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IS ELECTRIC DEATH CRUEL?

TRYING TO STOP THE EXPERIMENT ON MURDERER KEMMLER.

A Referee Who Is Trying to Get at the Facts in Advance of the Experiment—Mr. Cockran Cross-Examines Expert Brown.

Referee Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo sat in Lawyer W. Bourke Cockran's office in the Equitable Building yesterday and began taking testimony in the case of William Kemmler against Charles H. Durston, Warden of Auburn prison. Kemmler is the first murderer sentenced to die by electricity. Under the terms of the new law he was sentenced in Buffalo last spring to be taken to Auburn prison and there to be done to death by electricity upon some day in the week beginning June 24. Before that day arrived, of course, Kemmler's counsel, C. S. Hatch of Buffalo, took the case to the Court of Appeals on the usual grounds.

Then Lawyer Cockran of this city took a hand in the case, and application was made to County Judge Day of Cayuga county for a writ of habeas corpus. The grounds set forth in the petition were that the Constitution of the State forbids the execution of criminals by cruel and unusual means, and Judge Day appointed Lawyer Becker to take testimony on the question whether the killing by electricity would be cruel and unusual. The Attorney-General maintained at the time that a referee could not determine the constitutionality of a law by taking testimony about it, but the Judge sent the case to the referee.

When the lawyers had assembled yesterday Mr. Cockran said that he didn't think there was much use in taking testimony as to facts. Certain facts about the operation of electricity were undoubted, but the thing was to establish what was the right deduction to be drawn from them. He, for one, did not doubt that men had been instantly killed by electricity, and he did not propose to controvert that.

Deputy Attorney-General Poste said that he thought the matter was entirely one of facts. The question was whether to kill men by electricity was a cruel mode of death or not. This could only be settled by testimony.

It was agreed to call the members of the State Commission which recommended electricity and to make their testimony the basis of the investigation. A telegram was sent to Elbridge T. Gerry, the chairman of the Commission, at Newport asking him to be present at the session to-day.

"There is a man named Harold P. Brown, too, who has conducted experiments and that sort of thing, and who ought to be summoned," said Mr. Cockran in a deep voice.

"That is Mr. Brown," said Mr. Poste, pointing to a young man who was sitting at Mr. Cockran's elbow. Mr. Poste added: "Mr. Brown is our principal witness."

Mr. Cockran suggested that Mr. Brown be sworn at once, and the proceedings began with a sort of cross-examination. Mr. Cockran started in with questions about Mr. Brown's standing as an expert. Mr. Brown said that he was an electrical engineer, but admitted that he was not a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. It was not an evidence of professional standing, he said, to be a member of that body. People joined or not as they pleased. Mr. Brown said that he had charge of Edison's electric plant in Chicago thirteen years ago. Later, as agent of the Western Electrical Company, it was his business largely to instruct people, physicians, and others in the use of electrical apparatus. He was not an inventor, making no machines of his own. Then for five years he was with the Brush Electric Company as an expert and salesman. Then he went into business on his own account as an organizer of electrical companies.

Q.—How do you earn your living now? A.—Principally as an engineer designing new apparatus for those wishing it, or in testing new apparatus, or in original investigation, or in giving expert testimony. I am also going into my living as a mechanic. There are new laboratories in this country in which I have not been.

Q.—Now, then, I understand you are the man who sold these electrical machines to the State with which they are going to kill people. Tell us all about that. A.—I did make such a contract with Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons. I purchased three dynamos, one each for Auburn, Clinton, and Sing Sing prisons, of the alternating current type, each a 400-light machine, made by the Westinghouse Electric Light Company of Pittsburgh. They will each give from 1,000 to 1,500 or 2,000 volts pressure.

Mr. Brown gave a technical description of the dynamos, and created a sensation by denying that he had recommended any way in which to apply the current to the criminal.

Mr. Brown excited Mr. Cockran's eager attention by referring to a metre on the dynomo by means of which the "resistance" of the subject might be measured, so that, if this was too great, the current might be increased. Mr. Cockran asked questions at the rate of about ten a minute, each with the idea of showing what torture the criminal must experience while all this testing process was going on, and that, in fact, the killing was not instantaneous. Mr. Brown explained that the newspapers had made a good deal of foolish talk about the varying "resistance" of the human body, and so, by Gen. Lathrop's suggestion, there was attached to the dynamo a metre known as the wheatstone bridge, which would show at once whether the "resistance" was greater than anticipated. This fact was discovered by passing through the criminal a current so mild as to be imperceptible to him and yet by which his "resistance" could be measured. The meter would also tell at once of some sudden accident, such as the smashing of a wire, the slipping of a belt from a dynamo wheel, and so forth.

