EVENTS BEYOND THE OCEAN.

ACCIDENT TO A PARTY OF TOURISTS AT LUCERNE.

Their Boat Dashed Against a Bridge, and All Were Thrown Into the Reuss—An American Woman Drowned—Russia Taking Prompt Measures to Check the Spread of Cholera—Eight of the Liege Anarchists Get Long Terms of Imprisonment.

BERNE, July 26.—A sad accident occurred last evening in the rapid current of the River Reuss, canton of Uri, which rises near Mount St. Gothard, and enters the Lake of Lucerne after a course of thirty miles, in which the river descends 4,500 feet. Five American ladies and gentlemen, who have been touring in Switzerland, were drifting in a boat in this rapid stream, the gentlemen guiding the craft. They were approaching the bridge known as the Capellbrucke, which connects the suburbs of the city of Lucerne, situated on both banks of the Reuss. The current was unusually swift, on account of the melting of the snow in St. Gothard, and the gentlemen, notwithstanding strenuous efforts, found themselves unable to guide the boat.

The little craft was spun around by the current and carried swiftly on, the ladies clinging to the sides of the boat and the gentlemen vainly trying with the oars to keep it out of the current. A number of people saw the perilous situation of the craft and rushed to the banks of the river. Nothing could be done, however, as the frail boat was swept with full force against the iron parapet of the bridge.

The boat was smashed to pieces, and the ladies were left struggling in the water. One lady, Anna Sorge of St. Joseph, Mo., sank with a piercing shriek, and the others were about to go under when the spectators of the scene, who had been busy from the first preparing for the rescue, extended help to the unfortunates. The latter were pulled out of the water on the open sides of the bridge, and every possible aid was extended.

The rescuers waited a long time to see if the lady who sank would come up to the surface, but she did not reappear, and it was undoubted. The news of the affair has cast a gloom over the foreign visitors in Lucerne.

BERNE, July 26.—The Americans involved in the accident were the three Misses Engelhardt and Mr. Burrows. Miss Anna Sorge of St. Joseph, the fifth member of the party and the lady who drowned, was a governess. She was carried away by the current. The others, after struggling in the water, caught hold on the piers of the bridge. The promptness of their rescue was due to the heroic efforts of Frau Stadelmann, landlady of Roessli Hotel, who not only obtained assistance, but aided the men in getting the party to the shore.

HEAVY PENALTIES FOR ANARCHISTS.

Eight of the Liege Bomb Throwers Sentenced to Imprisonment.

LIEGE, July 26.—The trial of fifteen Anarchists, accused of dynamite outrages on and immediately after last May Day demonstration, was concluded to-day. The crimes charged in the indictment ranged from attempted murder to attempts to overthrow the existing order of society. Of the fifteen prisoners Daniel, Beduin, Charles, Jacques, Berry, Henry, and Schiebach were acquitted.

The rest were found guilty on nearly all counts and received unexpectedly severe sentences. Moineau, who confessed that he was the author of an attempt to blow up the house of Senator Jamson because the latter pronounced sentences against Anarchists, was condemned to twenty-five years' penal servitude. Jeumar, a painter, who helped get and set the bombs which were used in the explosion of May 2, and Wolfle, who was implicated in the affair, were sentenced to terms of twenty years each.

Lagaux and Nosseut, directly responsible with Beauman for the same explosions, and an agitator named Marcotty were sentenced to fifteen year terms. Hansen to a ten year term, and Mathieu, son of a manufacturer's son, who was one of the receivers of the cartridges stolen from the Baneux powder mills, to a three years' term.

The trial revealed the existence of a society of Liege Anarchists, who were in the habit of meeting in the Rue du Mont de Piete on Sundays, the meetings being carefully closed to prevent their being overlooked. It was there that the younger members of the party were instructed in the use of dynamite.

The court room was filled during the trial, many friends of the prisoners being in the audience. When the sentences were pronounced they were loud groans. The condemned men showed defiance at the Court, and were led away amid cheers and cries of "Long live anarchy!"

