TEA TRAY'S SPLENDID RACE.

THE DWYER CAST-OFF CAPTURES THE RICH HARVEST HANDICAP.

Homeopathy Defeats a Field of Twelve for the Lassie Stakes—Tomboy Upsets One of the Surest Things of the Year in the Barnegat—Slow Time—Heavy Track.

The attendance at Monmouth Park yesterday, while not up to that of Saturday, was fairly good, about 5,000 persons being present when Col. Simmons called the starters for the opening race. The day was pleasant, but the track was unusually heavy, and so dead that fast time in any of the events was impossible.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Racing Association on Saturday forenoon to investigate the running of Tipstaff on Saturday last. It is understood that Mr. Morris asked for an investigation. The representatives of the daily newspapers will be requested to attend and explain their utterances on the way the horse was ridden. After the first race yesterday, for which Mr. M. Jordan's Hyperion started an equal favorite with Verdeur, the owner was called into the judges' stand and told that the colt's entry would not be accepted in future when the track was heavy. Hyperion, although ridden out, could not run a little bit in the stiff going, and the thousands of dollars bet on him were thrown away. Of course Mr. Jordan was blameless, as he did not know that his colt could not go in the stiff mud. If Hyperion is entered in a stake race it will be pretty hard to enforce this rule.

Of the day's sport the splendid showing of Tea Tray in the Harvest Handicap and the defeat of Sorrento by Tomboy were the most noteworthy events, but the victory of Homeopathy in the Lassie Stakes is worthy of comment, as she is a half sister to Iroquois.

THE HARVEST HANDICAP.

Badge was relied upon by his followers to carry 124 pounds and win the Harvest Handicap at a mile and a quarter, 2 to 1 being the best price against him from the start. Tristan was in very nicely at 107 pounds, and he was made second choice at 3 to 1, although Lakeland's Tea Tray pressed him closely at 3½ to 1. Taragon at 120 pounds was rated a 6 to 1 chance; Charley Dreux could be had at 8 to 1, and Hypocrite, who is but a ghost of her last year's self, was at 20 to 1. The start was a good one. Tristan, Taragon, and Badge getting off in front, Hypocrite bringing up the rear. Passing the stand Tristan led by two lengths, Charley Dreux second, the same distance in front of Tea Tray, who was lapped by Badge, while Taragon and Hypocrite brought up the rear. Around the lower turn and up the backstretch to the half Tristan led by from a length to a length and a half, Charley Dreux, Badge, and Tea Tray close up, Fitzpatrick riding the Belmont cast-off under a stiff pull. In the run around the upper turn Badge, Charley Dreux, and Tea Tray closed on Tristan, and when they turned into the stretch for the run home there was not much difference between the four, namely, Tristan seemed to hold all safe at the furlong pole, but suddenly Tea Tray shot by Badge on the outside, Hamilton riding him like a demon, and almost before anybody could realize it the Dwyer cast-off was in front. Badge tried to head Tristan also, but young Hayward went to work with the whip and saved the place. Tea Tray won by a length and a half, Tristan beating Badge the same distance for the place. Taragon was next, but he didn't seem to be able to do anything in the heavy going. Hypocrite was last all the way. Charley Dreux went well for a mile. All the Beachers played Tea Tray, who is a hard horse to beat in a stiff track at any weights.

The Harvest Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, or on y $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, weights to be published on the second day before the race; one mile and a quarter.

W. Lakeland's ch. c. Tea Tray, 4, by Bayon d'Or—Ella T. 120 (Hamilton) 1
J. Stuart's b. c. Tristan, 4, 107 (Hayward, Jr.) 2
McClelland & Roche's b. c. Badge, 4, 124 (Fitzpatrick). 3
Taragon, Charley Dreux and Hypocrite also ran.
Time, 2:17¾.

Post Betting—Against Badge, 2 to 1; Tristan, 3 to 1; Tea Tray, 7 to 2; Taragon, 6 to 1; Charley Dreux, 8 to 1; Hypocrite, 20 to 1.

THE LASSIE STAKES.