Q.—What would you do in case of the accident? A.—We would follow up the wires or trace out where the fault was, and remedy it.

"In plain English, you would get the man in your electrical chair and electrify him in a gentle playful way first, and when you thought you had found out what he could stand you would try and kill him."

Mr. Brown demurred to Mr. Cockran's plain English, but he finally admitted that that was about the sense of the matter. He said that it would be a very mild battery current which would first be applied, and that there was no doubt at all that the man would not feel it.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that the only opportunity that has been had to obtain measurements of this electrical pressure which will cause death has been by experiments on criminals? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, then, how do you know anything about it? A.—Well, the electricity, for instance, a Norman named James Blakney in Pueblo, Cal., while he had on thick leather boots stepped on a Westinghouse wire and was killed instantly. We know that the dynamo had a pressure of 1,500 volts. If that would kill him instantly through the thin non-conducting rubber boots, the chances are that it would kill him when applied to his bare feet.

"Ah, the chances are that it would kill him," cried Mr. Cochran in a tone of intense satisfaction. "I agree with you about the chances, but we are talking about a mode of certain death."

The session will be resumed to-day.

BURKE WILL HAVE TO COME.

Lawyer Baker Says There is No Doubt of His Extradition.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Judge Longenecker received a telegram to-day from his assistant, George Baker, in Winnipeg, saying that there is no doubt of Burke's return to Chicago. Young Carlson, son of the owner of the cottage, started for Winnipeg this morning, and will be there when the case is resumed to-morrow. The idea in having Carlson go to Winnipeg is to confirm Martensen's identification of Burke, and all that is wanted by the prosecution is to prove that he is the man who is indicted by the Grand Jury as Frank Williams who rented the cottage.

If the prisoner secures his release on a writ of habeas corpus, he will be rearrested and taken before another judge.

The Missing Socialist.

The wife of Edward P. Goldsmith of 81 Second avenue, who has been reported missing, got a postal card from him on Friday, saying that he had so far rallied his friends that he did not return to her. She did not care to report what he had written but said it must be seconded to be a little out of the road. Goldsmith belonged to the Socialistic Labor Party, and was a Socialist who had written her in a card that the first sentence was that the party was "swindled" by other incoherent statements followed. The card was dated Friday, the day of his disappearance. After the last campaign a member of the party confessed embezzlement of funds. He returned with an accomplice, Mr. Salomon Schmidt, and said he had been threatened with death if he did not do so. Goldsmith was manager of the Socialistic Gold Cure on the Bowery. Martin Kerkhoff, who was left in the shop, disappeared on Saturday. He was a cutter for the Socialistic tailor shop, and was the Progressive Labor Party candidate for Sheriff last fall. He was also President of the Socialistic Institute.

Travels of the School Ship.

A letter from Commander Cromwell, chief of the training squadron, at Port Stanley, Alderney, June 7, states that all were well on board the Saratoga, Jamestown, and Minnesota, and that they had had a very pleasant voyage across, and were now ready for sea. The Minnesota sailed for Copenhagen on June 8.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—1:35, 1,592 Second avenue, cellar, damage $100; 2:30, 81 Third street, Christian Listner's damage slight.

P. M.—Awning in front of 221 Bowery, damage slight.

A BURGESS DAY ON THE SOUND.

The American Yacht Club has a Fine Smooth Water Sail.

It was a Burgess day up at Milton on the Sound yesterday. In the first race for sailing yachts of the American Yacht Club over a twenty-mile course, the 46-footer Nymph defeated the Liris by 8 minutes 51 seconds. A light breeze from the north'ard, that lasted pretty steadily from start to finish, gave the yachts a good smooth water test. These were the only two 40-foot sloops that entered, but the Burgess 35-footer Eurybia, classed with Amazon, showed great speed, and won by over 20 minutes.

All day Sunday and all Sunday night the sparmakers at Henry Piepgras's yard, City Island, were at work on the new bowsprit for the Liris, and she appeared on time yesterday morning at the line with the new stick in place. It seemed to bring her only bad luck, for her head sails set badly, and she sailed much slower than last week.