FIGHTING CHOLERA IN THE EAST.

The Russian Authorities at Last Awake to a Sense of Duty.

ODESSA, July 26.—The authorities are finding great difficulty in forwarding disinfectants to the ports on the Sea of Azof, where the cholera is known to have spread. The Captains of vessels refuse to visit the infected ports on the ground of the danger from cholera, and consequently enormous quantities of the disinfectants remain in Odessa, awaiting transportation.

The various municipalities at length appear fully roused to the necessity of taking energetic measures against the cholera, and sanitary precautions are being vigorously pushed forward, not only in the towns already afflicted by the epidemic, but in all the cities and communes where the disease may appear.

In Moscow the religious communities belonging to the convents and churches are organizing processions to implore the Divine protection against the ravages of cholera. The rumor that cases of the disease had occurred in St. Petersburg so far appears to be devoid of all foundation. Great precautions are, however, being taken.

Germany Guarding Against Cholera.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Government has organized far-reaching measures against the importation of the cholera. Special barracks for frontier guards are being erected on the borders, and all arrivals from Russia are subjected to a rigid medical inspection. Should the disease crack the frontier a second interior cordon will be established, isolating the district in which it has broken out.

BISMARCK ASSAILED AS A TRAITOR.

The Volks-Zeitung Says He Inspired Attacks on William I.

BERLIN, July 26.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that an exhaustive official reply to Prince Bismarck's continued attacks will be published shortly. The *Boersen Courier* says that Eckhardt, author of the pamphlet, "Berlin—Vienna—Rome," is preparing a pamphlet in an answer to Prince Bismarck, which will be published soon after the Emperor's return.

Several journals, in speaking of the possible revelations which may accompany the development of the Friedrichsruh-Potsdam feud, quote from a remarkable article in the *Koelnische Volks-Zeitung*, which says the Government has direct proof of acts of Prince Bismarck which would "make the hair of every German stand on end."

The *Volks-Zeitung* adds that it has proofs that Prince Bismarck, while Chancellor, had certain beneficiaries of the press fund spread in French and Belgian journals scandalous reports as to the mental and physical incapacity of Emperor William I. This course, says the *Volks-Zeitung*, was responsible for the impression abroad that the empire was without a pilot except Bismarck's, to guide it, and under the circumstances was perilous and treasonable.

Austrian Aversion to Prussia.

BERLIN, July 26.—A profound sensation has been caused in Government circles, as well as among the people, by the news that at a central meeting of the South German trades and industries at Augsburg it was resolved by the Suabians and Bavarians not to support the international exhibition at Berlin in 1896, but to support the movement for an Austro-German exhibition. This is looked upon as the sharpest expression yet of the aversion to Prussia and Berlin which is gaining strength in South Germany.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The *National Zeitung* says that Prince Bismarck will receive deputations from Alsace and Lorraine before leaving Kissingen.

Morrall & Sons, worsted spinners of Bigley, County York, have suspended. Their liabilities are £150,000 and their assets £80,000.

It is announced officially that Lord Salisbury in answering Sir Charles Enan-Smith's inquiry as to his withdrawal from Morocco has instructed the Envoy to remain in Tangier.

During the naval manœuvres of the French fleet off Brest, Monday, a torpedo boat ran against the ram of one of the ironclads. The torpedo boat was so badly damaged that the crew had barely time to escape before she sank.

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* announces that Krupp of Essen has arranged for the establishment of gun works in South Russia. His intention is to locate them at or near Ekaterinoslav, and his engineers are said to be in that city at present for the purpose of acquiring the necessary land.

THE ARIONS AT FRANKFORT.

A Big Audience Warmly Greets the American Singers There.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—The journey from Stuttgart to Frankfort yesterday was one of the most delightful parts of the European trip of the Arionites. The party stopped over at Heidelberg for four hours to see the castle and to drive along the Neckar. They were met at the station by representatives of the Heidelberg singing societies, who escorted them through the city.

