EIGHTY MORE WIRES CUT.

ANOTHER MIDNIGHT RAID ON WESTERN UNION LINES.

Serious Interruption of Eastern and Southern Business—Nobody Caught—The Brotherhood Disavowing All Such Work.

"The trouble with the wires is increasing," said Press Agent Somerville at the Western Union building yesterday. "We repaired the wires cut on Monday night, but last night about 11 the trouble began again. The Eastern wires were affected first. The Washington and other Southern wires were next affected, and the wires up the Hudson followed. This morning we found that on the east side of Portchester, Westchester county, the cross arms on the telegraph poles along the New Haven Railroad had been cut and eighteen of the wires broken. The cutting of the cross arms crossed the rest of the wires with those cut, and the whole line was interrupted. Ten wires on the Hudson River road were cut this side of Tarrytown. Twenty of the Mutual Union wires were cut between Kingsbridge and Scarsdale. Between Elizabeth and Passaic twenty wires were cut on one route and fourteen on another. These cuts delayed Eastern and Southern business considerably. Indications show that skilled hands did the work."

"What proportion of your wires was rendered useless?"

"About one-half of our Philadelphia wires, one-fourth of our wires to the North and the West, and one-third of our direct wires to the East. The whole number of wires cut was eighty-two. One hundred and fifty were rendered useless."

Mr. Mitchell and other Brotherhood officials say that they have been unable to learn who has done the cutting.

The foreman of the gang of linemen sent by the Western Union to Fort Washington to repair some damages to wires telegraphed that his party was threatened with violence by a party of men and boys living in the neighborhood. No arrests were made.

Three of the Canadian operators, when on their way to their boarding place down town Tuesday night, were attacked, they say, by a number of men, who threw stones at them. One of them was hit by a stone, but the injury was trifling. They say they complained to a policeman and were laughed at.

At the offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Shenandoah Valley, the Louisville and Nashville, the Wabash, the Chicago and Alton, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads it was said that no strike among their operators had taken place, and that none was anticipated. President Sloan of the Lackawanna said that a few of his operators had been disposed to strike, but had reconsidered the matter and had apologized. President C. P. Huntington and Vice-President A. S. Hatch received direct communication from officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio denying the reported strike.

Manager Vinsonhaler of the Pullman company received dispatches saying that the operators on all the roads manned, except the Lackawanna, were out. He said that 90 per cent. of the operators on these lines belonged to the Brotherhood. He therefore had no reason to doubt his address. Report of 3 o'clock a message from St. Louis announced that ninety operators on the Iron Mountain road had gone out. Of this number seventy-five were members of the Brotherhood. He believed that the operators on the Texas Pacific would follow to-day.

Manager Stuart of the Southern Telegraph Company was asked what news he heard from the striking operators along the Virginia railroads. He said: "Matters are pretty quiet down there. I guess they didn't strike. I'm afraid the boys are beaten in that move."

The Southern Company has formed an alliance with the Postal, by which business is interchanged to all points on both lines.

Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Cyrus W. Field, Sidney Dillon, George J. Gould, Harrison Durkee, John T. Terry, and Gen. Eckert were present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union yesterday. Secretary Brewer said that no action regarding the strike was taken. Mr. Field said that the company's gross earnings last week were but a little more than 15 per cent. less than the gross earnings for the same week last year.

Magistrate Duffy in the Tombs Police Court rendered judgment in favor of the Western Union Company in the five Fuller suits for $200 each which were brought for a refusal to transmit five messages within a specified time.

At the executive session of representatives of the Linemen's Protective Union, held on Thursday evening, the thirty-five branches represented were authorized to vote any sum they chose to aid the operators.