Thirteen fillies were announced to start for the Lassie Stakes at three-quarters of a mile, and they puzzled the talent extremely as, on stable form, there were none that could claim anything like first-class form, although Livonia and Leda had shown fairly in their previous races. These two, in conjunction with John Daly's Carrie C., a daughter of the mighty Ferida, whose début it was, were the best backed of the lot, Homeopathy and Eclipsight represented the Morris Stable, the former attracting many admirers on account of her splendid breeding, being by Reform, out of Maggie B. B., the dam of the great Iroquois. She had done nothing in the early part of the season to warrant any wild plunge on her, but some good bettors argued that she ought to have a great chance at the lightweight allotted her. Fred Littlefield, the stable's jockey, was up on Homeopathy. That looked like business, and 6 to 1 was her price as they went to the post. Dan McCarthy sent a beautiful filly in Pandora to the post. She was by far the best looking of the lot, and reminded old-timers strongly of her dam, Blue Grass Belle, Mr. Belmont's friends played Leda, with Reagan up, while the Baltimore contingent had a few dollars on Fannie J. just for luck. Col. Scott started his headstrong filly Paradox, and in the first breakaway she ran a quarter of a mile with Cottrell up. Cottrell took Boyle's Eminence, a neat-looking daughter of Kyrie Daly, accompanying her. The start was straggling, the Jennie V. filly, Leda, and Eminence getting off in front, while Paradox, Millie Williams, and Pandora were the last to break, and got much the worst of it. Leda went away as though she had put out of again, and with Unadaga and Eminence showed the way to the quarter. Homeopathy, Carrie C., Jennie V. filly, and Livonia heading the ruck, of which the most prominent were Pandora and Paradox, who were making up a lot of ground. Leda led around the upper turn, Homeopathy, Carrie C., and Livonia all coming strong. Leda died away to nothing in the stretch, and the race was between Homeopathy, Carrie C., Jennie V. filly, and Livonia. The half sister to Iroquois had the most speed, and, coaxing away within the last furlong won cleverly by a length and a half. Donohue rode Carrie C. hard in the fruitless endeavor to head Homeopathy, but he had to content himself with second place, two lengths before Livonia, third. The Jennie V. filly came next. Both she and Pandora will do to play again; so will the Knickpack filly, that showed some speed in the stretch. The winner is a big, rakish chestnut, with a white face and three white legs. Her head and neck are beautiful, but there her beauty ends.

The Lassie Stakes for fillies two years old at $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added, half each $600 to the second; those not having won $2,000 allowed 5 pounds, or if not more than $1,000, 7 pounds; maidens allowed 10 pounds; three-quarters of a mile.
J. A. H. Morris's ch. f. Homeopathy, by Reform—Maggie B. B. 105 (Littlefield) 1
John Daly's b. f. Carrie C., 105 (W. Donohue) 2
Freakness Stable's b. f. Livonia, 105 (Hamilton) 3
Jennie V., Eclipsight, Unadaga, Paradox, Knickpack filly, Pandora, Millie Williams, Leda, Fanny J., and Unadaga also ran.
Time, 1:21.

Post Betting—Against Carrie C. and Livonia, each 7 to 2; Leda, 4 to 1; Homeopathy, 6 to 1; Paradox, 10 to 1; Millie Williams, Jennie V. filly, each 12 to 1; Unadaga, Knickpack filly, each 20 to 1; Fanny J. and Eclipsight, each 25 to 1; Eminence, 50 to 1.

THE BARNEGAT STAKES.

The talent never got a blow straighter from the shoulder than when Mr. D. D. Withers's Tomboy, at 10 to 1, defeated Sorrento, a 2 to 1 favorite, and Jubal, a 11 to 5 shot, for the Barnegat Stakes, one mile and a half. They could see nothing in it but the California colt, and his good showing with Reporter and Longstreet on Saturday justified their opinion, as they pounded him at 2 to 1 on. It looked like one of the chances of a lifetime to pick up a little sure money on McCarthy's colt, and the talent thought they would give the ring a reminder that they were still alive and kicking. Jubal's showing against Sorrento the pounds steered a good many of his admirers off him, and as to Tomboy, scarcely anybody wanted him at 10 to 1. The horses all looked extremely fit as they cantered past the stand on the way to the post. They were sent off at the very first attempt, on a most even terms, Tomboy's head being in front. All ran under a pull around the upper turn. Through the stretch, and past the grand stand, Sorrento and Tomboy side by side, two lengths in front of Jubal. Many remarked what a long stride Tomboy was in, he was apparently galloping while Sorrento was running, and the sure money bettors began to feel weak about the knees when, in the run home from the last stretch, Tomboy's head was in front of Sorrento, who appeared to be in trouble, while Fred Littlefield was already at work on Jubal. Under the whip Jubal closed on somewhat in the run to the upper turn, but the moment Taylor gave Tomboy his head he drew away, and thereafter he was never in danger at all. Sorrento and Jubal were ridden with whip and spur all the way home, but Tomboy won in a big gallop by four lengths, Sorrento second, five lengths in front of Jubal. Taylor never rode a better race, and both he and the colt received a liberal send-off from those who were not sour over the loss of money on the defeat of Sorrento. Of course, Mr. Withers was in high feather. He certainly has the making of a race horse in the strongly put together Tomboy, who is well enough bred to race against the best of them, being by Tom Ochiltree, out of Majesty, one of Mr. Withers's own breeding.