The party arrived at Frankfort at 6 P. M., and at the Central station received an ovation from the Frankfort singers not equalled since their arrival in Vienna. The open space before the station was filled with the city's musical societies, who, through several speakers, extended to the Americans a hearty welcome.

This afternoon the Arionites gave an open air concert at the Palm Garden. About 7,000 persons were present. There was no solo singing. The chorus, despite the fatigue of the trip from Stuttgart, was in splendid condition, and was cheered repeatedly.

To-morrow the Arionites will go to Mayence and Wiesbaden.

MIZON'S CHARGES DENIED.

Lord Aberdare Accuses the French Explorer of Rank Ingratitude.

LONDON, July 26.—In answer to the charges circulated by the Frenchman Lieut. Mizon to the effect that the officials of the British Royal Niger Company had endeavored to thwart him in everything, Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Niger Company, to-day publishes a letter declaring that Lieut. Mizon received every courtesy and medical aid at the hands of the British officials, that his expedition was carried over 500 miles on the company's steamers, and that he secured from the British an unsecured loan of £400.

Lord Aberdare also publishes a letter from Mizon himself to the company's agent-general, Joseph Flint, written several months after the alleged acts of hostility, in which the Frenchman warmly thanks Mr. Flint for his kindness and expresses a hope to meet him in Europe. Mizon also mentions the fact that his own launch was at that moment being repaired by order of the officials of the Royal Niger Company to allow the French expedition to proceed.

TIPS PAID AFTER DEATH.

An Eccentric American's Standing Joke Proves to be No Joke.

ROME, July 26.—New illustrations of the eccentricity of the wealthy American, Livingstone, who recently died at Florence, are afforded by the publication of the contents of his will. Livingstone always refused to give tips, remarking instead to those who served him, "I'll remember you in my will." Most of those to whom he said this thought it merely a bad joke, and regarded Livingstone as a very stingy fellow in respect to douceurs, though in other matters he had a well-deserved reputation for liberality.

It now appears, however, that he meant exactly what he said. In his will he bequeathed 20,000 lire to the omnibus conductors of Florence, through their society; the same amount to the Cabmen's Society; 8,000 lire to the waiters of the Café Bottegone; the same to the waiters of the Café Doney; 50,000 to the manager of the Café Borghesi, who was always very attentive to the testator, and 5,000 to the waiters at that resort.

Eighty Injured by the Fall of a Theatre.

PARIS, July 26.—At Ruell, near St. Germain, a temporary theatre collapsed last evening while seven hundred people were in the structure. Of these eighty were injured, but no person was killed. The theatre is said to have been hastily constructed, without sufficient strength in the supports.

Another account of the cause of the accident is that some persons had loosened the screws and bolts holding the supports together with the intention of weakening the framework and causing a tragedy.

Timothy Harrington Married.

DUBLIN, July 26.—Mr. Timothy Harrington, the home rule leader, was married in the Marlboro Street Chapel to-day to the daughter of Dr. O'Neill of this city.

MAX AND ALBERT LEVISON.

First They Marked Goods Down Against Each Other, and then They Fought.

MAX and Albert Levison are tailors in Grand street, Williamsburgh, one at 142 and the other at 136. They are not related, and for a long time they have been marking down goods against each other. Recently Albert Levison began to put placards out on the sidewalk to the effect that he was the only honest Levison tailor in Williamsburgh. Max Levison also had signs painted, calling on the public not to patronize any opposition Levison stores in Grand street.

On Monday they met on the sidewalk, and, being incited by mutual friends, they forgot themselves and fought. A report that Albert Levison was vanquished is strengthened by the fact that he got a warrant for the arrest of his rival for assault. Justice Goetting paroled Max Levison yesterday for examination.

ONE DIFFERENCE.

