THE GREAT MALLEY TRIAL.

MR. JONES'S REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN THE SHOP OF AN UNDERTAKER.

Dr. Pliny A. Jewett's Hayden Lecture on Obstetrics Repeated—The Tide and Currents at Savin Rock—Blanche Douglas's Old Gold Basque—Mr. Cassidy Withdraws.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—This morning Mr. Sam Jones and a score of red-breasted robins were running around on the Green in the shade of the old elms. The robins were looking for bugs, and Mr. Jones was getting himself in condition for the examination of Dr. Pliny A. Jewett on obstetrics. At the place of the town clock the robins flew into the old elms, and Mr. Jones climbed the stairs of the court room. He found all of his coadjutors there, with the exception of Mr. Cassidy, who has withdrawn from the case. Dr. Jewett sat in a chair at the side of the High Sheriff, awaiting his call to the witness stand. He bears a remarkable resemblance to the late Hon. Thomas Hart Benton. The Malley cousins were in their usual places, surrounded by friends and relatives. The three sisters were absent. Miss Douglas sat behind her two counsellors, wearing a demure smile. The robins twittered merrily in the leaves of the old elms when Dr. Jewett was called to the stand.

It was a day devoted mainly to science, with occasional references to literature and high art. Prof. Moses D. White of Yale College sat near the District Attorney, taking copious notes, preparatory to coaching him in a cross-examination of Dr. Jewett. Dr. Jewett testified that he had lived in New Haven forty-five years. He had been a practising physician forty-two years. He had examined the bodies of a large number of drowned persons, exclusive of the fifty-two persons drowned by the great railroad accident at the Norwalk drawbridge in 1854. The train was freighted with physicians, who were on their way to attend a medical convention. "I should have been on the train myself," Dr. Jewett observed, "were it not for carrying a cheap watch." He said that he examined the fifty-two bodies as they were taken from the water. No post mortem was made. While in Paris, however, in 1839, he dissected fifteen or twenty bodies taken from the Morgue, and said to have been drowned. Aside from these he had made twenty or twenty-five examinations of the bodies of drowned persons. He was conversant with most of the standard medical works. To ascertain whether a person found in the water had been drowned the body should be handled very carefully. The examination should be made as soon as possible after the body is taken from the water. The head ought to be kept elevated and never allowed to be lower than the feet. The post mortem ought to be held as near the spot where the body was recovered as possible. Dr. Jewett said that he had heard the testimony given by Drs. Painter and Prudden.

A theoretical question was then put describing the alleged treatment of Jennie Cramer's body after it was found on a Saturday—how it was laid in the sun, turned a male turned over several times, then jointed four miles to an undertaker's, stripped and washed, again repeatedly turned over, and then left on ice until Monday when a post mortem was held—and the doctor was asked whether he thought that the absence of water in the stomach and lungs under such circumstances would indicate that the girl was not drowned. He replied that it would not. The rolling and tumbling would force the water from the lungs and the stomach. Similar treatment resuscitated drowned persons. A half a pint of redness found in the pleuric cavities (as in the case of Jennie Cramer) would be strong evidence of drowning unless there was pleuritic disease. The presence of the fluid in the pleuric cavities of a healthy body indicated that the water had been forced through the lungs. Particles of sand in the gullet (found in Miss Cramer's body) would indicate drowning. The sides of the gullet come together at the upper end, making a closed tube, which opens only under the stimulus of swallowing. In view of this fact, it would seem that the act of swallowing would be necessary to take sand into the gullet. If the person was dead before the body was in the water, the gullet would be closed. It is hardly possible that the sand could have been washed there. It might have been washed into the trachia (wind pipe) after death, but not into the bullet. A certain pressure of water, however, might force it there, but not if the mouth was closed. (Jennie Cramer's mouth was closed when the body was found.) The witness said that the eyes of drowned persons might be wide open, partially open, or entirely closed. Gentle swelling usually followed if the eyes were partially open. The mouth is usually open, but sometimes it is closed. He noticed that the mouths of some of those drowned by the Norwalk accident were closed. The eyes of the most of the victims were tightly closed, and the countenances were natural. He noticed in many of the bodies the absence of the common symptoms of drowning. Goose pimples were not an infallible sign, for they were found on the bodies of persons who had been hanged. Water would certainly not have been found in the stomach unless it had been swallowed.

Under the intellectual manipulation of Mr. Jones, Dr. Jewett then gave an interesting lecture on the specific gravity of a live and a dead body, as compared with the specific gravity of fresh and salt water. In this lecture he volunteered the following interesting comparison of the average weight of portions of the male and female bodies:

	Male.	Female.
Heart	11 oz.	9 oz.
Liver	56 oz.	44 oz.
Lungs	45 oz.	32 oz.