Three thousand people attended the concert and festival given for the benefit of the Brotherhood in Madison Square Garden last night. A music stand, neatly draped with flags and the banners of the Operators' and Linemen's Assemblies, was set on the south side of the hall. Twenty Morse instruments were placed on as many stanchions, in different parts of the building, the main office being at the grand stand. Floor Manager John Ashhurst and his assistants were enabled to communicate with each other at all times, and to give exhibitions of what was a novel sight to many of the guests. After the concert of seven selections given under the general direction of Conductor George Loesch, Mr. Frank R. Philips blew the whistle that made him famous three weeks ago to-day. The crowd cheered. The operators formed for the grand march. Over 700 operators were in line, of whom about 175 were women. Mr. Philips led the march, with Miss Pauline Garring and Mr. John Mitchell with Miss Minnie Swan led the line. The march was heartily applauded.

Mr. Mitchell said last night that about seventy-five of the best operators who went out at the beginning of the strike had made arrangements to go into other kinds of business. He said these men were not discouraged, but believed that the company would make it disagreeable for them in any event.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The telegraph office at Tilsonburg was attacked last night by twenty-five men, who entered the office and compelled the new man to quit work. They then took his and put him to bed in a hotel.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—Reports from along the line of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad received to-day show that the order for the railroad operators to strike was generally obeyed yesterday. The railroad officials admit this, but say that nearly all the offices have a ready been manned by new men.

In answer to a despatch signed by Superintendent of Telegraph Brown of the Pittsburgh division of the Pan Handle Railroad to-day, asking whether the operators would receive Western Union messages, an emphatic negative was replied that they would not. It is understood that E. B. Taylor, Superintendent of the Pan Handle Railroad, will to-morrow order the operators to take whatever business is offered under penality of dismissal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—M. C. Bristol, Superintendent of Construction of the Western Union Company, reports increased activity in tying up the wires. All the Mutual Union wires were tied with a small copper cord at Englewood last night, and were only released this afternoon. Ten wires on the Fort Wayne, four on the Burlington, and Quincy, and all on the Wabash line, eighty miles this side of Council Bluffs, are tied together, and it will probably require the entire night to release them.

FOUR STRIKES ORDERED.

Threatening to Stop Work on the Opera House and the Produce Exchange.

This advertisement, which has been printed in the newspapers since Friday last, created considerable uneasiness among builders, and its terms have in several instances been complied with by bosses who were employing non-union men:

NOTICE TO ALL BOSSES CONNECTED WITH THE BUILDING TRADE.—Union men are hereby notified to employ none but society men.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Building Trade.

Last evening the Executive Committee of the allied building trades unions met at 192 Third avenue. There were delegates from the masons, the bricklayers, the plasterers, the carpenters and joiners, the framers, the lathers, the sash and blind makers, the plumbers, the painters, and other branches. The delegates met in secret.

An institution of the Executive Committee is a working delegation, composed of men who are directed to visit all places where work is in progress, and inspect the work. As a member explained their duties last evening, the delegates see that the bosses do not hurry their men so fast that they shall do poor work. They also see whether non-union men are employed or not. It was reported at the meeting that the superintendent in charge of the work on the new opera house, at Broadway and Thirty-third street, had refused permission to the working delegation to go through the building. In consequence a strike of all the mechanics, some 200 in number, employed on the building, was ordered for this morning unless the superintendent should reverse his decision.

It was reported by the delegates from the Produce Exchange that a firm employing non-union carpenters is at work in the new Produce Exchange building, and a strike of all the workmen on the building was ordered for this morning. They are said to be more than 100.

A row of buildings on Third avenue and 116th street is being built by Mr. Lockwood. It was reported that non-union stone cutters were at work. A strike was ordered for this morning. Forty men are employed there.

A strike was ordered at the buildings going up on Eighty-sixth street and First avenue. Some non-union stone masons were reported to be at work.

The officers of the committee say that these strikes will be followed by many others on Monday unless the master builders comply with the notice to employ none but union men.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM IN IOWA.

The Hail Four Feet Deep in Some Places—Unharvested Crops Ruined.