Canfield Says Chance Acquaintances are More Dangerous Here than in Newark.

George Canfield of 86 Jefferson street, Newark, came to New York two weeks ago and met Stella Warren of 119 West Third street. When he left her he discovered that his gold watch and chain and all of his money had been stolen. Canfield has come to New York several times since to act as his own detective. A week ago he met Stella Warren on the street wearing his watch chain. She told him that she had found it and gave it back to him. There was no policeman in sight and Canfield let her go. He had Detective Carey arrest her on Monday night. Canfield could not swear that Stella had taken his watch, however, and in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday she was discharged. Canfield says that chance acquaintances are more dangerous in New York than in Newark.

CAN'T FIND VINCENZO.

The Police Suspect that His Friends Are Concealing Him—The Witnesses Held.

Nicolo Vincenzo, the boy who killed sixteen-year-old Antonio Lucca with a shot from his revolver on Monday night in Rocco Capozzi's barber shop at 5 Sixth avenue, has disappeared. Capt. Thompson and Detective Broderick of the Charles street police station spent yesterday looking for him, but without success. It is suspected that Vincenzo's friends are concealing him.

Pasquale Capozzi, James Couno, and Christopher Taslina, who were arrested as witnesses of the shooting, told Coroner Levy yesterday that they knew nothing about the case. They were held in $1,000 bail each.

Prosecuting Under the 55-hour Law.

Prosecutions were begun yesterday in the Second District Court, Newark, by Factory Inspector Fell against several manufacturers for not obeying the Fifty-five-hour law. William Zahn, a leather manufacturer, was the first man whose case was called. Several of the employees testified that they knew nothing of the law, but explained that the nature of the business required that they should work longer hours than had been ordered by the law. The majority of the men said they worked fifty-nine hours.

The case was not finished. Whatever the result may be, there will be an appeal.

Rescued Too Late.

ERIE, July 26.—News has just been received here that the sailing yacht Wanderer of this city was wrecked off Dunkirk in a gale on Sunday afternoon. A fish tug this morning found a spar of the wrecked yacht, to which were clinging the two members of the crew, Capt. Thomas Stick was unconscious and taken to Dunkirk for medical treatment. He will probably die. His companion, Lou Granzow, 18 years old, was dead when found. Both men had been dashed about on the spar of the wrecked yacht for thirty-eight hours.

Barber—Harmon.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., July 26.—William Wyatt Barber, instructor of Latin and Greek at St. Mark's School, Smithboro, Mass., and Miss Florence H. Harmon of Cambridge were married in Christ Church at noon to-day. The Rev. Theodore P. Barber, the groom's father, officiated. Lieut. H. A. Barber, First Cavalry, U. S. A., was best man, and Miss Sallie Hurst of Baltimore was maid of honor. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. John E. Hurst of Baltimore.

The Skill and Knowledge
Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its perfect syrup of figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.—Adv.

HOPE FOR ALICE MITCHELL.

EVEN THE STATE'S EXPERTS PRONOUNCE HER INSANE.

Freda Ward's Slayer Will Never be Placed on Trial Unless the Expert Testimony be Thrown Out—This Result Made Apparent at Yesterday's Session.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Alice Mitchell will never be tried for the murder of Freda Ward unless Judge Dubose practically tells the jury in his charge to pay no heed to the medical testimony already submitted. It will be impossible for any other verdict to be arrived at, since the only medical expert summoned by the State has emphatically pronounced the girl insane, as did his brother, who testified for the defence. Dr. G. B. Sale of this city, who made a specialty of the study of nervous and brain diseases under eminent European specialists, was the first witness called to-day. His testimony was practically the same as that of Drs Turner and Sim, who preceded him yesterday and Saturday.

In cross-examination the only point scored by the State was that Alice seemed to know perfectly well what she was doing in all her acts immediately preceding and following the murder. Whereas the defence's theory has been that she did not.