The Barnegat Stakes for three-year-olds at $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, winners in 1889 of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry 5 pounds, twice 5 pounds, thrice 10 pounds extra; those not having won in 1889 $1,000 in a three year-old stake, or when carrying weight for age, allowed 5 pounds; non-winners in 1889 of $1,000 allowed 10 pounds; maidens allowed 15 pounds; one mile and a half.
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Tomboy, by Tom Ochiltree—Majority, 112 (Taylor) 1
D. J. McCarthy's ch. c. Sorrento, 112 (Hamilton) 2
C. Littlefield's b. c. Jubal, 112 (F. Littlefield) 3
Time, 2:48.

Post Betting—Two to 1 on Sorrento; against Jubal, 11 to 5; Tomboy, 10 to 1.

THE MILE DASH.

There was a terrific plunge on Verdeur for the opening race at one mile, for maiden three-year-olds and upward, the Westerners pounding the filly from 8 to 1, her opening price, down to 3 to 1, at which figure she went to the post an even favorite with Mr. Jordan's Hyperion. Fonsetta, a good-looking son of Fonso, that had performed indifferently at Brighton Beach, was played very heavily by Timmons, Scully, and other knowing ones, and 6 to 1 was the best that could be obtained against him at the end. Twelve to 1 against Vardee could readily be had at any stage of the game. It was long odds against any of the others. In the first break Violante, ridden by a boy named Carter, ran away a quarter of a mile. When they were finally sent away Village Maid, Germanic, and Vardee were in front, while Hyperion was last. Jere. Dunn's filly led all the way to the furlong post in the home-stretch, where Vardee, who had been well up with Verdeur and Germanic, came strong on the outside and won handily by a length and a half, Village Maid second, two lengths in front of Germanic, Fonsetta showed a lot of speed until the three-quarter pole was reached, where he shut up like a jackknife, and Taylor quit riding him.

Purse $750, for maidens, 3 years old and upward; entrance, $25; if 4 years, allowed 14 pounds; if 5 or more, 20 pounds; one mile.
W. Donohue's br. c. Vardee, 3, by Virgil—La Traviata, 109 (W. Donohue) 1
Jere Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid, 3, 106 (Regan) 2
J. A. & A. R. Morris's b. f. Germanic, 3, 106 (Littlefield) 3
Verdeur, Roma, Cammack, Fonsetta, Hyperion, Prince George, and Violante also ran.
Time, 1:52¾.

Post Betting—Against Hyperion and Verdeur, each 3 to 1; Fonsetta, 6 to 1; Germanic, 7 to 1; Cammack, 10 to 1; Village Maid and Vardee, each 12 to 1; Violante, 20 to 1; Prince George, 30 to 1; Roma, 40 to 1.

THE SELLING RACE.

Billy Lakeland's trick for the Harvest Handicap went through so cleverly that the talent pounded old Ernest to win the selling race, backing him down to 8 to 5 at the post. Long Knight wore Charley Littlefield's colors for the first time, and many thinking that the old-time jockey would be lucky enough to win bitted on Ernest and bet on McDonald's former love, getting 2 to 1 against their money. Kermesse, Umpire, and Rustler didn't carry much money. Umpire was first away, and made the running for the first seven furlongs, where Long Knight, who had been running very easily in second place, went out and won handily. Ernest ran very unkindly in the early part of the race, but Hamilton, by dint of hard work, got him home in second place. Kermesse and Rustler were outpaced from the start, while Umpire quit in the stretch. There was no bid for the winner.

Purse $750, for three-year-olds and upward; the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000; if entered to be sold for less, 2 pounds allowed for each $250, down to $2,000; then 3 pounds for each $200, down to $1,500; then 2 pounds for each $125, down to $1,000; then 3 pounds for each $50, down to $500; one mile and a quarter.
C. Littlefield's b. g. Long Knight, aged, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 114 (F. Littlefield) 1
W. Lakeland's ch. g. Ernest, aged, 1 (Hamilton) 2
S. W. Street's ch. c. Umpire, 4, 108 (Donohue) 3
Kermesse and Rustler also ran.
Time, 2:03¾.

Post Betting—Against Ernest, 8 to 5; Long Knight, 2 to 1; Kermesse, 14 to 5; Umpire, 10 to 1; Rustler, 12 to 1.

THE FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

Swift was a tremendous favorite for the closing race at a mile, 8 to 5 being the best odds against her. Sluggard and Sefton were next in favor at 13 to 5. Unite coming next at 4 to 1, with Bellair the outsider at 10 to 1. Swift went away in front at the drop of the flag, and, never being overtaken, won by six lengths with the greatest ease. Sluggard and Sefton were second at the third turn, but at the head of the stretch, where Bellair took third place, Sluggard came in second, two lengths before Bellair. Hamilton rode Mr. Withers's colt very hard for the last half mile, but he could never overhaul Swift in the heavy going. Unite couldn't run a little bit.