DES MOINES, Aug. 8.—Despatches to the *State Register* from Gray give particulars of a terrific hail storm which began there at about 7 o'clock last night and lasted over an hour. The hail is over the tops of the fences in some places, and trains were held until the section men had shovelled the hail from the track. In a spot of four acres, between Gray and Audubon, at 9 o'clock this morning, hail still lay four feet deep. The largest hailstone found at Gray was thirteen inches in circumference. Standing crops are entirely ruined. The area devastated is over two miles in width, and extends as far northwest as heard from. The corn crop, which was so promising yesterday, is this morning more than a failure. Thousands of acres are beaten into the ground, and will not even do for feed. In many instances the stalks are broken off as though done with a club. Small grain which was still standing is beaten into the earth, and is not worth fifty cents an acre. Most of the small grain had been cut and was in the shock, but this even has been greatly injured by the storm. The rumbling in the air at the approach of the storm was appalling, and resembled the sound of a train crossing a high bridge only the noise was much louder. Cattle suffered terribly, and in many cases were almost beaten to death. But little wind accompanied the storm, but the rainfall was one of the heaviest that ever visited that region.

A despatch from Brayton to the *Register* says: All corn in the track of the storm is cut off about a foot above the ground, and small grain is completely destroyed. Two houses are reported as blown down and demolished. A child was blown from its mother's arms, and was not found until the storm had abated. Another house was blown from its foundation, and a mowing machine driven through its walls. Farmers are left destitute of crops. Nine cars were hurled from the track at Lorah, and Gilman's elevator was totally destroyed.

The *Register's* special from Odebolt says that that place and the surrounding country was visited by a terrible wind, hail, and rain storm. The hail destroyed all of the corn and small grain that remained uncut, and greatly damaged grain in the shock. Some stock is reported killed. The house of Peter Larson, seven miles south, was blown down. His wife was killed, and he was severely injured. The barn of Mr. Brauer, four miles east, was struck by lightning and burned. All the buildings on the fair grounds are a total wreck.

FASHIONS IN CAMP MEETINGS.

The Glories of Sing Sing Grove Fading—Is there Any Real Fervor by the Sea?

The grove at Sing Sing Heights used to be thronged at camp meeting time. Then it seemed as if a densely populated tented city had been seized with a sudden religious fervor. The grove at Sing Sing Heights used to be thronged at camp meeting time. Then it seemed as if a densely populated tented city had been seized with a sudden religious fervor. It was quite different yesterday, the second day of this year's meeting. Instead of 10,000 people in the grove, the most enthusiastic brother could not count more than a few hundred.

As the reporter turned from the dusty highroad into the grove he heard a loud voice coming from the further end. Service was announced for that hour. By the dinner tent and the soda-water and newspaper stands a number of pretty young ladies, clad in light fabrics, mostly pink and white, were strolling arm in arm with one another or with young men in every direction except that from which the loud voice proceeded.

The preacher's stand is a platform backed by a house. From the platform Brother Morehouse was delivering an address, which was interrupted by enthusiastic amens from other brethren on the platform. In front of the platform was some clean straw, flanked by a tree, against which leaned Brother Reddy. On the benches sat some 200 brothers and sisters.

Brother Morehouse concluded by exhorting all who were prodding for sin to come forward and kneel on the straw. As no one came forward, Brother Reddy stepped from the roots of the tree to the straw and said:

"Don't be ashamed to confess that you're sinners. It's no news to us. You'll only be telling us what we know already. So come along. We've got to go through the mill. We've all got to be ground over. Come along and show that you haven't backslided wholly."

About a dozen men and one woman came forward and knelt on the straw. "Any more coming?" called out Brother Reddy. "Well, I guess we'll thrash out this sinful sentiment and then tackle another! O Lord remove the bar of disbelief so that we can float over it out into the deep waters of Christianity!"

Another brother prayed. Brother Reddy went back to the tree, the brothers and sisters to their seats, and Brother Morehouse started a hymn. After the second verse he turned to Brother Reddy: "Don't you know this hymn, Brother Reddy?"

"Yes, brother."

"Then why don't you sing good brother?" From his post Brother Reddy sang loudly until the end. Anybody else want to unload?" asked Brother Morehouse. As no one wanted to, the meeting was closed.

