clay, for running. Time, 2:24¾.

In the third heat Independence continued altogether too fast for the others, cutting out the pace to the finish, which ended the heat and trot by three lengths. Jimmy Stewart came second, but was set back to fourth place, behind Topsy and Capitola. Time, 2:26¾. Independence took first money, Topsy second, Jimmy Stewart third, and Capitola fourth.

THE PACERS.

The purse of $1,500, free for all pacers, drew out S. Keyes's gray mare Lucy and John Splan's sorrel mare Mattie. Hunter, Mattie Hunter broke at the turn on the first heat, Lucy taking a strong lead and winning the heat by two lengths. Time, 2:18¾.

Lucy cut out the work in the second heat, leading past the half mile only by a neck. Lucy broke going down the hill, Mattie dashing ahead. Lucy winning the heat by a neck and shoulders only. Time—2:20¾.

During the third heat Lucy broke badly on the first turn, giving Mattie an advantage that brought her in ten lengths ahead of Lucy. Time, 2:20¼.

For the fourth heat Dan Mace took the place of Mr. Keyes behind Lucy. Lucy and Mattie led by turns in a close mile, Lucy finally taking the heat by two lengths in 2:21¼. This gave each two heats.

It was so dark when the final heat was paced that the colors could hardly be separated. Lucy gained the lead around the turn after an even start. Dan Mace kept her down to level work throughout the mile, winning the heat and race, with two lengths to spare, in 2:21.

THE OPENING AT JEROME PARK.

There will be an unusual attraction in the first race at Jerome Park to-morrow. Spendthrift and Barrett, who have just returned from England, will run against Thora, the best filly in the country, and Sir Hugh, the next best gelding to Crickmore, in the mile race.

### A New Iron Boat for the Hoboken Ferry.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 23.—The second iron ferryboat for the Hoboken Ferry Company was launched from the ways of Ward, Stanton & Co., in this city, yesterday. On the boat, as she slid into the water, was Mr. W. W. Shippen, President of the company, with his family, and a large number of friends. When the boat struck the water, Miss Sophie, a young daughter of Mr. Shippen, christened her the "Hoboken," with the usual ceremony of breaking a bottle of wine upon her bows. The Hoboken is a duplicate of the Lackawanna, which was finished for the company in May, 1880. She is 200 feet long over all, and 64 feet wide over guards. Her depth of hold is 14½ feet. In each end there is an iron bulkhead supplied with water-tight doors. The outside of the hull has an iron plating of ¼ inch iron. She will have a beam engine with a cylinder 44 inches in diameter and 10 feet stroke. Her boilers are to be of the drop flue pattern, 24 feet long and 10 feet 10 inches in diameter. The paddle wheels will be 16 feet in diameter and 8½ feet across the face.

### An Unexpected Hold that the Law Had.

At the trial of Jeremiah Condon in the Court of Sessions, Jersey City, yesterday, for an assault and battery upon his father, the latter, who, since swearing to the complaint, had become reconciled to his son, endeavored to obtain the prisoner's acquittal by denying on the witness stand that there had been an assault.

"Did he beat you?" asked Prosecutor Mcelll.

"No, sir," was the answer.

"Did he kick you?"

"No, sir."

"Did he offer any violence to you?"

"No, sir."

"For a witness," interrupted Judge Garretson at this point, "is acquitted. Let this witness be taken into custody on a charge of perjury."

The complainant, to his astonishment, was locked up.

### An Unknown Woman's Death.

On Thursday night a woman was taken in charge by the police of the New street station for creating a disturbance about the South Ferry gates. It was supposed at first that she was intoxicated, but an examination showed that she was delirious, and she was conveyed to the Chambers street Hospital, where she died early yesterday morning of pneumonia and exhaustion. She said that she was a widow, named Annie Alstein, 38 years old, of 336 West Thirty-sixth street. She said she was a dressmaker. Inquiries at the address show that no such person has resided there lately. The authorities have advertised for her relatives. She was small, of emaciated figure, and attire that bespoke poverty.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII. of pamphlets issued by the Peabody Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

### THE MAYOR OF KOKOMO.

**How he Faded a Stormy Life—Detected in a Robbery and Shot Down in the Night.**

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 21.—The Coroner's jury have just brought in a verdict that Dr. H. C. Cole of this city came to his death by being shot by the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty. The facts in this curious case as brought out at the inquest are interesting. Cole has had a bad record for years. He had shot his man; had been charged with being a counterfeiter, and with other crimes, but he had heretofore escaped punishment. The man was not wholly bad. He was kind and generous to the poor, doctoring them and their families often without charge. He had a personal magnetism about him that made him popular in every family in which he practised his profession. He had the following of the "bummer" element. By their aid and his personal popularity with the poor, he has been twice elected to the Council, each time, however, by a majority of only one vote, and last spring was elected Mayor.