Free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second; one mile.
W. S. Jennings's br. m. Swift, aged, by Great Tom—Mariposa, 105 (Taylor) 1
D. D. Withers's br. c. Sluggard, 3, 110 (Hamilton) 2
S. W. Street's ch. c. Bellair, 3, 100 (Bunn) 3
Sefton and Unite also ran.
Time, 1:47.

Post Betting—Against Swift, 8 to 5; Sluggard and Sefton, each 13 to 5; Unite, 4 to 1; Bellair, 10 to 1.

NOTES.

Longstreet has a sore mouth.

McCarthy took Sorrento's defeat pretty hard.

Shrewd people played Fonsetta to win the first race.

Tomboy is quite a race horse. It was his first start as a three-year-old.

Think of a mile in 1:52¾! That's what the maiden three-year-olds did it in.

Charley Littlefield is in great luck. He won old Long Knight out in the selling race.

Taragon seemed all tied up in the Harvest Handicap. The track was too much for him.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard now has forty yearlings and three-year-olds in training for next season.

David Gideon had $2,000 cash yesterday on Carrie C. for the Lassie Stakes. She is royally bred, and showed plenty of speed.

Billy Lakeland said that he would as soon have Tea Tray in the Harvest Handicap at 120 pounds as Exile at the same weight.

Billy Donohue and his friends backed Hyperion to win the opening dash and neglected his own colt, Vardee, against whom 12 to 1 could be had.

El Rio Rey, the great two-year-old brother to Emperor of Norfolk, will arrive at Monmouth Park some time to-day. Good judges say he is the king pin two-year-old of the year.

HIS BROTHER DIDN'T TRUST HIM.

Otherwise, Mr. Sherman Thinks, the Associated Elevators Would be All Right.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Stephen F. Sherman, manager of the Associated Elevators, in which a shortage of grain was recently discovered, made a statement to-day. He said the condition of the Associated Elevators was due to careless management.

"I am much to blame that I did not know better the details of the office work," he said. "My duties in supervising the building and operation of the elevators, in buying material, and in other matters incidental to the practical business of the elevators have been such that I have had little or no time to spare for looking after the office. Besides that, I have been absent from Buffalo quite frequently. The details of office work, bookkeeping, &c., I must admit now, in the light of what has been made apparent, have not had that attention which, as manager of the association, I should have given to them."

"Do you know what is the actual condition of things?" was asked.

"I do not. I am doing my best to aid in finding out exactly how matters stand."

"What do you know about the affairs of Sherman Brothers & Co., limited?"

"Practically nothing. From the time I became manager of the Associated Elevators, nearly three years ago, my only active connection with the business of that concern has been confined to the use which has been made of my name as Vice-President. I have been virtually ignorant of the transactions of Sherman Brothers & Co., mainly for the reasons that my time has been so occupied in the way I have already stated, and because my brother, Wilson H. Sherman, I am sorry to say, has not put that confidence in me he should have done. I firmly believe that I could have saved him from the present condition of things if he had trusted me."

"Do you know where your brother is?"

"I do not. I do not think he is in Canada. I believe he is sick in body and mind, and his wife has taken him away for a few days rest, which he needs, no doubt, needs very badly. I think he will be in Buffalo again in a few days. I think I can communicate with him indirectly, and I feel satisfied that he will come back."

Rents Reduced Again to Help the New Market Along.

There are forty-five vacant stands in the new West Washington Market, and more marketmen are preparing to leave and establish their business elsewhere. To stay this movement the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday again reduced the rentals. These were cut in June from $5.50 a stand a week to $4.75. They were cut yesterday to $3.75 until Jan. 1, 1890, when, if the market flourishes, they will be raised again.

A Roman Catholic Church at Bensonhurst.

The Rev. J. McAloese, pastor of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, Parkville, has been commissioned by Bishop Loughlin to establish a church at Bensonhurst, L. I. A large number of Roman Catholics reside there during the summer months. Father McAloese celebrates mass every sunday in the parlor of a house in Bensonhurst. He is having prepared plans for a church edifice, and, when they have been approved by Bishop Loughlin, the work of erecting the permanent place of worship will begin.

A Letter From Cardinal Lavigerie.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The *Morning Star* of this city, Archbishop Janssen's official paper, publishes a letter from Cardinal Lavigerie to the Archbishop. The letter is dated Algiers, June 4. The Cardinal requests Archbishop Janssen to have the letter published in his archdiocese. He hopes that the Archbishop will exert his influence to the end that some capable colored persons be sent to participate in the Anti-slavery Congress to held at Lucerne in Switzerland next month.

Thirty Days for Violating the Excise Law.