The reporter met a brother who had attended these meeting some thirty years, as well as those at Ocean Grove and Sea Cliff. When asked whether attendance had fallen off at camp meetings generally he said:

"It's fallen off at inland camps like this, but it's larger than ever by the sea. These meetings by the seaside are poor substitutes for meetings like those we used to have there, when we got some 14,000 in the camp and made some 500 converts every meeting. It was all religion with us, and still is. But there's no religious fervor by the sea. It's pleasure they're after in those meetings."

The tents in Sing Sing Grove are erected over wooden flooring. The flaps are fastened back on fine days and show the front part, which is used as a sitting room, the canvas partition between it and the back portion of the tent being draped with curtains and occasionally adorned with gayly-colored advertising fans. In one parlor is a colored print of Lillian Russell, and several beast melodeons. Immediately back of the parlors are bedrooms, divided by flaps, and still further back a dining room, though many take their meals under the large tent.

McDermott's Supposed Alias.

Just before the steamship Montreal of the Inman line left her pier at the foot of Leroy street on July 26 a man ran down the roadway and sprang upon the gang plank. He had no ticket, and was sent by the clerk to the pier office, where he took cabin passage. He gave his name as Peter Quigley. He had just time to get aboard the steamer. One of the cable despatches received in this city on Tuesday says that the City of Montreal's passenger arrested for conspiracy in Liverpool was named Peter Quigley, while others say that he is James McDermott. The books and passenger list of the City of Montreal at the office of the Inman line in this city bear no record of James McDermott's name. McDermott's original clearing foot race could not well pass unnoticed. The clerks who saw Quigley on the Inman pier do not remember that he had a red face.

O'Donovan Rossa said yesterday that McDermott was not in affiliation with any Irish societies in this city, and that if he had an foot any dynamite plots that were being concocted in this country. Their places were not known to him, he continued.

That McDermott went to Ireland, and that he is the man arrested by the English government. There were men here who would certainly have killed him as a British spy if he had not come away."

Assaulted by a Negro.

Martin Healy lives on a small farm in Linden, N. J. His house fronts a lonely lane over a mile long, and is fringed by heavy woods. There are few buildings in the vicinity. At 5½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Healy's fifteen-year-old daughter Mary was tying up oat sheaves in a field several hundred yards from the house. The oat field, owing to an intermediate rise of ground, cannot be seen from it. The girl says that while she was in the act of tying a sheave, a short, thick negro sprang out of the woods and seized her by the throat, threw her to the ground. She screamed, and the negro placed a pistol at her head and threatened to kill her unless she left quiet. When he released her she found her much bruised and frightened. Later her father and a party of men scoured the woods but failed to find the negro. The girl describes him as being about 5 feet 6 inches and broad, very dark, and with a small moustache. He wore a black Derby hat, a faded frock coat, and worn trousers. Mrs. Christopher and a farmer named Wilson, who live near Roselle, say that they saw a negro answering this description on Tuesday evening. Chief Jenkins of the Elizabeth police is working up the case.

Fire that it was Hard to Get At.

Fire was discovered in the top floor of the six-story building at 46 East Fourteenth street and 47 East Thirteenth at 6¼ o'clock last evening. The building was occupied by the Meriden Britannia Company, Mason & Hamlin, the cabinet organ makers, and other firms. Owing to the height of the building the firemen at first could not get at the flames, and several third alarms were sent out. After two hours of hard work, the firemen succeeded in putting out the fire. Damage: Fairchild, engraver, $1,000; Meriden Britannia Company, $2,500; I. T. M. Barnes, jeweler, also on the sixth floor, $1,000; Mason & Hamlin, $3,000. The Meriden Britannia Company sustained no damage.

They Struck it Rich.

While some laborers were excavating at the corner of Grand and Bright streets, in Jersey City, yesterday, they struck a small box, which fell to pieces when the shovel touched it, and the contents, consisting of silver half dollars, quarters, and dimes, were scattered about. The pieces were earned, but were given to workers in the vicinity, strangers and several school boys. The amount was over $100.

The Cimex Lectularius.