Fourteen yachts were ready when the starting gun was fired from the judges' steamer, Dalzell, at 1:10 P. M., and all but the catboats Sayanora, Ione, and Zelda got away within the time limit. To fill class 2 Mr. Augustus W. Mott agreed to put his schooner Magic in against the cutter Clara, and give the latter 5 minutes 31 seconds time allowance. First away was Capt. Wainwright's sloop Pomingo, at 1:14:45, with the sloops Julie, Amazon, Nymph, and Liris, in the order named. Then came the grand old schooner Magic at 1:18:15, swinging both gaff topsails and gybing to port just as she crossed the line. The Eurybia followed the Brunhilde, the cutter Clara setting her spinnaker to starboard when she cleared the line, and the cats Giggle, Orienta Ione, Sayanora, and Zelda following in the year division.

With the wind dead aft they made fast time across the Sound to the first mark, a stakeboat anchored at the mouth of Hempstead Harbor. How the Nymph walked away from all hands! Woen she rounded the stakeboat at 2:07:50, and trimmed down sheets for the seven-mile run to Captain's Island, she was the leading boat. She had gained 8 minutes 1 second on the Liris already, while the Clara had gained on the schooner Magic 1 minute 52 seconds.

With a freshening breeze that sent their scuppers to the larger boats made fast time to Captain's Island, while the little fellows went off to the southeast, to Matinnicock Buoy. It brought back old memories of the Magic's palmy days to see the fine old schooner walk through the lee of the cutter Clara. Both of them dropped the Liris rapidly. In the little windward work there was to do the Nymph showed great speed. She had gained five seconds on the Liris in the run from Hempstead, and she turned the Captain's Island mark nine minutes ahead of the Liris. It was a reach on the starboard tack back to Hempstead and a few tacks from there brought them to the finish.

It was close work between the Clara and Magic for first place, and the cutter finally closed the gap and won. The judges were W. S. Alley of the Larchmont Yacht Club, George Hall, and Mr. Scoville. Here is the summary:

FIRST ANNUAL RACE—PRIZES CUPS.

CLASS 2—MIXED RIGS—COURSE 20 MILES.

Yachts.	Sailing Length. Ft. In.	Owners.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Magic (sch)	65 3	Aug. Mott	3 14 47	3 14 47
Clara (cut)	65 11	Dr. J. C. Barron	3 13 15	3 07 44

CLASS 3—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—COURSE 20 MILES.

Nymph (sch)	42 4½	F. W. Flint	3 18 20	3 18 10
Liris (sl)	40 0	C. W. Wetmore	3 27 07	3 27 07

CLASS 4—SLOOPS—COURSE 20 MILES.

Eurybia (cb)	35 1	Charles Pryer	3 48 59	3 48 58
Amazon (cb)	38 4	Chas. Levis	4 23 18	4 05 39

CLASS 6—SLOOPS—COURSE 20 MILES.

Julia	18 3	R. F. Downing	3 10 59	3 13 49
Pomingoe	20	J. H. Wainwright	3 24 07	3 24 07

CLASS C, CABIN CATS—COURSE, 10 MILES.

Bumblide	28 00	C. T. Wills	2 51 30	2 51 30
Orienta	21 10	Geo. I. Seney, Jr.	2 43 03	2 36 55

CLASS G, CAT-RIGGED—COURSE, 10 MILES.

Giggle	19 3	L. Jacobs, Jr.	2 42 55	2 42 58
Ione	16 6	—Sherman	2 59 27	2 49 14
Sayamora	16 0		2 52 20	2 51 07
Zelda	19 4	—Williams	2 48 12	2 48 12

So the cutter Clara beat the schooner Magic 7 minutes, 3 seconds, the Liris was beaten 8 minutes, 51 seconds by the Nymph; the Euxyba beat the Amazon 2½ minutes, 40¾ seconds; the Julie defeated the Pomingoe by 10 minutes, 8 seconds; the Orienta beat the Bernhilde 1 minutes, 40 seconds, and the Giggle beat the Zelda 5 minutes, 24 seconds.

The Executive Committee of the club held a meeting after the race to talk over the details of their annual steam yacht race. No date was fixed upon, but the whole matter was referred to the Regatta Committee, who will select some day before Aug. 20. Mr. Jordan L. Mott of the club has sold his steam yacht Puzzle to Mr. Arthur Claflin.

THE LOSS AT JOHNSTOWN.

The Property Wiped Out was Worth About $8,655,000.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 8.—Secretary Davies of the Board of Inquiry has made a compilation of the losses reported and estimated, which the Board has confirmed. This is not the owners' statement of loss, but a very conservative estimate placed upon all losses by the Board. In determining these losses allowance has been made for property that has been saved, hence this is an estimate only of total loss.