Then came Dr. J. H. Callender, Medical Superintendent of the Central Insane Asylum of Nashville, who was one of the experts in the Guiteau case. Dr. Callender not only promptly gave his opinion that Alice Mitchell was insane, but gave his reasons very fully, deducing his opinions from the life of the girl from the time of her making the acquaintance of Freda down to the present.

Taking into account the presumption of insane tendency in the family, he showed how such a taint was liable to be transmitted from mother to child. This insane temperament so inherited might remain latent throughout life; it might develop as hysteria, neuralgia, or some other form of nervous disease, or by an exciting cause it might at any time break out in a violent explosion such as occurred in Alice Mitchell's case. With such a subject a strong girlish attachment for one of her own sex, formed at or about the period of puberty, a critical period with all females, might develop, and appeared to have done so in this case, into an intense, ardent attachment, such as is common only between those of opposite sexes. This love being entertained became a fixed delusion, leading her to the belief that she could contract a matrimonial alliance with the object of her affections. Her whole moral being was wrapped up in this unnatural attachment and she became a true sexual pervert.

It did not follow, the witness said, that such attachments were proof of insanity, but the fixed delusion that she could marry the girl and set up as the man of the household was an insane delusion such as the mind could not control. Such unnatural attachments, the witness said, were invariably more ardent, more passionate than natural attachments.

Then coming to the enforced separation, the witness described how it worked on the defendant's mind so that it became unbearable. She became insanely jealous, she became melancholy, so much so as to become observable; still the delusion remained and the idea arose to prevent, in the most desperate manner, the possession of her loved one by another. She became secretive, stole her father's razor, possessed with the imperative conception that she must take life. This imperative conception held her will power in abeyance, and she was unable to control her irresistible impulse to kill. In an interview the defendant had told the witness that her intention was to follow Freda to the boat, and after killing her to cut her own throat.

The witness asked her why she did not do this, and her reply was characteristic. She said she had forgotten all about it. He found an other absence of remorse for her deed. She seemed contented and free from care; she slept and ate well, all of which further convinced him of her insanity. From the strong scientific presumption of inherited insanity, with her unnatural affection for one of her own sex, her fixed delusion that she could contract a marriage with her, as well as her demeanor since the homicide, he was of the opinion that the defendant was insane and irresponsible.

Her form of mania was generally incurable to this extent, that which, she might remain harmless the rest of her life, yet a great grief, a disappointment, any exciting cause might develop a homicidal or suicidal outbreak at any time. He thought her a fit subject for seclusion in an asylum.

In cross-examination the witness said he saw nothing in her face to indicate insanity, but he added that many an idiot had a regular Websterian head. He was firmly convinced that her demeanor in jail was not simulated. It could not be, since her improved physical health told that she was not suffering from remorse.

This evidence from such a source had an evident effect alike on the jury and audience, but the State's Attorney had worse in store for him. He had summoned Dr. Michael Campbell, founder and superintendent of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, a State institution at Knoxville, to examine the defendant on the State's behalf. On taking the witness stand he pronounced himself, if possible, more emphatically than had his predecessors of the opinion that Alice Mitchell was insane. He went farther. All of further testimony heretofore had been based on the hypothetical case, or on examinations held some time back.

Dr. Campbell pronounced the girl insane at this moment, incapable of discussing her case with her attorneys so as to conduct her defence in a criminal trial for murder. The cross-examination only brought forth a more emphatic affirmation of his opinion.

This closed the case for the defendant, and court adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. and Mrs. Volkman and perhaps other witnesses for the State will be put on the stand.

GREAT DOINGS AT FULTON.

Rejoicings Because a Prosecution for Liquor Selling Failed.

FULTON, July 26.—There was a great jollification last night in this lively Oswego county village. Joseph La Prarie, a wholesale liquor dealer, had been tried for the fifth time for dispensing his wares and had been acquitted.