The upshot of the Doctor's fine lecture was that a body would sink, unless it was either extraordinarily fat or filled with air. The clothes might at first assist in buoying it, but after they were thoroughly wet they would aid in sinking it. He said that if a woman of 20 (Jennie Cramer's age) should deliberately lie down into two feet of water (about the depth of water at low tide at the outlet of Keeler's pier at Savin Rock) her head would strike the hard sand on the bottom, and life might cause death. In such a case he would not expect to find water in the lungs or bronchial tubes. He read from Guy and Ferrier. He pronounced H. Ferrier; the Yale professors pronounce it Freair) to show that the absence of water in these organs when a body is found in the water is no evidence that the person was not drowned.

Dr. Jewett said that he had made post-mortem examinations of bodies to ascertain whether death was caused by arsenic. He instanced the case of Mary Stannard, and said that he assisted in the Bishop case at New York. Mr. Jones spurred his into a very fine lecture by his enormous dose of medical jurisprudence. Condensed and abridged it was hulled into the assertion that arsenic, whether taken in grain or solution, invariably produced inflammation of the stomach. There were no signs of inflammation in Miss Cramer's stomach. Lime when applied externally to ulcerated surfaces produced inflammation of the tissues. Read from various medical authorities in support of this position. If the stomach was not inflamed, he considered it an anomaly. Arsenic was an irritant almost equal to a caustic, and it must produce inflammation. He had never seen a case of arsenical poisoning where the stomach was not inflamed. Woodman & Tidy's "Forensic Medicine" mix up cases, but these cases might have been caused by a sudden impression on the nervous system, and the patients may have died from shock. In such cases food would be found in the stomach. (Huckleberries and mush-melons were found in Miss Cramer's stomach.) In all other cases the food would be ejected by vomiting. He thought that arsenical experiments on animals would be no criterion for the effects of the poison on the human system.

The witness said that he had heard Dr. Fuller detail his post mortem of the body of Dr. Crippen. It was not a proper way to make a post mortem for chemical analysis. There was too much guesswork about it. Dr. Fuller made a guess as to the amount of brain, heart, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, and organs that he turned over to Prof. Chittenden. He should have carefully weighed what he sent. Dr. Prudden exhibited an astonishing degree of carelessness in his operation. It was probably owing to the fact that he had never had a post mortem for chemical analysis.

Dr. Prudden's post mortem was held in a public undertaking establishment. Mr. Jones asked if the undertaker had been in the habit of using solutions impregnated with arsenic for the preservation of dead bodies. He did not recollect that the organs taken from the body of Jennie Cramer might have been placed in a solution of the arsenic. He admitted that the arsenic was found in the solution in the jar when the post mortem was being made. Mr. Doolittle strenuously objected.

Mr. Jones said that the deposits was prepared by the Undertaker Stahl had bought five gallons of preservative known as Wash-Furnes soon after a few days before the death of Jennie Cramer. This solution was strongly charged with arsenic. Cloths saturated with it and placed on the faces of dead persons were coated with crystallized arsenic when they became dry. He had seen a white cloth that such a solution was used on the body of Jenny Cramer. (The solution shows that it was not.) He did claim that through Dr. Prudden's carelessness the organs taken from the body of Jennie Cramer might have been laid in a table where the solution had been used, and thus have become impregnated with arsenic. Judge Granger admitted the query, and Dr. Jewett agreed perfectly with Mr. Jones. He had seen that Washburne's solution carried a large percentage of arsenic. He had seen the white flakes on dried clothes. He had no knowledge as to how much of it Stahl used, but if he had used it in the preservation of other bodies the organs removed by Dr. Prudden might have been carelessly left where they were saturated with the solution.

The witness said that he had been in the Morgue at West Haven. It was a dark, gloomy place. The windows were dirty and partly below the ground. (Dr. Painter testified that they were open when he examined Miss Cramer's body in search of signs of violence.) It was not the place that he should select for a careful examination of the internal organs of the body. Basing his opinion on Dr. Painter's statement of the result of the examination, he thought that there was by no means conclusive evidence of either violence or seduction.

Mr. Doolittle conducted the cross-examination. Here are the more important questions and answers:

Q.—You say that many of the victims of the Norwalk accident had their eyes closed. Were they all drowned? A.—I think that many of them died by asphyxia, and not by drowning. They were all shut up in a car.

Q.—If a body was washed from the time it was taken from the water and no water ran from the mouth, no matter how much it was rolled, what difference would it make in ascertaining whether the person was drowned? A.—It would make no difference.

Q.—If a dead body was placed in the water, would carting it off and washing it in clean water affect it any? A.—Probably not.

Q.—Is not a reddish fluid found in the pleuric cavities where persons are not drowned? A.—Not unless it is serum caused by disease.

Q.—Have many authorities have you held to ascertain whether persons were drowned or not? A.—Not more than four or five.