Harry Henderson, a waiter in a liquor saloon at 304 West Thirty-eighth street, was arrested and indicted for violation of the Excise law in June, 1888, and Jean Tucker gave bail for him in $100. Henderson jumped his bail. A few days ago he was again arrested for the same offence and was arraigned before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions. Henderson pleaded guilty and was sentenced to thirty days on the island.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A World's Meeting in London—Coming to America in 1893.

The World's Sunday School Convention recently held in London was regarded by the projectors as such a great success that it was determined to hold another in America in 1893. A motion to hold the Convention in Montreal was lost, and, on motion of Dr. Hall of New York, it was left to a General Committee, to be appointed by the Convention, to select the city. There were a thousand delegates to the Convention, and they came from all parts of the world. Mr. B. F. Jacobs, Chicago, presided, and was supported on the platform by Lord Kinnaird, President of the Sunday School Union; Count André Bernstorff, Berlin; the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Brooklyn; Col. Griffin, President of the London Baptist Association; the Rev. B. W. Childaw, Cincinnati; the Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., L. S., A.; Mr. L. Rawlings; M. Sautter, France; Mr. King, Q. C., Nova Scotia; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, New York; Mr. Helsey, Chairman S. S. U.; Mr. D. MacLean, Toronto, and Messrs. Tresidder and Towers.

Lord Kinnaird delivered the address of welcome. In the course of his remarks Lord Kinnaird said: "Before the day of Sunday schools so many children roamed the streets on Sunday. To-day all that is changed. Children should be taken while they are young, and taught—the children for Christ, and Christ for the children. Unless converted before 15, the task of converting children becomes a hard one."

Dr. Hall of New York was introduced as an English-Irish-American, amid laughter. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler of Brooklyn spoke in behalf of the United States. He said:

"Americans live in a large country and have large ideas. It is said that some trees in California are so high that it takes two men to see the top of them. The question to-day is, Who shall have the great cities, Christ or Satan? The Christian who shuts his eyes to the perils of the hour is a fool, and he who is unwilling to face them on behalf of his Master is a coward. The way to save the world is by saving the children. I would like to see a little of our American dash combined with the English system."

Count Bernstorff and M. Sautter, representatives of Germany and France, also spoke, and, at the suggestion of the Chairman, clasped hands as a proof of their mutual sympathy and good will in connection with Christian work. This scene was greeted with tremendous applause.

The closing meeting was held in the evening at Exeter Hall. The great interest felt in the movement to establish Sunday schools in India was shown by the large attendance. A collection was taken up for that purpose.

THEY OFFER 10 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

The Company Operating the Biggest Woollen Mill in Connecticut Insolvent.

NORWICH, July 16.—In the Norwich Probate Court to-day the Versailles Woollen Company, a New York city firm which has been running at Versailles, a river village seven miles north of this city, the largest woollen mill in Connecticut, was declared to be in involuntary insolvency. The company has been in distress for a year or more on account of the extremely depressed condition of the woollen business.

The story at Versailles is an interesting though brief one. About ten years ago Luke M. Heery and his brother, two bright young unmarried men, practical manufacturers, came from West Chelmsford, Mass., with $225,000, which they had made in the business and in which they had spent their lives, having begun when they were little more than boys in factory. They bought the seven-set mill at the pretty village of Versailles and the village with it. Within a few years they had increased their plant so that they had a seventeen-set mill, eighty tenements, 100 acres of land, and a fine manor house. Their mill possessions in Versailles were represented in a capital of about $200,000. After that a blight fell on the woollen industry, and the young manufacturers went down hill fast, together with many other woollen makers. They first mortgaged their property twice, and finally New York men associated themselves with the Heerys and incorporated the present Versailles Woollen Company of New York not long ago. But the new accession of capital did not stay the descent. A week or more ago there was a meeting of creditors in New York, and the best offer the company could make was a promise to pay ten cents on a dollar. The Boston and Providence, who had supplied the company with some stock, refused to accept these terms, and demanded that the company be declared bankrupt.

The failure is a bad one. The nominal assets of the company are placed at $50,000, but from that amount must be taken $14,000 that is due to the mill hands for wages. The paid up capital of $225,000 is wholly wringed out. The company estimates its stock on hand to be worth $40,000, though the creditors do not value it so highly. The Versailles plant and village is mortgaged for about its full value, though there is no more valuable plant in New England if the goods it produces could find a sale. The Carrolls, wool dealers of this city, who are among the largest creditors, were willing to accept the 10 per cent. terms of the company. Messrs. Brown of Providence and Adams F. Carroll of this city were appointed by the Probate Court Commissioners to take charge of the mill and manage it in the interest of the creditors.

WANT DOGS TO EXPERIMENT ON.

Marine Hospital Doctors Don't Say Whether They Mean Vivisection or Not.