Fulton has 8,000 inhabitants, a generous percentage of whom regard with ill-concealed contempt the beverage of their elbow neighbor, the Oswego River, believing the liquid that stream represents to be useful for little else than commercial and fishing purposes. They do not get drunk and then fight like the strangers who often straggle in, but are rather a steady-drinking population. As a consequence there is probably no town of similar size in the State whose saloons exceed this in number or point of lucrative custom. But the temperance element of the village so wrought on the voters at the charter election last March that a no-license Excise Board was elected. Praise meetings innumerable were held to celebrate the victory achieved. A result following this election was a system of espionage which was highly resented by the citizens in general. Men were placed on trial for selling liquor, but were invariably acquitted. Even thoroughly respectable women, said to have bought whiskey at drug stores for family use, were examined as possible witnesses.

All last Thursday church bells tolled and the temperance people built in each edifice of worship, beseeching Divine aid for their cause. Meanwhile their spotters were busily at work outside. The temperance people this time played what they believed to be a trump card. The Rev. Mr. Candee, pastor of the Baptist Church here, a bright young man who presides over a fashionable congregation, like Dr. Parkhurst of New York, had sallied forth to inspire a crime, with the result that La Prarie was put on trial yesterday charged with selling the clergyman a half pint of alcohol on July 13. Mr. Candee had paid ten cents for the liquid, and on taking it home had poured it out and set some of it afire. He had no other knowledge that it was alcohol, and looked shocked when the idea of his having tasted the stuff was mentioned in court. A jury of solid business men returned a verdict acquitting La Prarie.

So the men who sell drink and those who buy their wares made jolly together last night. Fireworks were set off, and the saloon men put forth glasses and bottles at their own expense. Fulton has determined to be unregenerate, and a universal sigh of relief has arisen from the town. The matter is regarded as settled. Men here will drink.

Collision of Freight Trains.

DANBURY, July 26.—Two freight trains on the New York and New England Railroad collided at Stormville this morning. An engine and ten cars were derailed and the road blocked all day. The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping. The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was found in the wreck. The failure of the conductor of one of the trains to put out signals was the cause of the collision.

Most of the principal resorts in the Adirondacks are reached by the through cars of the New York Central. See time table.—Adv.

THE METROPOLITAN TRACTION CO.

Report that It is to be Reorganized Under a New York State Charter.

A report came from Philadelphia yesterday that the Metropolitan Traction Company is to be reorganized and the capital stock increased to $30,00,000. For each 100 shares of present stock 120 shares of new stock will be given, and present stockholders will be allowed to subscribe for new stock at par to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings.

Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Company, said yesterday: "It is the intention of the company to reorganize under the laws of the State of New York. The legislative policy of this State has become more liberal, and there is no necessity now for New York capital desiring to invest in any enterprise to go outside of the State. This change has been gradual in New York State. Up to five years ago the laws discouraged getting surface railroads together by way of lease, consolidation, or in any other way. The first change was in wiping out these restrictive provisions with a proviso that where roads were leased, transfer tickets should be given at connections so as to give the public the benefit of new lines of travel by the combination of old roads and a longer continuous ride for one fare. The Court of Appeals has, in published decisions, recognized that the policy of New York State with regard to surface railroads now is to encourage leasing and consolidating, so as to give the public the largest benefit in the way of facilities. The persons interested in the Traction Company have been considering the organization of a New York corporation of sufficient capital to purchase the stock of the Metropolitan Traction Company, which is organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey. They will be obliged to pay quite an amount of taxation annually to the New York treasury in excess of that required under the laws of New Jersey. It will probably amount the first year to $50,000, more than they pay in New Jersey, but as the property is here and the business here they prefer to do it. The stock of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New Jersey is selling at about $140 a share and is liable to an assessment of $40 per share. The New York Company will buy the stock at about 120 and issue the stock of the New York corporation for it, which will be paid-up stock, and give the privilege on $2,000,000 of stock at par."

SALE MAY GO ON.