Q.—If a female is drowning, and there is sand in the water, and she swallows water in trying to breathe, is the case any reason why the sand should not go down into the stomach? A.—The mucus of the gullet might stop it.

Q.—Is there any reason why in such a case there should be a sharp line of demarkation of the sand in the gullet if the water went into the stomach? A.—I know of none.

Q.—Is there any thing, aside from the reddish fluid in the pleuric cavities, to indicate that Jennie Cramer was drowned? A.—Nothing except the fact that the body was found in the water.

Q.—What are the pleuric cavities? A.—The cavities that contain the lungs, heart, liver, and other organs.

Q.—Is there cases quoted by medical writers where no inflammation follows the taking of arsenic? A.—Yes.

Q.—It depends upon the rapidity of the action of the poison, does it not? A.—Yes, and partly on the form in which it was taken.

Q.—If it acts with great rapidity there are no traces of inflammation? A.—I can conceive of cases, where fluid extracts were taken, in which there would be no traces of inflammation, but they would be exceptional.

Q.—Say where death occurs in five or six hours? A.—There might be no inflammation.

Q.—Holding up a glass of water—Now, if there was a grain of arsenic in solution in this water and it was swallowed by a person, would it produce inflammation of the stomach? A.—I think it would. Outward applications of such a solution have done so.

Q.—As a rule where no such inflammation is produced do not the authorities agree that death is very rapid? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—How many post-mortem examinations of bodies have you made to ascertain whether death was caused by arsenic or not? A.—I can recall none except the case of Mary Stannard.

Q.—In that case the arsenic was taken in grain? A.—Yes, we found it in a mass in the stomach, with signs of inflammation.

Q.—Was death caused by arsenic? A.—No, the girl's throat was cut.

Q.—Have you ever examined a body where the person was poisoned by a solution of arsenic? A.—I have not.

Mr. Doolittle—That's all. Doctor.

By Mr. Sam Jones—If the girl died of arsenic, are not the symptoms different to a marked degree in a majority of the recorded cases? A.—They are.

Dr. Jewett then retired, taking a seat at the side of Prof. White, who had served as a coach in the cross-examination. Ella M. Foisey, a dressmaker elegantly dressed, was next sworn. She testified that Blanche Douglas called on her Thursday and Friday afternoons, Aug. 4 and 5, and tried on a dress that she was making for her. She had called at noon and about 3 o'clock on Thursday, and about a quarter to 3 on Friday. On Thursday a young gentleman called and inquired for her, and she stepped down stairs to speak to him. (Walter Malley not finding her at the Elliott House and started for New York in search of her. At Stamford he got a despatch from James saying that he had found her at her dressmaker's.) On Thursday afternoon she wore a blue satin polka dot waist and skirt. (Witnesses for the prosecution spoke of seeing her on that day with the old-gold basque.) The witness acknowledged, on a cross-examination by Mr. Bush, that she might have told Coroner Bellman that Miss Douglas were the old-gold basque on Thursday afternoon.

John J. Dubois, a lawyer, testified that he was repeatedly in swimming at Savin Rock last summer. When the tide was coming in he invariably floated eastward, favoring the theory that Jennie jumped from Keeler's pier, and that her body floated to the spot where it was found. With an incoming tide and a southwest wind he had thrown peanut shells and a wooden stake in the water. The peanut shells had floated eastward, and the stake had been stranded near the spot where the body was found.

Mrs. Lottie E. Brown gave testimony concerning James Malley's first ride with Jennie Cramer in July last (John Duff's written invitation in James's name). Mrs. Brown was one of the party. James had engaged another lady to go, but, she disappointing him, he engaged Jennie. This testimony was introduced to prove that there was no conspiracy to ruin Jennie, and that it was only by the merest chance that she took her first ride with James. The examination in chief was not concluded when the court adjourned.

The following letter from Mr. Cassidy was received to-day:

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
221 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
JUNE 13, 1882.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have, as you know, held on in this case of your brother's many weeks past the time for which I was engaged my services, and at great personal and pecuniary loss, which at various times you recognized in earnest and kind words. When the case of the state closed you remember that I felt that our duty was to go to the jury and not call witnesses for the defense. I expressed myself to you and to my colleagues strongly on this subject, but, as a large majority of these twelve months of trial my views were disregarded, the other way I felt I ought to yield and did so. The progress of the trial since has thoroughly satisfied me of the correctness of their views, and when the sickness of Juror Lewis caused the added another week's delay to this most tedious trial I made up my mind that as, practically, my services in the case were no longer of any, and the delay is as injurious to my business, that my duty to other clients as well as to myself, was to withdraw.

This I do at this time with more satisfaction than I could have done heretofore, because I am thoroughly satisfied that your brother is an legally and justly in no danger from the facts presented in this case, and because the honorable gentlemen who have charge of his defense are able, earnest, and conscientious in the discharge of all duties, and abundantly competent to protect him.