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun of the United States Marine Hospital applied to Mayor Grant yesterday for the city's spare dogs. He proposes to kill and destroy, in such manner, as he may deem proper, unclaimed dogs remaining in the pound more than forty-eight hours. He presented a letter from Dr. John Godfrey, surgeon in command of the New York station of the United States Marine Hospital, stating that the animals were required for scientific purposes.

Mayor Grant's understanding of the matter is that the dogs are to be killed at the pound and then taken by the doctors for dissection. But the request may mean vivisection or electrical or toxicological experiments. The Mayor reserved his answer to the application. The S. P. C. A. may have something to say about it.

A Bicycle Collides With a Policeman.

Lester W. Beasley, a broker, of 591 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, went down the Ocean Parkway on Saturday for a spin on his bicycle with a fellow member of the Kings County Wheelmen. He was brought back in a badly battered condition and with his bicycle sadly in need of repairs. He says he is the victim of a gross outrage on the part of Mounted Policeman Kelly of the Park squad. He says that Kelly deliberately rode him down, trampling him under his horse's hoofs. Mr. Beasley was unable to leave his house until yesterday morning, when he went before Police Justice Tighe and asked for a warrant for Kelly's arrest. As the alleged offence took place in Parkville, he was directed to Justice McMahon of Gravesend. Mr. Beasley says that Kelly was drunk and that it was with difficulty that he retained his seat on his horse.

A Serious Charge Against Two Women.

Coroner Lindsay of Brooklyn, late on Monday night, took the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Carrie Cornell, at 88 Prospect street. On the same night Mrs. Mary Stokes of 126 Jay street and Miss Katie McLean of Greene lane were placed under arrest, charged with being responsible for the critical condition of Mrs. Cornell. The latter was married four months ago, and, as alleged, was induced by Miss McLean to go to Mrs. Stokes's, where, it is charged, both administered drugs to Mrs. Cornell, and performed a criminal operation. Both women have been committed to jail by Judge Patterson.

Award of Electric Lighting Contracts.

The Gas Commission awarded electric street lighting contracts yesterday to the United States Illuminating Company for 333 lamps at from 25 to 35 cents a lamp a night, to the East River Company its entire district at 25 cents, to the Brush Company 220 lamps at 29 cents, and seventy lamps at 45 cents, to the Mount Morris Company 1 twenty-nine lamps at from 25 to 35 cents. There are still more lamps for which contracts are to be made.

Corporation Counsel Clark has advised the Commission that it cannot properly award contracts outside of the lines of district covering the existing trunk lines on the streets they lay for. Many of the Mount Morris Company's lines in connection with the other companies will be thrown on under this ruling.

Seems to be a Discrepancy.

Private Secretary Thomas C. T. Crain took testimony yesterday in the Mayor's office in the complaint of Henry Waits against Samuel Breiser, a University place auctioneer. Mr. Waits sent a piano for sale. It brought $105. The auctioneer returned only $60 to Mr. Waits, though 25 per cent. is the legal commission. The auctioneer swore that he had a special agreement with Mr. Waits, and Mr. Waits swore that he had not. Mr. Crain is pondering this apparent discrepancy.

Col. Cavanagh in the Armory Board.

Col. James Cavanagh of the Sixty-ninth Regiment became the senior Colonel of the First Brigade upon the resignation of Col. Emmons Clark from the command of the Seventh. This gives him a place on the Armory Board, and he attended yesterday's meeting and was sworn in.

Naval Office Appointments.

Horatio Howard was yesterday made a $1,600 clerk in Naval Officer Burt's office in the Custom House. H. A. Burnett was advanced from a $1,200 to a $1,400 place in the same department. David A. Fitzgerald was promoted to Burnett's place and Edward W. Kiernan was appointed to a $1,200 clerkship.

SLAYING BY ELECTRICITY.

INSTANT AND PAINLESS DEATH, SAYS AN EXPERT FOR THE STATE.

Then a Westinghouse Man Arrays the Doubts Again—The Referee Observes that Hanging is "Dead Sure"—Mr. Noble's Shock—Sing Sing Gets a Dynamo.

Bourke Cockran had other engagements yesterday and could not go on with the Kemmler reference, so C. S. Hatch of Buffalo, who defended the murderer Kemmler, took Mr. Cockran's place in catechising witnesses.

Dr. Frederick Petersen of this city testified as a witness for the State that he assisted Harold P. Brown in the experiments upon dogs and other animals last summer and last fall. When asked his opinion as to the relative vitality of man and animals, he said that vivisection shows conclusively that an animal can endure a severer attack upon life than can a man. An operation upon the brain or the intestines of a man would probably result in death, but a similar operation upon an animal could be made with less likelihood of fatal consequences. The velocity of the nerve sensation is ninety feet a second; that of electricity is infinitely greater, though it has not been definitely measured.

Q.—Basing your answer upon all your observation, reading, and experience, will you say that in your opinion an electric current can be produced by artificial means and be so applied to a human being as to cause death in every case? A.—I think it can.