That is a big name for a small and greedy insect, to speak plainly, the bedbug. In summer hours you are apt to meet this disagreeable creature in the railway cars, the steamboat, or in the hotel bedding. He will bite you if you give him a chance and his bite is painful. Rub the bitten place gently with Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and it will not swell nor fester as it would have been bitten. Endow the same properties with all insect bites, and you will save a great deal of vexation.—*Adv.*

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.—*Adv.*

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AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Mr. Gladstone on the Reformation of Egypt and the Pacification of Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Lord Mayor's banquet to the Ministers took place at the Mansion House this evening. Mr. Gladstone, on rising to respond to a toast to her Majesty's Ministers, was greeted with prolonged cheering. After expressing his thanks, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to give a sketch of recent public events. He said the Government had gone to Egypt in an unselfish spirit, and desired simply to accelerate reform there. It was felt that too much haste might spoil the work. When the views of the Government in this respect were accomplished, the British would disappear from the country. He said that nothing would be more grateful to every one of the Ministers than an early and successful accomplishment of the grand movement toward reform in Egypt. In regard to the Tamatave affair, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had received fuller advices from Madagascar confirming the hope that no difficulty existed which could not be solved by generous and honorable dispositions, which should always exist, especially between France and England. He now felt even sanguinely confident that nothing would arise which would disturb their long accord.

Mr. Gladstone said he was thankful to be able to record the great change in the condition of affairs in Ireland. The authority of the law, he said, had been reasserted there and peace and security prevailed. The dark deeds of assassination had been effectually suppressed, and the confidence which had united their unhappy frequenters and enabled them to execute their deadly purposes had been in a large degree destroyed. Deep gratitude was due to the Almighty and secondarily to Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary. He said he believed that the end of the session would show that a fair amount of work had been achieved. The Government hoped much in the future from its new system of grand committees.

CANON BERNARD'S TRIAL.

Pleading that he was Empowered by the Pope to Conceal the Treasure.

TOURNAY, Belgium, Aug. 8.—In the trial of Canon Bernard, who is charged with abstracting papers and securities, representing several millions of francs, from the episcopal palace of the Diocese of Tournay, counsel for the defendant declared that his client had a document from the Pope which empowered him to take the measures he deemed best to conceal the treasure. He could not have supposed that such an order meant that he was to conceal it in Tournay. Canon Bernard, he said, had been made a scapegoat for Bishop Rousseaux, who had written to him while he was in New York virtually ordering him to continue to conceal the funds. Bishop Rousseaux believed that he could avoid meeting the claims in court of Mgr. Dumont, the former Bishop of the diocese, by sending the funds beyond the reach of the judicial power. If he had been successful he would have indemnified Canon Bernard. The prosecution, in reply, said the version of the civil law and had not committed a criminal offence.

The case has caused a very painful feeling in religious circles.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

Cholera Increasing in Alexandria—Frightful Ravages in a Cairo Mad House.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 8.—The number of cases of cholera is increasing here, though it is abating in the interior of the country. Thirteen persons died of the disease here yesterday.

CAIRO, Aug. 8.—The native officials here are much blamed concerning the condition of the patients in the mad house. It has been discovered, despite strenuous denials, that in four days 32 patients have died from cholera there. The whole number of deaths are 270 only. Yesterday the place was in a filthy condition and a number of bodies of victims of cholera were lying about the yard, awaiting the coming of the disease.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—On Tuesday 982 persons died from cholera in Egypt, including 70 at Cairo and 120 in the province of Sioot. Only four deaths were reported in the province of Sioot in the last return.

Trial of Dynamite Conspirators.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—The main charge against O'Donnell, Featherstone, Deasy, Flannigan, and Dalton is treason-felony, similar to that contained in the indictment against Dr. Gallagher and his fellow conspirators. At the trial to-day a policeman testified that he had seen Dalton watching Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and Lambeth Palace, and that he was taking notes. When he was arrested in Rowles's reading room in London he had in his possession memoranda concerning the manufacture of explosives.