I have earnest hope that you will speedily be released of your anxiety and trouble. Believe me yours truly,

DR. A. P. O. MALLEY. LEWIS C. CASSIDY.

Who Sets the Fashions in New Haven.

From Last Night's New Haven Union.

"You'll see," said a Court official to-day, "if among a certain class of foolish girls the fashion of wearing a white handkerchief pendant from the waist, as Blanche Douglas does, is not widely imitated just as the style of dress and white wax beads worn by Jennie Cramer at the time of her death was copied last summer."

PLENTY OF BREEZE OUTSIDE.

A NEW YACHT'S SPLENDID WORK WHERE OTHERS CAME TO GRIEF.

The Montauk Winning in Her Class—Taking the Bennett Cup and Making the Fastest Time ever Made over the New York Yacht Club Course—The Other Winners.

The annual sailing match of the New York Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in a magnificent breeze from start to finish. The schooner Montauk, a new comer in the fleet, made the fastest time on record over the club course, but was chased up sharply by several of the other flyers. Outside the Hook the wind freshened, and brought a number of craft to grief from the loss of spars and sheets, and split sails. Those abandoned the contest, and started for home under shortened canvas. At the starting point were the steamer Columbia, crowded with the club's guests; the regatta committee steamer, the William Fletcher; the E. Luckinbach, with the Produce Exchange Yacht Club; steam yachts Radha, Corsair, Stranger, Promise, and Ocean Gem, and many steamboats, schooner and sloop yachts and other craft, including a coal barge and a water boat which had taken a holiday.

The course had been changed from last year, and was as follows for all classes: From an imaginary line drawn from the judges' steamboat, anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island shore, about one-quarter of a mile south of Buoy No. 18, and a mark boat anchored in shore from the steamer; thence (keeping outside of Fort Lafayette) to and around Buoy No. 10, passing to the west and south of it; thence to Buoy No. 8½, passing south of it, and north of Buoys Nos. 5 and 5½, off the point of Sandy Hook, to and around Sandy Hook Lightship, turning it from the north and east, and then returning over the same course to the westward of the home stakeboat, which was anchored abreast of Buoy No. 15. All yachts had to pass to the eastward of West Bank Buoys Nos. 9, 11, 13, and 15, going and returning. There was a mackerel sky, which gave promise of a continuing southerly breeze and plenty of it, and the tide was ebb.

A gun at 11:10 sent the whole fleet off, and a prettier and livelier start was never made. The yachts came flying across the line with booms to starboard in the following order in their respective classes: First-class keel schooners—Rambler, 11:15:57; Fleetwing, 11:17:40. Second-class keel schooners—Albatross, 11:12:14; Social, 11:14:52. First-class centreboard schooners—Montauk, 11:14:40; Tidal Wave, 11:16:17. Second-class centreboard schooners—Clytie, 11:12; Estelle, 11:16:27; Crusader, 11:18:09. First-class keel sloops—Oriva, 11:14:28; Mystery, 11:15:44. First-class centreboard sloops—Hildegard, 11:11; Gracie, 11:13:23; Julia, 11:13:45; Vision, 11:13:52; Fanny, 11:14:03. Second-class centreboard sloops—Eclipse, 11:12:17; Vixen, 11:13:10; Christine, 11:14:03; Valkyr, 11:14:58. All six classes had filled, and the prospect was good for an exciting contest. Soon after the Montauk got the fastest, the Julia of old-time renown, altered back to her old sloop rig, and the Valkyr, all newcomers, had to compete in their respective classes with well-known lightliers.

Once across the line, a stretch was made by most of the fleet well over to Staten Island shore, after which they began to split tacks in all directions, until some distance below the Narrows, in such a confusing manner that viewed dead on end the positions of only the leaders could be ascertained. Off the first island the pretty Hildegard led the fleet, and was followed by a raking Gracie, close astern of the other sloops and were having a lively contest for second place or better, while the famous Julia was cutting out her work nobly, and showing that in a turn to windward she was as good a craft as she was a quarter of a century ago. The Fanny Pickhardt had already taken first place among the schooners, and was making play to round the Southwest Spit buoy ahead of the entire squadron, with a fair chance of success. The Canadian sloop Atlanta, with plenty of bunting flying, started with the big sloops, but soon dropped astern before they had crossed the Lower Bay.

At 12½ the three crack sloops Hildegard, Fanny, and Gracie were in the lead in the order named, the Fanny having passed the Gracie outside of the Narrows. Then came the Montauk, and the sloop Julia close on her heels. The Clytie came next in schooners, and astern of her the Valkyr and the cutter Oriva were settling a private dispute, the Valkyr evidently gaining the advantage. The saucy Vixen was not sailing in her usual peerless form, and in his class Commodore Jas. D. Smith had no trouble to open precedence to the Clytie and Crusader. There was a sharp tussle between the big schooners Rambler and Fleetwing going down, and the Rambler gained a trifle on her rival.