Q.—So as to cause death in every case instantly? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And so as to cause death painlessly as well as instantly? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can the electrodes certainly be arranged so that no burning effect will be produced? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If the electrodes are applied to the head and feet, as proposed in the execution of criminals, how will the electricity diffuse itself through the body? A.—It will diffuse itself throughout all the tissues within the skin—that is, through the whole body.

Q.—Is an alternating current more or less dangerous than a continuous current? A.—It is more dangerous.

Dr. Petersen was then cross-examined by Mr. Hatch.

Q.—Is there any certainty that the current, however scientifically applied, will take a direction that will prove fatal? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Might it not go through the skin, through the surface merely, and not strike a vital part? A.—It will not fail to kill if the current is properly applied and if the skin be moistened.

Dr. Petersen testified that he had used in medicine both the alternating current and the continuous. The alternating was twice as strong as the continuous, and therefore a stronger stimulant.

Q.—Don't you know that animals are more susceptible to electricity than human beings? A.—I have found the opposite to be true.

Q.—Did you ever administer to a patient a current of 1,000 volts? A.—No, sir, never.

Q.—Then how do you know, with great emphasis, that man's resistance is less than an animal's? Is it anything but your belief? A.—It is my opinion as a scientific observer.

Dr. Petersen said that some of the effects of the alternating current upon patients are painful, and that when it is applied to the head it causes dizziness and nausea. He described how he had dissected the dogs killed by Mr. Brown. He said he knew they were dead, because respiration had ceased, the heart had stopped, its work was over, and it was not moved by the touch of his finger. Lawyer Hatch wanted to know if the stopping of breathing was a certain sign of death, and there was a laugh when Dr. Petersen said, "Yes, if it continues." As to the dogs, he said that in the case of one of them the left auricle of the heart had ceased beating, but that the right auricle continued beating for thirty-six hours after the dog had been cut open.

Q.—Don't you think this dog could have revived as Dash did if it had not been dissected? A.—No, sir. This dog and the others were dead. There has frequently been discussion of animals which have had their hearts remained beating. It is not uncommon for the heart to beat after being cut from the body. Rabbits' hearts will beat for ten hours, dogs' hearts often for half a day.

Dr. Petersen said that on his inspection of the dogs killed by Mr. Brown he found that the capillary vessels had been broken. This he attributed to the action of the electricity. He declared that the dogs did not suffer pain when a fatal current was applied, but died instantly almost and easily. They did show pain when lighter currents which were not depended upon to kill were used.

Q.—How many volts will kill always? A.—In the neighborhood of 1,500. I base that belief on the experiments with the dogs.

Q.—Is it necessary to know the resistance of the subject in order to produce death? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How, if you don't know the resistance of a human, will you determine the amount of force necessary to be used in his case? A.—It would not be more than a certain number of volts, because 1,500 volts would kill him.

Q.—Might not the resistance of a man go up to 100,000 ohms? A.—Yes, a dog at Edison's went up to 200,000.

Q.—Might not some people sustain a shock of more than 1,500 volts and not be killed? A.—It is the opinion generally to me. If a man's skin is moist his resistance never would go beyond 20,000 ohms.

Referee Becker interjected some questions about the comparative certainty of hanging and of electricity. He wanted to know if the jobs mentioned had ever killed anything, and Dr. Petersen said it was. Then Mr. Becker spoke of the many more factors in the electrical method, and asked if there wasn't greater possibility of accidents, which would make that method less certain than hanging. Dr. Petersen said the electrical scheme was more complicated, but that if in the hands of experts it would be all right. In reply to the query whether hanging was painful, the witness said that when the neck is broken by the drop there is no pain, because death is instantaneous, but when death is caused by suffocation alone, then there certainly is pain. In death by electricity the velocity of the current is so great that immediately after its application unconsciousness ensues. He said that we couldn't tell about all these things for sure, however, because no one knows but that, even with the guillotine, the head, after being cut from the trunk, may have life in it for a moment.

John Mott, electrical machine expert, was recalled by Mr. Hatch. He described how he had got a shock while fixing a 1,000-volts dynamo in Denver fifteen months ago. It was a machine used for 1,500 lights. He slipped and touched the safety catches with the fingers of both hands. Involuntarily he leaped three or four times. The pain was intense and his fingers were burned. They did not get well for three weeks. He said he did not know of any current which could be depended upon every time to kill. He had tested his resistance and found it varied. In deciding how much force is necessary to kill, he said there must be a vast deal more than every man's resistance. So a man whose resistance is 1,200 ohms would require 1,200 volts to be done to death. At the same time he said that the capacity of the Westinghouse dynamo is only 1,050 volts, and could not be increased more than 200 or 300 volts without danger. If a man's resistance were 2,500 ohms the machine couldn't do the work.