The aggregate of the local committee's estimates of loss in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 is $4,791,747. The total number of cases in these classes is 3,564. The average loss, therefore, is $1,424. The total loss in class 6 is $1,112,192; number of cases, 445; average loss, $2,499. The aggregate loss of borough property—all the boroughs having reported—is $168,180. The damage to school property reported from seven school districts is $52,132. The fire companies, six in number, report a loss of $37,151. Losses of private corporations so far reported amount to $1,731,662.

"We have not yet heard from the Cambria Iron Company, the Johnstown Manufacturing Company, or the Cambria and Westmoreland Natural Gas Company. Drs. Beale and Father Trautwin have not reported for the churches. The total loss reported to-date, including individual losses and the losses of boroughs, schools, private corporations, and fire companies, is $7,894,064. Up to 3:30 P. M. to-day blanks to the number of 491 have been filed, in addition to those acted upon for future action of the Board and local committees. Assuming that the average loss in these cases will be equal to the average loss in the cases already passed upon, viz., $1,559, there should be added to the total given above $761,059, making a grand total of $8,655,114."

LOOKING AT THE AQUEDUCT.

Mayor Grant's Two Days' Inspection of Dams and Dam Sites.

Mayor Grant was at his desk yesterday, apparently refreshed by his trip of inspection of the new and the old Croton aqueducts on Saturday, but he only said when he was asked what he thought of the work: "My boy, if you haven't been there you ought to go see it."

Commissioner Gilroy said that the party went to Lake Mahopac on Friday and started in a wagon early Saturday to Kirk's Pond, and thence from the junction of the pond with the Muscoot River to Boyd's Corner's dam.

"Notwithstanding sensational reports of the insecurity of the dam," said Mr. Gilroy, "it is perfectly safe, we believe. It is a masonry dam, and there is leakage which gives it the appearance of insecurity. The two dams at Sodom on the new aqueduct are nearly completed, and are to be joined by a tunnel 1,800 feet in length, which will be the finishing touch. Going thence to Tarding we remained all night, and on Sunday inspected the site of the new Titicus dam at Dudleytown. Thence we went to Somers, where it is to be river A, for the construction of which bids are to be opened on the 12th. It will have an area of 485 acres, a capacity of 5,300,000,000 of gallons, and will drain 21 square miles of land. It will be 64 feet deep and 1,100 feet long. It will be 390 feet above the water. Croton Lake was visited next, and the proposed site of Quaker Bridge dam. I am to oppose the dam, but now, after considerate study, I must say I am not prepared to oppose the scheme."

Killed his Paramour and Himself.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 8.—On Saturday night A. M. Park, the keeper of a saloon at Agnews, four miles south, here, shot Mrs. Jessie Hunter, a woman living with him, in the back of the head, and then shot himself in the right temple, killing himself instantly. He had been quarreling with her for some time. A friend of her husband with other men left San Jose last night on the Black Hills preparatory to arresting Park. Hunter and the woman had been divorced a few days ago, and she was coming here to live with Park. The divorce had caused the quarrels. Park had been drinking for a long time. He was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, and left a wife and three children living in Ireland.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—1:35, 1,592 Second avenue, cellar, damage $100; 2:30, 81 Third street, Christian Listner's damage slight.

P. M.—Awning in front of 221 Bowery, damage slight.

NEW YORK TAKES COMMAND.

THE TRUSTEES FROM THIS CITY SEEM TO HAVE CONTROL OF THE BOARD.

Isidor Wormser Made Vice-President, and A. S. Hamersley Treasurer and Auditor with $4,000 a Year—Important Changes in the Management, and More to Follow.

In spite of the sweltering heat not one of the Bridge Trustees was absent when President Howell called the Board to order yesterday afternoon. It was the first time in more than a year that a full Board had attended a meeting. At the preceding meeting, two weeks ago, nothing was done except the reelection of President Howell and the appointment of a committee to make nominations for the other offices. It was to take action on the report of this committee that a meeting was held yesterday. The committee submitted the name of Isidor Wormser for Vice-President, and he was elected by a unanimous vote. Henry Beam was unanimously reelected Secretary.

Mr. Stanton offered this resolution in regard to the office of Treasurer:

Resolved, That from and after Aug. 1, 1889, the duties of Treasurer and Auditor be discharged by one officer under the title of Treasurer and Auditor, who shall receive a salary of $4,000 per annum.

Mr. Barnes said that the present Treasurer, Mr. Swan, had discharged his duties satisfactorily, and he did not think it was necessary to make any additional expense.