With a freshening breeze the fleet came quickly her way from 10 on the port tack, and were bunched closely together as they rounded and went about on the starboard tack for the point of the Hook. The Hildegard retained her lead and whirled around at 12:30:03, with the Fanny chasing her up sharply at 12:31:15, and the Gracie at 12:33:50. The exciting work between these flyers, and the Julia of their class, coming up at 12:37:30, added to the interest. Sandwiched between the two latter was the beautiful schooner Montauk, which turned at 12:36:21. Then came the Fanny, at 12:36:45; Vixen, 12:38:05; Oriva, 12:41:10; Oriva, 12:41:50; Albatross, 12:43:13; Crusader and Vixen together at 12:43:50; Estelle, 12:44:40; Tidal Wave, 12:45:30; Vision, 12:45:41; Mystery, 12:49; Christine, 12:49:10; Rambler, 12:50:54; Fleetwing, 12:54:15, and Social, 12:55:10. Outside the Hook there was a stretch on the starboard tack to the point of the Hook. The wind had shifted to about south southeast, and outside the fleet jumped into a sea which made the crockery jingle and caused the small fry to stagger. The Gracie passed the Hildegard on port and ploughed gallantly along with her rails buried in the foam crests, and then one by one several came to grief and were forced to abandon the contest. The cutter Oriva was the first to up helm and run off for home. The sloop Christine quickly followed, and later the Mystery, which had evidently discovered, when too late, a turning in tow, with her topmast and the head of her mast gone. The Estelle tore her jib and suffered damage to her foresail, which was lowered, but her owner continued in the contest. Even the large schooners cleared up topsails, and the Vixen's gaming Commodore was among the smaller craft. The Hildegard and the Julia also suffered injuries, and did not return in season to be timed by the committee.

While the yachts were running out to the Sandy Hook Lightship the wind held fresh, and the Montauk, Crusader, Fanny, and the fleet at 1 started at 1:37:30. So swift had she proved that the committee deemed it unsafe for the William Fletcher to follow her to the Lightship to time the other craft, and in running back to the point of the Hook the Montauk outstripped and passed the steamer. The Clytie turned at 1:15. The Fanny and a sloop supposed to be the Hildegard followed within two seconds of each other, the Fanny leading at 1:37:30, and then came the Gracie, at 1:41; Crusader, 1:44:24; Tidal Wave, 1:45:24; Rambler, 1:48:47; Fleetwing, 1:50:42. The Julia, Albatross, Vision, and others followed. It was guess work for some of those, for the Montauk, with sheets lifted, was going off for home like a race horse, and Capt. Emmons was obliged to ring the jingle bell of the Wm. Fletcher to overtake her, and had to run up the Swash channel without going to Buoy 10. Once around Capt. Cosgrove's boarding, working topsails were set and quick work, for it was dead to windward of the Hook. This was passed by the Montauk at 2:10. It was the Tidal Wave's day, and returning she ran up into second place, the pretty Gracie passing the Fanny, and going up to third. The Montauk flew around Buoy 10 at 2:22, and squared away for home a sure winner, barring accidents, in her class. It was seconds only between the Gracie and Fanny, and a desperate contest ensued as they went across the lower bay, the Fanny having a three minutes and a half time allowance in her favor. As they all lifted sharply after rounding, muslin was piled on in clouds alow and aloft. The Tidal Wave and the Montauk had an exciting run to the home stakeboat, but the Montauk proved herself as good a boat going free as she did close hauled, and she passed under the stern of the fleet at 3:06:57, having made the fastest time on record over the New York Yacht Club course, which, in fact, has this year been lengthened. After a forty-mile race the Gracie came in at 3:16:13, leading the Fanny, which started nearly a minute after her, by only 29 seconds. The powerful Rambler took a good piece and followed at 3:21, and the Clytie and Crusader came next.

The start, finish, elapsed and corrected time are as follows:

FIRST-CLASS KEEL SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Rambler	11:15:57	3:21:23	4:05:26	4:05:26
Fleetwing	11:17:40	3:32:04	4:14:24	

SECOND-CLASS KEEL SCHOONER.

Albatross	11:12:14	3:30:37	4:23:23	4:29:23

FIRST-CLASS CENTREBOARD SCHOONERS.

Tidal Wave	11:16:17	3:14:25	3:58:18	3:58:18
Montauk	11:14:40	3:06:57	3:52:17	3:50:43

SECOND-CLASS CENTREBOARD SCHOONERS.

Clytie	11:12:00	3:29:14	4:17:14	4:11:14
Crusader	11:18:09	3:35:13	4:07:04	4:04:12
Estelle	11:16:27	3:42:00	4:25:33	4:22:51

FIRST-CLASS CENTREBOARD SLOOPS.