Francis W. Jones, electrician of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and general manager of the United Lines Telegraph Company, gave figures showing the varying resistance of men upon whom he had experimented. Using one cell he found that his own resistance, merely through the tips of his fingers was 80,000 ohms; with ten cells it was 37,000 ohms. Later, with one cell, it was 31,000, and then with ten cells again it was 24,500. Two minutes after, with one cell it was 36,500 ohms, and then with ten cells it was 21,500 ohms. A final test with ten cells showed 17,000 ohms resistance, and with one, 21,000, and then with ten again 16,000 ohms. When he had read the table of measurements upon others, Mr. Hatch asked:

Q.—Can you tell how many volts will be necessary to produce death? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Did those experiments by Mr. Brown show anything as to the relative strength of the two currents? A.—They show nothing certain to my mind.

Mr. Hatch wanted Mr. Jones to say whether there could be any standard of resistance to be used in determining how much voltage to give criminals. He answered that there would have to be measurements of all sorts of men—thin, fat, long, short, heavy, light, hairy, and not hairy men, with heavy heads of hair, and men bald, and "men with their scalp tanned by many summers." There was an explosion of laughter at this, and Mr. Jones explained that he meant men whose lives were those of exposure to the elements. He concluded that it would be difficult to get measurements which would answer for "the coming crops of criminals during the next 1,000 years."

The hearing goes on to-day, and Commodore Gerry is expected to be on hand.

SING SING'S DYNAMO ARRIVES.

SING SING, July 16.—The dynamo to be used at Sing Sing prison for the execution of criminals arrived at the prison yesterday. The instrument is like the one put up at Auburn prison for the execution of Kemmler. It will not be put in place for some time yet, and when placed in position will most likely stand in the superintendent's room.

A Letter from the Pope.

MONTREAL, Que., July 16.—Pope Leo III. has sent an autograph letter to the authorities of Laval University thanking them and the citizens of Quebec for the resolutions adopted by them at the demonstration on April 8 last in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. His Holiness congratulates them not only upon their prudence, but upon the vigor of their action, which shows that they well understand how the impunity enjoyed by the enemies of the Church is the source of improprieties in human society and of troubles to the state.

More Seats on the Bridge.

Mayor Grant and Comptroller Myers are in favor of putting more seats on the bridge, so that women and children may rest and get the benefit of the fresh air. They will propose the providing of more settees at the next meeting of the bridge trustees.

The Johnstown Relief Fund.

Amounts received by J. Edward Simmons, Esq., Treasurer of the Conemaugh Valley Relief Fund, since last report, are as follows: N. Y. *Tribune*, $7; N. Y. *Staats Zeitung*, $73; A. F. *Staats Zeitung*, $32.50; N. Y. SUN, $20. Total, $131.50.

For the Johnstown Sufferers.

THE SUN has received for the Johnstown sufferers $10 from E. F. S., Hotel Everett.

A PITEOUS PLAINT.

The Mayor Asked to Abate "Dot Leedle Cherman Band" and Other Nuisances.

The following letter was yesterday referred to Mayor Grant:

"Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor.

"DEAR SIR: As President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New York city, an organization of about 2,500 members, mostly citizens, respectable and law abiding, and, to a great extent, property holders, I called the attention of the late Mayor Hewitt to a great nuisance prevailing in this city, which affected the above organization particularly, and which they petitioned him to abolish in the interests of all citizens, but which unfortunately met the same fate in the hands of his Honor as did a great many other measures during his administration.

"Prompted by the energetic stand taken by you during your short term of office, I feel encouraged to lay the same matter before you, as I know that it will receive careful consideration by you, and, if possible, be remedied.

"The matter I refer to are the 'itinerant street musicians,' who infest our city to an alarming extent, they are a daily nuisance and annoyance to respectable citizens, and a cause of degradation to the musical profession.

"These people, mostly boys, are brought to this country in open violation of the existing contract labor and padrone acts, each spring at the rate of from 100 to 200 a week by a padrone, and are paid from $2 to $2.50 a week, and are quartered in slums and pest holes on the east side. The money which they receive as alms on their strolls throughout the city is handed to the padrone, who makes thousands of dollars each season by this unlawful mendicancy as the following facts will show:

"The Staten Island Ferry Company permits three or four of these itinerant musicians on each of their boats during the summer months, allowing them to annoy the public with their low and vulgar music, and consenting to their begging, for which privilege the padrone pays the company $2,100 per season.

"It is a very common thing to see two or three of these gypsy musicians stationed on one block in our thoroughfares, playing simultaneously to the torture of everybody, not to speak of the more refined or musically educated ear.

"These paupers have privileges which no resident professionally educated musician, even if citizen or taxpayer, enjoys. No professional mus