Comptroller Myers—Mr. Swan is a trustee, and according to the by-laws the Treasurer should not belong to the Board.

Mr. Barnes—Such, however, has always been the case.

Mayor Grant thought a trustee is disqualified from giving his undivided attention to the duties of Treasurer. "No member of the Board," he said, "can receive a salary except the President."

Without any further discussion Mr. Stanton's resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 7, Mayor Grant and Comptroller Myers, and Messrs. Wormser, Howell, Schwab, Hillsbrand, McNulty, Myers, Stanton, Skinner, and Keeney voted in the affirmative, and Mayor Chapin and Comptroller Brinkerhoff, and Messrs. Barnes, May, Riley, and Mollenhauser, all Brooklyn men, in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, Andrew S. Hamersley was then appointed Treasurer and Auditor. The vote was taken viva voce, and no one was recorded in the negative. Mr. Hamersley belongs to a well-known New York family of that name, and is a young lawyer of good standing. He is a warm admirer of Mayor Grant.

Trustee Angelo L. Myers then offered a resolution abolishing the office of Superintendent of Tolls, at present held by Mr. Van Keuren at $2,000 a year, and including its duties in that of the Treasurer and Auditor. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 16 to 4, Mayor Chapin, and Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Swan, and Mollenhauer voting in the negative.

Mr. Hillsbrand moved that the office of Superintendent of Transportation, held by John S. Hoagland, at $2,000 a year, and that of Train Master, whose salary is $1,800, should be abolished, and that both should be merged in that of Chief Train Despatcher, at a salary of $1,800 a year.

President Howell said that both places were very important, and the trustees would not be justified in running any risks where the lives and comfort of so many people are involved.

Mr. Anderson—I would like to know if this proposition is simply in the interest of economy or for the purpose of dismissing two men to make room for one.

Mr. Wormser assured Mr. Anderson that there was no intention to dismiss any man for the purpose of appointing another. The man who is at present in charge of the transportation business would probably be retained if found competent. After some further discussion the matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

A resolution, presented by Mr. Skinner and adopted without debate, directs the President to appoint a committee to consult with C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, on his return from Europe, with reference to plans for a complete reorganization of the practical management and official service of the bridge, and to report to the Board at as early a day as possible.

This is supposed to foreshadow some sweeping changes in the management.

A resolution was also adopted directing the Secretary to furnish Mayor Grant with a full list of employees of the bridge, together with a statement of their duties and salaries. The Board ordered the dismissal of Policemen Charles Johnston and Patrick C. Quinn for intoxication.

The new Finance Committee is composed of Comptroller Myers and Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Barnes, Swan, Mollenhauer, Keeney, and Schwab. The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. Hillsbrand, McNulty, Myers, Lawrence, Stanton, Skinner, Anderson, May, and Riley.

In the first skirmish between the New York and Brooklyn men for the control of the patronage it seems that the former scored a decided victory, and it is believed that when the next meeting is held there will be other important changes made in the management.

ONE HUNDRED CHILDREN IN DANGER.

St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Newark, Afire Late at Night.

Over 100 children of the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Livingstone street, Newark, had a narrow escape from being burned to death last night. The asylum is surrounded by wooden rookeries. One of these, occupied as a grocery store, took fire shortly after 10 o'clock. The flames spread rapidly and soon extended to the laundry and bakehouse of the asylum. In the meantime the Sisters, who manage the asylum, had awakened the little ones, and amid great excitement, marshalled them past the flames to the street and the neighboring tenements. The fire burned fiercely for awhile, and a second alarm was sent out. Within an hour the flames were under control, and the asylum building was saved. The damage will amount to about $7,000.

SENATOR CAMERON RETURNS.

He Will Not Speak of the Report that he Proposes to Resign.

Senator Don Cameron and Mrs. Cameron arrived from England on the Elder yesterday. They put up at the Brevoort House, and start for Pennsylvania to-day. The Senator heard of his father's illness by cable when in the Highlands of Scotland. It took him four days to reach London, where he found a telegram announcing his father's death. The Elder was the first steamer that sailed after that. The Senator saw his father the night before he started for Europe, and Gen. Cameron then seemed to be in excellent health.

When asked yesterday whether the report that he was to resign his Senatorship and retire from public life was true, Senator Cameron declined to reply.

Coal Miners to be Called Out.

ALTOONA, July 8.—Forty coal miners, representing 14,000 miners of the districts of Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Centre, and Jefferson counties, met in this city to-day. They concluded not to enter into a general suspension, but decided to call out all miners who are working under the district prices. A Central Relief Committee was established with headquarters at Gallitzin.