Gracie	11:13:23	3:16:13	4:02:50	4:02:38
Fanny	11:14:03	3:16:42	4:02:39	3:58:27
Vision	11:13:52	3:46:43	4:28:51	4:15:30

SECOND-CLASS CENTREBOARD SLOOPS.

Eclipse	11:12:17	3:31:06	4:18:49	4:18:50
Valkyr	11:14:58	3:47:10	4:32:12	4:28:57
Vixen	11:13:10	3:36:23	4:23:13	4:20:51

The Fleetwing's time allowance was not calculated by the committee, but she can hardly overcome the nine minutes' difference in actual time between her and the Rambler. The Albatross, Montauk, Crusader, Fanny, and Valkyr are the winners in their respective classes. The corrected times in the race for the Bennett cup are: Montauk, 3:45:33; Crusader, 3:55:48; Clytie, 4:0:50; Albatross, 4:6:28; Estelle, 4:12:27. The Montauk, therefore, also wins the Bennett challenge cup for schooners.

FIGHTING FORTY-ONE ROUNDS.

The Weeden-Maloney Mill Resulting in a Draw After Some Heavy Hitting.

SMITH'S FERRY, Pa., June 15.—Despite the determined efforts of the authorities, the Maloney-Weeden fight is a thing of the past, and ended in a draw. The time and location of the contest had been kept so quiet that but little attention was directed to the movements of the party, who made their way in little groups of twos and threes to McKee's Rocks last evening. At the latter place a chartered steamer was ready at 10 o'clock to take the crowd, which numbered about 200, to the scene of action.

The beautiful starlight ride down the Ohio was unmarked save that it was particularly orderly for such a gathering. At about 4 o'clock the boat touched shore about 500 yards on the Ohio side of the State line. After considerable discussion the scene of the struggle was chosen in a large meadow on the property of J. W. Cunningham, right on the State line. A better spot could not have been selected, the ground inside the ring being as level as a billiard table, and just sufficiently moistened by the recent showers to afford a good foothold, to say nothing of its convenience in the case of a heavy back fall by one of the combatants. Weeden, at 5:25, shed his caster and stripped himself, a moment later looking around for his somewhat tardy opponent, who had not yet made his appearance. While waiting for the latter, Weeden made several bets on his own success. After waiting about fifteen minutes Maloney made his appearance in full ring costume and took a seat opposite Weeden. Weeden's seconds were Thomas and Evans, while Maloney was handled by Lafferty and Bush. Thomas Brown was chosen referee. Maloney's weight was 152½ pounds, while Weeden tipped the scales at 128 pounds.

FIRST ROUND.—The men walked up to the middle of the ring and commenced striking at each other without any preliminary sparring. A few severe body blows were struck and Weeden went down. First knock down was claimed for Maloney, but was not allowed.

SECOND ROUND.—A terrible left-hander from Weeden started the blood over his opponent's right eye, giving it a "bad look" to Weeden. Maloney returned the blow with a rap on Weeden's eye.

THIRD ROUND.—Round arm slogging all over the ring, winding up with a knock down by Weeden. First knock down for Weeden.

FOURTH ROUND.—Weeden stepped up to the scratch as lively as a cricket, but Maloney's movements were decided to slow until he got out of his corner. He came up pulling outside, slow and his left eye was getting worse, while his nose had begun to swell and bleed. The men counted about a dozen and exchanging body blows, and, after a clinch, Maloney went heavily to grass.

FIFTH ROUND.—The first incident was a drive on Maloney's already damaged optic, which closed it completely. This was followed up by a rather in the mouth that filled it with blood. Maloney retaliated with several severe blows on Weeden's ears, which, however, did not seem to cause him any inconvenience. Weeden fell underneath.

SIXTH ROUND.—A rap on Maloney's chest was paid back with a hammer on his opponent's forehead, which drew a little more blood. A clinch resulted in a fall over the ropes.

SEVENTH ROUND.—The men hammered away at each other in short order, Maloney dealing his blows mostly on Weeden's ear, and getting his share of the blows on the left eye and nose. Both these organs were in a very disjointed condition, and the general expression of Maloney's face was wolfish in the extreme. This round was decidedly in favor of Weeden.

EIGHTH ROUND.—Several rapid and heavy blows were exchanged, and Maloney got in a telling face blow without return. A few heavy body blows were exchanged, and the round ended even.

NINTH ROUND.—Severe heavy fighting ended after three minutes in both falling on the ropes, Weeden on top.

TENTH ROUND.—Maloney showed decided signs of weakness, but fell off with a very pretty counter-hit on Weeden's ear, knocking the latter to his side. Weeden recovered quickly, however, and they rapidly exchanged blows and fell over the ropes together.