Recently it was suspected that he was engaged in some "crooked" work. About ten days ago the Sheriff was informed that it was in contemplation to rob and burn the Spring Mill. The informer divulged to the officer that the plot was one of Dr. Cole's instigation, and that he was to assist the Doctor. The attempt was to be made on Monday night. When night came J. W. Learner, deputy sheriff, and Asher Bennett and George Bennett, special deputies, were sent to assist Mr. Styer in guarding the mill, with orders to arrest the burglars, should an attempt to rob be made.

About 8 o'clock they went to the premises, two of them taking a position in the engine room, and two upon the outside of the building. They were all armed. They had not waited long until two men approached the building; one of them entered the mill, while the other, who proved to be Dr. Cole, remained upon the outside. Two sacks of flour were handed out and carried off by the Doctor, and placed some little distance from the building. He returned for another load, and, as he started away with a flour sack in each hand, Asher Bennett, who was standing near the window, called to him to halt. Instead of stopping, he dropped the flour and started to run. Again the cry "Halt!" rang out, but it only added speed to the escaping thief. Bennett at once fired, and a regular fusillade was opened up. The two Bennetts were armed with revolvers, while Learner carried a double-barrelled shotgun, a regular Mississippi weapon. After running about 100 yards, the fleeing robber turned, pitched forward, and fell to the ground a dead man. The officers were by his side in almost a minute, but he was past all earthly aid. Before he fell Asher Bennett called to him: "You might as well give up, Doctor; we've got you this time." The Doctor turned and hissed through his teeth, "Damn you!" These were the last words he ever uttered, and he died with curses upon his lips. When he fell he had a large revolver in each hand, and by that it seems he was prepared to fight his way to liberty if it should be necessary.

The examination of the officers must have been excellent, as it was testified that five shots were fired; of these, four took effect. One shattered his left leg below the knee, one took effect in his thigh, another in the back, and the other in the neck; so that one shot went astray. By the testimony of Bennett, who fired the first time he would not have been more than ten or fifteen feet from Cole. The officers recognized the thief before he was shot; though the night was dark, the stars gave sufficient light to make the recognition beyond question. He was escaping and was shot down.

### KILLED BY HIS SHIPMATE.

**A Tragedy on the Deck of an Italian Bark at the Atlantic Dock.**

John Baptiste Sicardi, an Italian sailor on the bark Borzoni, was stabbed through the heart with a sheath knife yesterday by Antonio Delcomo, a shipmate. The vessel was moored at the Atlantic Dock in Brooklyn, and was about to be towed to the foot of Thirty-ninth street to discharge ballast. About 9 A. M. the captain ordered the men to help make fast the lines to the tugboat, and as Sicardi and Delcomo, aged respectively 19 and 18 years, met they quarrelled, and Delcomo plunged his sheath knife into his comrade's heart. As Sicardi threw up his arms and fell back dead Delcomo threw the knife overboard. It was not five minutes from the time the quarrel began to the time Sicardi fell dead. The crew, as soon as they realized that Sicardi was dead, pounced upon his assassin and began to beat him mercilessly. Delcomo was greatly frightened, and as the blows were showered upon him he threw his arms over his head and crouched upon the deck.

Capt. Canlo interfered to save the sailor from the hands of the infuriated crew, who seemed bent upon killing him, and carried him into the cabin, where, with the assistance of the mate, they put him in irons. Delcomo remained in the cabin until the bark was towed around to the foot of Thirty-ninth street, when a crowd loitered about the cabin door and threatened to prevent Delcomo's removal alive, but they were kept at bay, and about three-quarters of an hour after the murder the police had the sailor in custody. All of the crew, including seven men, were selected from the station house to police station as witnesses. Every one of the Italians carried a sheath knife with a blade about six inches in length.

Delcomo said that he did not intend to hurt Sicardi. They had words, he said, about testers to render and Sicardi said, "Do you know about fastening a rope?" Then Sicardi gave him a push, and he (Delcomo) took out his knife. After that he did not know what happened. The prisoner is swarthy, and seems to possess great strength. He came from near Genoa, and about eighteen months ago he shipped at Genoa. His shipmates say that he was rough and surly and did not like the sea. Several times he tried to desert, and was several times before Italian Consuls in different ports to answer for his conduct. Under the provisions of a treaty with Italy, as the murder was committed on a shipped vessel, the prisoner will probably be taken to Italy for trial.

### NEW JERSEY'S FAIR.

**Ended Yesterday with an Archery Tournament and Horse Trots and Races.**

The twenty-third annual fair of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, which was begun on Monday last at Waverly Park, was finished last evening. The archery tournament was a conspicuous feature yesterday. There were ten contestants in the single match for ladies, 48 arrows at 40 yards. Mrs. A. H. Gibbes of Newark made the highest score, 41 hits and 223 score, and was awarded the prize gold medal and the New Jersey State championess gold medal. In the ladies' team match, Columbia round, three teams contested. The Newark team—Mrs. Gibbes, Miss Brandegee, and Mrs. Brown—won the first prize, gold medals, with a total of 172 hits and 752 score.