Experts testified that the explosive articles which Deasy had in his possession, and Brother Morehouse started a hymn. After the second verse he turned to Brother Reddy: "Don't you know this hymn, Brother Reddy?"

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PLANS FOR A WATER SUPPLY

THE NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT COMMISSION GETS TO WORK.

Mr. Dowd Suggests a Four-foot Flume to Bring Croton Water Down to New York—Commissioner H. O. Thompson's Plans.

The Croton Aqueduct Commission began its work yesterday. Its members are Mayor Edson, Comptroller Grant, Commissioner of Public Works Thompson, William Dowd, James C. Spencer, and Geo. W. Lane. All were present at the meeting in the Mayor's office. Mayor Edson was elected President, and Commissioner Dowd Vice-President. James W. McCulloh was made Secretary, and John R. Vernam Messenger. Commissioner Dowd asked Resident Engineer Church whether a flume could not be built to convey water from the Croton dam to New York. He thought that a flume four feet square on the cross section would bring to the city daily 30,000,000 gallons of water, and could be built in six or eight months for $500,000.

Mr. Church thought that the project was feasible. The Department of Public Works was requested to furnish plans and estimates for the construction of such a flume.

On motion of Commissioner Spencer, a resolution was passed requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to submit plans for the aqueduct and the necessary reservoirs and dams, and plans for the immediate construction of reservoirs and dams for the storage of the water of the east branch of the Croton River at or near Brewster's Station, and a plan, surveys, and maps of the proposed line of the aqueduct.

Commissioner Thompson then presented a report, which, he said, gave the result of two years' work. Concerning the proposed dam and reservoir at Quaker Bridge the report says:

The site selected for the proposed dam and reservoir is the lowest available point on the Croton River and water shed. It is proposed to build the dam of stone, laid in hydraulic mortar. The stone, which would be undressed, can be obtained from the reservoir site and the neighboring heights. The foundation would rest on bed rock. The highest elevation of water in the reservoir would be 251.85 feet above the top of the present Croton dam. The reservoir would have an area of about 3000 acres and a capacity of about thirty-two thousand million gallons above the level at which the water is to be drawn off by the proposed new aqueduct. The land required for the reservoir is for the most part sterile. The cost of the dam and reservoir, including land, is estimated at $14,000,000.

The advantages claimed for this reservoir above other suggested systems were:

That it would receive the drainage of the entire Croton water shed and would accumulate water much more rapidly than a number of smaller reservoirs of equal aggregate capacity higher up in the water shed on the branches and tributaries of the Croton; that it would secure, in conjunction with the storage already controlled by the city, a daily supply to the city of 250,000,000 gallons of water in the driest seasons; that its estimated cost was at the rate of $125 per 1,000,000 gallons capacity; that the cost of maintaining the reservoir and guarding it from pollution would be much less than the expense of such supervision extended over many reservoirs scattered over the entire watershed; that the Croton River above the proposed reservoir would render other reservoirs unnecessary for years to come, while if small reservoirs were built additions would have to be made to meet the continually increasing demand for water; that the area of this reservoir is mostly sterile land, while the sites of proposed reservoirs above the Croton dam cover much arable and cultivated land; that the proposed reservoir would prevent the difficulty which has been experienced in bringing water from the distant reservoirs in cold weather, since both the old and the new aqueduct would be supplied from it.

The report says that the line of the proposed aqueduct from the Quaker Bridge reservoir is 31.89-100 miles long, and is the shortest available route from any point in the Croton watershed to the city reservoirs, being 9.8-10 miles shorter than the Bronx River route, and 11 miles shorter than the suggested Saw Mill River route, and only 91-100 miles longer than an air line. The report continues:

The proposed aqueduct would be circular in form, 12 feet clear interior diameter, and would have a capacity of delivering about 250,000,000 gallons per day, being the total constant supply which the Croton watershed, even with absolute safety, be relied upon to furnish at all times and seasons. The combined capacity of the two aqueducts would, therefore, be 500,000,000 gallons per day, affording opportunity for conveying a large auxiliary supply when needed in the distant future.