ELEVENTH ROUND.—Weeden came up laughing and handying jokes with the spectators, while Maloney's appearance was lamentable, his face being much disfigured and his wind badly broken. The latter's legs kept his opponent off for a few seconds while he struggled for breath, then Weeden forced the fighting and they struck several with blows in close quarters, falling over.

TWELFTH ROUND.—Weeden got in three sounding clips in succession without return—two on the ear and one just above the belt. The combatants then exchanged vigorously for many seconds, when Maloney went down, Weeden receiving a stinger in the face that cut up his forehead in a very noticeable manner.

THIRTEENTH ROUND.—Maloney received a wicked one at the other's face, but it was nearly stopped, and the Irishman acknowledged a "miser" and two on the chest. An attempt to get his antagonist in chancery resulted in a locked fall.

FOURTEENTH ROUND.—Maloney put in his left on Weeden's cheek with terrible effect. This was followed by a hard one in the stomach, doubling up Maloney, and Weeden drew clean off his feet.

The next three rounds were all in Weeden's favor, and at fifteenth (after 41 minutes of fighting) with few takers. Maloney was evidently getting tired, and his face was losing all semblance of its original self.

In the seventeenth round the Maloneys crowd claimed a foul, declaring that their man had been struck below the belt. The referee decided no, and a great uproar.

EIGHTEENTH ROUND.—Maloney seemed loath to leave his corner, and Weeden was eager to fight as at the beginning. When the men did get together Maloney got in two heavy body blows and a wicked drive on Weeden's forehead.

Before Weeden could retaliate Maloney dropped to escape punishment. Another claim of foul by Maloney's backers caused a row, and a general stampede.

The rest of the fight (though nominally contested by the bruised, bleeding, and breathless Maloney was all in favor of Weeden, who hammered his man's body and face with every conceivable kind of blows, all possessing one point in common, namely that they were very heavy.

At the end of the forty-first round Maloney's backers, or some of them, raised a yell of "Foul." The referee would not allow it, and the ring was taken possession of by an excited mob, and two or three impromptu fights were in progress inside of the ropes, amid which the principals and seconds joined hands in the centre, and Weeden said in a low tone to Maloney: "Owney, are you willing to call this a draw? I don't want to kill a man. Maloney accepted the situation, and the fight ended.

The time of the battle, which was one of the hottest that has taken place in some years, was seventy minutes. With the exception of a bruised right eye, Weeden shows no marks of the ordeal he passed through, and it is believed he would have been good for forty rounds more. Maloney, on the contrary, is in a pitiable condition. His eyes are both nearly closed, his nose and mouth are badly swollen, and his face generally has been beaten black and blue all over its surface. Added to this, his wheezing early in the battle showed that he was not in good condition, and had the fight continued he would probably have been knocked out after a few more rounds, especially if of as severe a character as those he had passed through. He was slow in leaving his corner nearly every time after the first dozen rounds, but it was from sheer weakness, and not the consequence of any want of pluck or determination on his part.

General regret was expressed by the spectators that the "mill" ended in so unsatisfactory a manner, and many expressions were heard of a wish for another meeting, to be fought out to the bitter end, without any outside interference. During the row at the conclusion of the fight a man, whose name was not learned, drew a revolver from his pocket, which was discharged, and wounded himself in the thigh, though not dangerously. He was taken in charge by friends, who brought him to Pittsburgh on the last train. While waiting at the railroad at Smith's Ferry for means of conveyance to Pittsburgh, two rough and tumble fights took place between partisans of the pugilists, and pistols were flourished, but no shots were fired.

Prize Fighter Brown.

Alexander Brown, the prize fighter, who, after his arrest on Saturday last for preparing for a prize fight with Leonard Tracy, carried out the fight, was before Justice Walsh yesterday for examination on the original charge. Assistant District Attorney Backus was unprepared to proceed with the examination, but he asked to have the case adjourned another week, as he did not to fight within the limits of the State. The Justice placed him under $1,000 bonds, and Alderman Daniel O'Connell became his bondsman. The examination under the other charge was adjourned until Saturday.

Mr. Bonner Buys a Sister to Maud S.

From the Turf, Field and Farm.

Mr. Robert Bonner gave his gray stallion Nutbourne, 5 years old, and brother to Natwood (2:18¾), a mile trial on his three-quarter track at the farm on Saturday June 10, in 2:26½, the last quarter in 33 seconds—a 2:22 gait. He was much pleased with the performance that he started on Monday night for Philadelphia, and on Tuesday visited Mr. Robert Steel, at Cedar Park Stock Farm, where he saw Maud S., Rosedale, 2 years old, and the full sister of Maud S. (2:10¾). Rosedale is a gray, over 14.1, with balance substance, finish, splendid feet and legs, and a temperament which will readily respond to cultivation. The price put upon her by Mr. Steel was $10,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun rises.....4 28 | Sun sets.....7 33 | Moon sets.....8 16

MOON'S PHASES—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook, 8 12 | Gov. Island, 8 27 | Hell Gate.....10 20

Arrived—THURSDAY, June 15.