Funeral Service Over Three Coffins.

Three coffins—two large ones and one child's—rested in the back parlor of 813 Lexington avenue last night. In them were the bodies of Mrs Rachel Ward, Joseph A. Keating, her son-in-law, and Elsie Ward Keating, her baby granddaughter. They were killed on July 3 while on their way to Little Silver, N. J., by a New York and Long Branch Railroad train. The house was filled with relatives and friends, among the former being a number of little children. The services were conducted by the New York St. C. Wright of Unity Church, Harlem. A quartet from All Soul's Church sang hymns. The interment will be in Greenwood at 10 A. M. to-day. The body of Mrs. Lawlor, the nurse who was killed in the same collision, was not taken to the house. She was a Catholic and will be buried in Calvary.

Educated Indians.

INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, Pa., July 8.—One hundred and seventeen young Indians, belonging to tribes in Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona, having finished a five years' course at the Government school here, left for their homes to-day. Six were regular graduates, including three Sioux. The young men have had good training as blacksmiths and farmers, and the girls have been instructed in domestic duties.

The Washington Arch.

Treasurer William E. Stewart of 54 William street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Mrs. Samuel Osgood, $10; through the *Commercial Gazette*, "A few subscribers," $18.10; previously acknowledged, $6,770.90; grand total, $6,799.

AMERICAN MARKSMEN.

They are Handicapped at Wimbledon by a Rifle They are Not Used To.

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LONDON, July 8.—The American riflemen encamped at Wimbledon have to-day had a disagreeable experience with British weather. The day commenced dull, then rain came, and then the sun, which raised a mist. Their performances were considered fair, seeing they had not practised with the Martini-Henry rifle used. Eight entered for the Alexandra, seven shots at 500 and 600 yards. The result was: Hinman, 60; Farron, 55; Edis, 53; Doyle, 51; Hussey, 50; Johnston, Jr., 49; Huddleston, 37. The eighth man broke down badly. Hinman had the misfortune to make a bull's-eye on the wrong target or he would have stood high in the competition.

At the pool shooting, 200 yards, Johnston made two bull's-eyes out of five.

The Americans feel that they are handicapped by a strange rifle, and they will not shoot much during the meeting. They are getting themselves up in irresistible fashion for Lady Wantage's reception, and will give an At Home on Thursday. On Thursday week they will exhibit skirmishing in the American manner, to which Englishmen are looking forward with interest.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S DANGER.

He is Knocked Down by Flying Ice from a Glacier.

BERLIN, July 8.—Emperor William's Norwegian trip has nearly had a fatal termination. While the Emperor and his party were viewing the Buar glacier a great mass of ice became displaced and a fragment struck the Emperor on the shoulder, dashing him violently to the ground.

Full particulars of the accident have not been received, but it is known that the Emperor's injuries are not at all serious.

FOLLOWING THE DERVISHES.

In Spite of Their Defeat They are Still Moving Northward.

CAIRO, July 8.—Word has been received from Col. Wodehouse, commander of the Egyptian troops, that he has sighted the dervishes, moving northward. They are 5,000 strong and have 300 camels. Col. Wodehouse says his force is not strong enough to make another attack upon them, but he is following them with all his available troops in steamers. He advises the collection of a strong force at Assouan to cooperate with him.

The African Conference.

LONDON, July 8.—A despatch from Brussels to the *Times* says: "England and Germany have initiated an African conference. The Congo State, Belgium, France, and Italy approve the proposal."

This is the conference that has been arranging for some time among the powers that have large interests in Africa. Its chief purpose is to devise measures for concerted action for the suppression of the slave trade. It is expected that King Leopold of Belgium will preside. It is the prevailing opinion among the authorities on African matters that the conference will decide that the best way to end the slave trade is not to fight the Arabs, but to connect the interior with the coast by railroads, so that it will no longer be profitable to send ivory to the coast by slave caravans. The chief incentive the Arabs have had for years to raid for slaves has been to secure porters to carry their merchandise to the sea.

Our Cricket Players Ahead.

EDINBURGH, July 8.—The Philadelphia cricketers and the Gentlemen of Scotland played here to-day. The home team went first to the bat, and were dismissed for 66 runs. The fielding of the Americans was sharp and accurate. Paterson took four wickets for 27 runs, and Clark was credited with five wickets for 32 runs. The visitors in their first innings did excellent work, the batting of Paterson, R. D. Brown, and Clark being especially good. When time was called the score of the Americans, with six wickets down, was:

Patterson	62	Clark	47
Morgan	18	Stoever (not out)	29
Extras	4		16
Scott	14		
R. D. Brown	40	Total	216

Wissmann Attacks the Arabs.