Less than six per cent. of the entire length of aqueduct would be embankment, about 92 per cent. in tunnel (nearly all in rock), and the remainder in excavation. The greatest solidity and permanency of structure, the greatest protection against injury from the influences of weather or from malicious acts, and the least possible cost of maintenance are presented by the proposed plan. The saving in length of conduit effected by tunneling as herein proposed, added to the decreased land damages, will, it is believed, make this aqueduct as economical in first cost of construction, as an aqueduct of equal capacity built on a line at or near the surface of the ground.

The cost of dam, reservoirs, and aqueduct is estimated by the department at $14,320,940. The estimate does not include land or land damages north of the Harlem River. It is estimated that the new aqueduct can be made available for use in four years after the work has been begun, and that the proposed dam at Quaker Bridge can be built probably within the same time, and certainly within five years.

In reply to the Commission's request for a plan for the immediate construction of a Sodom reservoir and dam on the east branch of the Croton, Commissioner Thompson says:

The construction of a reservoir at Sodom would not be of any material benefit. This reservoir could be finished but a short time before the new aqueduct could be made available, and the dam at the Quaker Bridge would by that time have attained such height as to impound sufficient water to furnish immediately a large addition to the present supply through the new aqueduct. In case the dam should not have progressed to such height as is reasonably to be expected, the water retained by it could be pumped into the new aqueduct, or the surplus water which at times flows over the Croton dam could be conveyed to the new aqueduct by a conduit.

The Commission ordered that the Department of Public Works' report be printed, and then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Gen. Palmer and the Denver Presidency.

The directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company were in session for a long time yesterday and adjourned to today, having transacted, according to official statements, only routine business. There are, however, grounds for stating that the meetings have more or less to do with the possible retirement of Gen. W. J. Palmer from the Presidency of the company. Gen. Palmer is now engaged in building and promoting financially the Mexican National Railroad. The work demands a great deal of his time and attention, and those most largely interested in the enterprise desire that he should devote all of his energies to it. It is understood that the new element in the Denver and Rio Grande management feel that he cannot in the circumstances give as much care to the affairs of their company as they desire. While they have not asked for his resignation, and so far as can be learned do not intend to, they would doubtless accept it if it were offered. Gen. Palmer's decision, it is said, is expected today. It is said that he is reluctant to retire from the Presidency of Denver though his pecuniary interest in the company is apparently very small.

Filling Two Vacated Directorships.

The directors of the Postal Telegraph Company at their meeting yesterday accepted the resignation of Directors Hugh J. Jewett and Thomas Dickson, who were charged at the last previous meeting with being in sympathy with the Western Union Company and acting in its interests in the management of the Postal. Their places were filled by the election of George S. Hart, Vice-President of the American Loan and Trust Company, and W. K. Sontter of the Stock Exchange firm of Sontter & Co. Mr. Jewett also retired from the trusteeship of the majority of the stock of the company and Mr. H. L. Horton was elected to succeed him. United States Marshal Joel B. Erhardt sent in his resignation as President of the company, but not as a director. His resignation as President was accepted. The office will be filled at the next meeting. The company has made contracts with the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph and the Southern Telegraph Companies for exchange of business.

Death of Dr. Newton, the "Healer."

Dr. J. R. Newton died at his residence, 256 West Fifty-fifth street, on Tuesday last, at the age of 73, of hemorrhage of the kidneys. He called himself the "Healer," and declared that he had the power to cure sick by the laying on of hands, or in other ways by the conveyance of his personal magnetism. He could work cures at a distance, he declared, by the writing of a letter, or by the manipulation of garments, which the afflicted persons were to wear. In his travels in this country and in Europe he declared that he had met with his methods. The editor of the *Medical Record* said to the reporter that when Dr. Newton was established at 6 St. Mark's place in 1881 such crowds would gather in front of the house waiting for admission, that the police were required occasionally to keep them in order. Regular physicians said to the reporter yesterday that they had frequently found among their patients those who had been to Dr. Newton, and who believed that they had been cured by him of chronic ills. The Doctor was a native of Newport, R. I.

Obituary.