Ss Chateau Lafite, Journeau, Bordeaux.
Ss Labrador, Jencks, Havre June 3.
Ss Ethiopia, Wilson, Glasgow 8d.
Ss Muriel, Locke, Trinidad May 30.
Ss Chemnitz, Hecht, Stettin.
Ss Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.
Ship Star of Para, Brewer, Antwerpen.
Ss Roanoke, Conch, Richmond.
Ss San Marcos, Bridger, Galveston.
Ship Jas. Montieth, Halifax.
Ship Galatea, Pulsbury, Newcastle.
Ship Columbia (ornad), Travis, London.
Ship Lurcan, Dunlaney, Antwerp.

Killed for Fifty Cents.

All corns, bunions, warts, by Dr. Wince's great remedy. It has no equal. Try it. All druggists. Depot 110 Fulton st. —Adv.

"Buckupaiba."

Quick, complete cure all shocking kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases. $1. Druggists.—Adv.

If you have any skin disease or disease of the hair or scalp, any itching or discoloration, sunburns, freckles, pimples, rash or dry, harsh skin, you have in Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure a sure, perfect, and elegant remedy. Sold by all druggists. Chas. N. Crittenton, 110 Fulton st., New York city, sole agent for the U. S. Benson's remedies, to whom all orders should be addressed.—Adv.

Summer underwear in all the latest styles. Lisle thread British gauze underwear. Derby ribbed cotton underwear. Boys' Madras cloth shirts, 50 cts. and 75 cts. Lord & Taylor, 255 and 257 Broadway, 877 6th av., 119 Fulton st.—Adv.

The *Republic*, the new Irish American weekly, has an editor better than work from a leading member of Parliament on Irish affairs. Newsdealers have it.—Adv.

Accidents are always happening in the household. Keep St. Jacobs Oil near by.—Adv.

Asthma permanently cured by Dr. Hanson's Pure Asthma Remedy. Druggists. Depot, 186 Fulton st.—Adv.

FIVE NOTEWORTHY RACES.

THE CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB FURNISH EXCITING SPORT.

Heel-and-Toe in a Merry Dance—Hiawassa and Rica in a Close Finish—Barrett's Great Performance—Heavy Betting.

The thousands who visited Sheepshead Bay yesterday were treated to a series of very close and exciting races. Mr. Kelso's fresh two-year old Heel-and-Toe, by Glenelg, won in a fast field of juveniles in a manner that surprised the betting fraternity. A lot of the best three-year-old fillies of the year met in the Mermaid Stakes, the finish of which, between Mr. P. Lorillard's Hiawassa and Mr. Bryson's Rica (bred by Mr. A. Belmont), was worth travelling a long distance to see. Peakes, by admirable riding, won the race for Mr. Lorillard by barely a nostril. The wonder of the day was the manner in which Barrett, the four-year-old son of Bonnie Scotland, ran away from a bunch of thirteen fast race horses, circling the entire track with not one to challenge him. Giroflé also added to her laurels by defeating Monitor and other fast ones in a long race. The steeplechase was marred by Lilly Monson giving her rider, Dickens, a fearful cropper over a hurdle and falling on him, in the latter part of the race. Dickens, who was hurried away in a carriage, was said to be seriously injured.

Many thousands of dollars were wagered on each race, bookmaking being particularly lively. The owner of Hiawassa and Barret was the most fortunate bettor, his winnings on Hiawassa alone reaching about $14,000. The American Plunger was reported to have backed the wrong horses until he came to the steeplechase, on which he landed $7,000. Many young fellows left the grounds thankful that they had not taken tickets in their pockets.

THE OPENING SCRAMBLE.

A snug field of juveniles, some unknown to fame, pranced to the post to join in a five-furlong run for a purse of $500 for 2-year olds, selling allowances of weight. The lot comprised J. Reber's Hattie M., by Kyrie Daly, 110 lbs.; J. Walden's Roscius, by Warwick or Vauxhall, 107; G. L. Lorillard's Gift, by Glenlyon, 107; Mr. Kelso's Heel-and-Toe, by Glenelg, 97; C. G. Davis's Periwinkle, by Mr. Winkle, 97; and P. Lorillard's Maraquita, by Saxon, 97.

Pools—Gift, $50; Maraquita, $25; Hattie M. and Heel-and-Toe, $20 each; Roscius, $15; Periwinkle, $5.

Heel-and-Toe tripped away first in a rather struggling start. Hattie M. in lively chase alongside. At a furlong these two had pulled out in the clear, Hattie at Heel-and-Toe's neck. Around the lower turn they raced head and head, Heel-and-Toe getting her neck clear at the turn into the straight. Hattie clung to