ZANZIBAR, July 8.—Despatches received here say that Capt. Wissmann has attacked the Arab forces at Pangani.

Wissmann's policy has been to first wrest the coast opposite Zanzibar and north of it from the hands of the Arabs. Having in two fights captured Bawomoyo and Bandani from the enemy, he now attacks Pangani, forty miles south of Bandani, and if he again defeats the enemy here he will have regained possession of about 125 miles of coast line.

He Chose an American Girl.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is engaged to be married to Miss Fitzgerald, the well known American Oriental scholar.

The Hot Weather to Abide with Us.

The northeastern storm has disappeared into Canada, and an area of high pressure has taken its place over Montana, Dakota, and Minnesota, with cooler weather.

The high pressure in the South Atlantic States has remained nearly stationary dispensing the heat that has prevailed since Sunday. East of the Mississippi the temperature ranged between 85° and 90° yesterday. In this city the highest signal service reading was 88°, making it the warmest day this year. The humidity fortunately ran down to 47 per cent in the warmest part of the day. The skies were bright everywhere except at Savannah, and Mobile in the South, and Duluth and Fort Assiniboine in the Northwest, where light showers fell.

The warm and fair weather will continue to-day and to-morrow, with possibly thunder showers to-morrow night.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in The SUN building recorded the temperature as follows: 3 A. M., 76°; 6 A. M., 76°; 9 A. M., 78°; 12 M., 83°; 3:30 P. M., 92°; 6 P. M., 86°; 9 P. M., 85°; 12 midnight, 82°. Average, 82½°. Average on July 8, 1888, 75½°.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. TUESDAY.

For Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and *eastern New York light local showers; warmer; variable winds.*

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey fair, followed by light showers; continued high temperature; variable winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia fair; continued high temperature; variable winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Western New York fair, except light local rains along the lakes; no decided change in temperature; variable winds.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Music in Tompkins square on Tuesday evening at 8 by Eberle's military band.

Judge O'Brien has granted an absolute divorce to Bernhard Koenke from Ida C. Koenke.

The Norwich line is now open to Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday indicted James Boyd for smuggling twenty cans of opium. He was arrested on June 18.

Mrs. Annie Breslin, 42 years old, of 250 West Forty-first street, drank carbolic acid yesterday by mistake. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The Municipal Council of the Irish National League will meet tonight at 17 West Twenty-eighth street, and will elect officers for the ensuing year.

The boy who was found drowned Sunday at the foot of East Third street was a son of William Gottlieb, of 145 Forsyth street. He had been missing since July 4.

The third annual excursion for the benefit of the Galveston Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes will take place on Saturday, the steamboat Cygnus taking the excursionists to Oscawana Island on the Hudson.

Joseph Lillybridge, the second officer of the American ship Nellaurin, who was arrested on June 29 for kicking sailors and striking them with belaying pins, was indicted yesterday by the United States Grand Jury.

The body of a man whose left leg had been deformed from birth was found in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-first street, yesterday. He had an ugly gash, apparently made by a steamboat's paddlewheel, in the head.

The Park Commissioners have reduced Roundsman Comins and Roundsman Nicholas Cunningham of the Park police to the ranks. There are four vacancies on the list of roundsmen, and ninety-five patrolmen have applied for them.

Adelbert Rennecke the dapper young photographer who says he is the inventor of a new photographic process and came to New York Sunday on the steamer Rhaetia to work it for C. H. Richard & Co., will return to Hamburg by the same steamer.

Frederick Schopp, Jr., the young man who caused the death of Henry Bachelin, an old peddler, by knocking him down with his fist at Fifty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue last Saturday, surrendered himself to Coroner Levy yesterday afternoon, and gave bail in $1,000. Bachelin was assaulting Schopp's father when he was knocked down.

Coroner Levy and a jury found yesterday that Annie Gerner, who was killed on the Fourth on the roof of 296 Avenue A, came to her death by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of either Christian Gerlet, Edward Schmeitzer or Hugo Kierst. All three were held for the grand jury. Schmeitzer gave bail. The others went to the Tombs.

President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company announces the removal of the Metropolitan General Agency of the company to the extension of the Home Office Building, entrance in 56 Cedar street, and takes occasion to direct the attention of the public to its limited payment life and life option endowment policies, with guaranteed income.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN WINS

Kilrain Throws up the Sponge in the 75th Round.