Charles P. Kirkland, who died at his home at 115 East Twenty-first street on Tuesday, was of the family that gave a noted President to Harvard College, and to which belonged Samuel Kirkland, the famous missionary among the Oneida Indians during the Revolution. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, and was the oldest surviving graduate of that institution. He was born near Utica in 1797, studied the law, was Mayor of Utica in 1838, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1846. He was twice married, and leaves a daughter, Julia, by his first wife, and two sons, Edward and Charles, by the second.

Denounced by his Neighbors.

Abraham W. Ackerman, trustee and clerk of School District No. 25, in Bergen county, N. J., recently refused to live any longer with his wife, and said that he was not the father of her child. Many of his neighbors sided with the wife in her troubles, and held an indignation meeting on Tuesday night, at which they declared that Mr. Ackerman had forfeited public confidence by disowning his own child. The meeting requested the County Superintendent of Schools to remove him from the office of trustee.

Base Ball Polo Grounds To-day.

Grand match for championship of America. Metropolitan vs. Athletics of Philadelphia. Great rivals of the "Nets." Game called 4 P. M. Admission 25c.—*Adv.*

Base Ball, Brooklyn, 4 O'clock To-day.

Ladies' day. Washington Park, 5th av. Brooklyn vs. Trenton. Grand inter-State championship game. Admission, 25c.—*Adv.*

Shares' Forest Spice, pleasant, mild; only permanent cure on earth for chronic constipation.—*Adv.*

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL SEIZED.

Loaded with Winchester Rifles, Cannon, and Other War Material.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8.—Capt. J. H. Dodd of the schooner E. J. Irwin, which arrived here on Saturday last from New York, was arrested to-day on a warrant granted by United States Commissioner Pleasants, on a charge of attempted violation of the neutrality laws. The vessel was also seized and put in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Grounds. The charges are that the vessel had on board suspicious war material, which was not to be unloaded here. It consisted of 150 stand of Winchester and repeating rifles and carbines, pistols, cartridges, boxes of ammunition in large quantities, and two cannon, with wheels, axles, &c., all new. The information which led to the arrest of the Captain and seizure of the vessel was given by one of the crew, who saw that when the Irwin was off Hog Island she lay to and signalled for two days for some other vessel, which failed to put in an appearance. The Captain then brought the schooner to Richmond. The case will be investigated by the United States Commissioners to-morrow, to which time Capt. Dodd was bailed.

BEATING THE POOL SELLERS.

Gamblers Tapping the Wires for News and Betting on the Winning Horses.

There is no direct wire between Long Branch and Monmouth Park, and despatches announcing the result of the races are first telegraphed to New York and then repeated to Long Branch. For two weeks the managers of the Turf Club at Long Branch have been puzzled to know how several persons were able to secure the result of the races and buy pools at their rooms before the news reached them. The mystery was solved yesterday, when a young man who had been buying pools on the winning horses every day made affidavit that several men whom he named managed to take the announcement of the results off the wires as the despatches were being sent to New York. Then they bought tickets on the winning horses before word could be received from New York. The wire used is the one that follows the track of the New Jersey Southern Railway. The parties interested have made large sums by their sharp practices.

Base Ball Yesterday.

The match at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Philadelphia and New York teams resulted in the narrow escape of the home team from defeat. They won by a single tally, and that was obtained through their better batting and running. In fielding cost the visitors the loss of the game. The score was:

NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Welch, r.f.	1	1	3	1	0	Purcell, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Connor, 1b.	1	0	9	1	0	Manning, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Ward, p.	1	0	0	1	1	Gross, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Gillespie, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	McClellan, ss.	1	2	6	1	1
Jenkins, s.s.	1	0	2	3	0	Farrell, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Troy, 2b.	1	1	4	3	2	Ferguson, 2b.	0	1	4	3	2
Pierce, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Warner, 3b.	0	1	2	1	2
Slapp, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Schoch, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Hankinson, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0	Hagan, p.	0	0	1	0	4
Totals.	5	3	27	15	3	Totals.	4	7	29