There were twenty-five contestants in the single match for gentlemen, 30 arrows at 60 yards, 30 arrows at 50 yards, and 30 arrows at 40 yards. Mr. C. de R. Moore of Hackensack made 52 hits and 422 score, and won the prize gold medal. In the gentlemen's team match, 48 arrows at 60 yards, six teams of four men each contested for four prizes. W. Hoberton, C. de La Moore, R. B. Lawrence, and F. Brandeth, who composed the team from the Oritani Club, made 128 hits, 2,56 score, and got first prize. The final event was the four-range handicap for gentlemen. Sixteen men contested for four prizes, shooting 48 arrows at 80 yards. Mr. W. Fraser won first prize, making 24 hits, 84 score.

Considerable interest was manifested in the trotting and running races. The trot for pairs for a purse of $250, divided, which was begun on Thursday, was finished yesterday. P. S. Ross's Adelina R. and mate won the trot in 2:30½, 2:42, 2:42½. Moses Hand's Harvey and mate taking the second heat in 2:34. The trot for a purse of $200, divided, for horses that had not beaten 2:35, brought out six starters. C. S. Wykoff's ch. m. Kittie Burch, of Hightstown, N. J., won the third, fourth, and sixth heats and the trot in 2:35, 2:35¼, 2:37½. Four horses trotted for the purse of $150, divided, for Driving Club horses, to harness, that had no better public record than three minutes. A. D. Cockendall's s. g. Raboni won the second, third, and fifth heats and the trot in 2:33½, 2:41, 2:44.

A running race for a purse of $200, divided, for all ages, three-quarter-mile heats, best two in three, brought out three starters. Alex. Thompson's bl. f. Faith, 3-year old, of Newark, won in 1:20 and 1:19.

### Yee Lee's Tribute.

Yee Lee, a Chinese laundryman in Ludlow street, has an engraving of the late President tacked up in front of his shop surrounded with crape. Below it is the following inscription, written by Yee Lee himself: "The enemy shoot him and dead he were a nice man. The American people very sorry and kiss on him. Now every house hang up the blue ribbon in mourning for him. Good man he never obey him the same very same forever. Bad man will be born of fire."

### The Killing of Thomas Brady.

In the case of Thomas Brady, who was found dead in the gutter in Washington street, Jamaica, on Thursday morning, Drs. Wood and Hendricksen made a post-mortem examination yesterday and found that death was caused by a rupture of the spleen, the result of blows or kicks. The inquest has so far failed to point out the murderer. The inquest will be resumed on Friday evening.

### Another Fatal Stabbing Affray.

William Corcoran was stabbed in the abdomen by Owen Duffy in a quarrel last evening at Henderson and Seventh streets, Jersey City. The wounded man, who is fatally injured, was taken to St. Francis Hospital. His assailant escaped.

### Base Ball Polo Grounds To-day.

Metropolitans vs. Troys, 3½ P. M.—Adv.

# KING KALAKAUA'S ARRIVAL

### RESTING AT THE BRUNSWICK IN HIS TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

**He Neither Wants to Sell His Kingdom nor to Borrow Money—How he Looks and How he Pronounces his Name—His First Act Here.**

His Royal Highness, Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, arrived in this city on the steamship Celtic yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his suite, consisting of the Lord High Chamberlain, Col. C. H. Judd, Aide-de-Camp Col. G. W. McFarlane, and a man servant. There was no public reception. The royal party was met by the King's Attorney-General, William N. Armstrong, and the Hawaiian Consul in this city, E. H. Allen. They went at once to the Hotel Brunswick. On the way up Broadway the King was deeply touched by the mourning drapery along the route. He said that in all his travels he had never witnessed anything so impressive.

The King occupies parlor 11 on the second floor, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and his suite are in the adjacent apartments. His Majesty's first act was to forward a despatch of condolence to Mrs. Garfield. In the afternoon Consul Allen went to Washington to represent King Kalakaua at the funeral ceremonies. The King was first informed of the death of President Garfield by the doctor who boarded the Celtic at Quarantine yesterday morning. He decided, in consequence, to accept no invitations, private or public, during his stay in this city.

The King is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 230 pounds, and is in his forty-sixth year. His complexion is tinted brown, his hair black and curly, and he wears a moustache, goatee, and side whiskers. Chamberlain Judd resembles him, except that his color is lighter and he has no side whiskers. The Chamberlain was born in the Sandwich Islands of New York parents. Like the King, he dresses in plain citizen's clothes. He wore in his lapel yesterday a red and blue button, the insignia of the orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua. Kalakaua is