THE VICTOR SLIGHTLY HURT.

The Vanquished Bleeding and Badly Bruised.

Two Hours and Five Minutes in the Ring—Sullivan Had the Fight from the Start—In the Forty-fourth Round Kilrain Wanted to Make it a Draw, but Sullivan Refused—First Fall and First Blood for Kilrain, and the First Knockdown for Sullivan—A Sheriff Appeared and Commanded the Peace, but he was Quickly Disposed of—Exciting and Amusing Incidents of the Trip of the Spectators from New Orleans to the Battle Ground—The White House Wants to Hear the News from the Ring and Gets It—Excitement in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Elsewhere

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The great battle for the championship of the world, $20,000, and and the Fox championship belt, between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain, was fought near Richburg, Marion county, Miss., and was won by Sullivan in seventy-five rounds, occupying

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

two hours and five minutes, the sponge being thrown up for Kilrain at the end of that time. The battle was one of the hardest ever fought between big men in this country, but from start to finish Sullivan had decidedly the best of it. Kilrain did not prove to be the wonderful wrestler represented, for Sullivan threw him as often as he was thrown, and with far greater severity. The day was intensely hot, and this added to the punishment of the men. John Fitzpatrick of New Orleans was the referee. He is an honest man, but he is not fully posted on the rules of the London prize ring, and he exercised great leniency toward Kilrain, who repeatedly went down without a blow, in the most deliberate manner. He equalized matters somewhat, however, by twice overlooking fouls of Sullivan, who once sat down on Kilrain's breast, and another time jumped on him with both knees.

The train conveying the $15 ticket bearers arrived at Richburg at 8 o'clock, and the drivers of the engine had hardly ceased revolving when a thousand men, each bearing a camp stool under his arm, were tearing pell-mell through the pine trees in the direction of the ring, which was spread some half a mile back from the railroad track on the top of a little knoll. It was a beautiful bit of ground, but the three-sided amphitheatre, with seats ranging tier above tier, was piled to overflowing in a moment, and the question was at once asked: "What will become of the thousands on the second and third trains?"

JAKE KILRAIN.

There was hardly sufficient accommodation for those in the first train, and after rustling about for some few minutes and indulging in some lively language they all settled down and awaited the coming of their less fortunate brethren. The ring was of the regulation size, twenty-four feet square, and the eight pine posts, driven many feet into the ground, were encircled by a double row of the finest inch-and-an-eighth manilla rope. The ground in the enclosure was hard and level, covered here and there with a sparse crop of grass. The sun, which had not shown his face during the early hours of the morning, burst forth with great fury at 8:15, and umbrellas were at a premium, hats were removed in a jiffy, and handkerchiefs were bound about necks. Two cameras were planted on stands on the western side of the ring, and two expert photographers manipulated the machines to catch the men in their different positions as the fight progressed.

Sullivan was seconded by Muldoon and Mike Cleary. Tom Costello was his time keeper and Phil Lynch his umpire. He had half a dozen bottle holders and admirers in his corner, chief of whom was Joe Coburn. Kilrain was seconded by Charley Mitchell and Mike Donovan. Burt Masterson was his timekeeper and Denny Butler was his umpire. Mitchell did not want the fight in Mississippi for fear of arrest, but he finally concluded to act as Jake's second. Very little trouble was experienced in getting a referee. The Kilrain party won the choice of corners, and after some dispute they agreed to Sullivan's choice for referee.

Kilrain was the first to enter the ring at 9:18 A. M. Sullivan followed at 9:50. Kilrain was attired in black tights, green stockings, and laced leather shoes, with three spikes in the soles. Around his waist was knotted a silk handkerchief with his colors. Sullivan wore green tights, flesh-colored stockings, and black laced shoes, with spiked plates. He also wore his colors around his waist. Both men looked pale and determined. Kilrain won the toss, and the colors of each were tied in their respective corners. A beautiful silk flag of the style and pattern of the United States flag was presented to John L. by Prof. Thomas Drohan and others of Boston on behalf of the Parnell Athletic Club, and set up on the big fellow's corner. A harp and spray of shamrock adorned its centre, and on the field was the inscription:

Presented to
JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Champion of the World,
By the Parnell Athletic Club of Boston,
July 8, 1889.

Sullivan looked much the larger of the two about the shoulders and chest. The flesh of both seemed hard and the muscles flexible, denoting careful training.

The first round was short and sweet. Sullivan led with his left flat, but missed