Foreclosure of the Houston and East and West Texas Railway Not Stopped.

On application of several first mortgage bondholders of the Houston and East and West Texas Railway Company for an order to stay the sale of the road in foreclosure, which has been set for Aug. 2 at Houston, has been denied by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. The motion was made through Lawyers Whitehead, Parker & Dexter in behalf of Levi Holbrook, Amos M. Lyon, Lucien B. Young, James H. Moran, and Henry C. Tinker, as executor of Edward G. Finke, who charge a conspiracy to wreck the road on the part of E. S. Jemison of E. S. Jemison & Co., and William M. Rice, who, with the Union Trust Company, are made defendants. The plaintiffs allege that on May 1, 1878, the Union Trust Company took a first mortgage on the road to secure an issue of 1,344 bonds of $1,000 each. They say that Paul Bremond, President of the road, procured the issue of 750 second mortgage bonds at $1,000 each in January, 1883. E. L. Bremond, they allege, with the concurrence of Paul Bremond, as general manager of the road, borrowed large sums from E. S. Jemison & Co. and gave notes and the second mortgage bonds as security. They declare that these notes represented the personal indebtedness of Paul Bremond.

The plaintiffs say that the first mortgage bonds do not provide for a sale in foreclosure for non-payment of interest, and declare that "the defendants have had their hands on the throat of the company since 1883." On the argument Justice Lawrence said the plaintiffs should have gone into the Texas courts. They replied that the defendants are residents in this court's jurisdiction. The decree for a sale of the road fixes an upset price of $1,200,000.

RICHMOND TERMINAL MATTERS.

A Meeting of the Committee of Seventeen Will be Held This Afternoon.

At a meeting yesterday of the sub-committee of three it was decided to request Chairman W. E. Strong to call a meeting of the larger committee of security holders of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company.

The call was issued for a meeting at 2:30 this afternoon. It is understood that the purpose is to appoint other committees to represent the interests of the holders of the 5s and 6s, with the expectation that these committees will cooperate with the committee of three in its work. What is known as the First National Bank party has large holdings of the 6s, and representation has been offered it on the proposed committees for those securities. It is expected that others will be asked to serve on the new committees who are not members of the committee of seventeen. Interest amounting to $105,000 will be due Aug. 1 on the Richmond Terminal 5s, and default will occur for that amount.

MISS THORNE'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

Her Escort So Drunk at the Time that He Does Not Recollect It.

The inquest in the case of Miss Emily Thorne of 122 Jefferson avenue, who was run over by a Manhattan Beach train at the station in Atlantic and Nostrand avenues, Brooklyn, on the night of July 7, was held last night by Coroner Rooney. Miss Thorne was returning from Manhattan Beach with William B. Huntington of 327 Tompkins avenue, and both got off the train at this station. As the train was leaving the station Miss Thorne fell off the station platform under a car, and one of her legs was so badly mangled that it had to be amputated. She died the next morning in a hospital. Her escort was so drunk that he was placed under arrest. He gave a fictitious name, and nearly two weeks elapsed before his identity was established.

He testified last night that he met Miss Thorne at 3 P. M. on the day of the accident, and accompanied her to Manhattan Beach. They drank considerable, and he was so much under the influence of liquor that he had no recollection of what took place at the station. One of the witnesses testified that a portion of the platform was rotten and that for some days repairs had been in progress at the station. The jury brought in a verdict of death from accidental injuries, and two jurymen had a supplementary statement added, censuring the Long Island Railroad Company for not having the station in a safe condition and not making proper provision for the protection of passengers during the departure of the trains.

AFFLICTED ST. JOHN'S.

The Relief Committee Quarrelling About the Disposal of the Fund.

HALIFAX, July 26.—Capt. Hopkins of the steamer Havana, from St. John's, N. F., says that as far as he could ascertain no organized system of distribution has as yet been arranged by the committee there having charge of the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire. Three members of the committee have resigned owing to the discord prevailing among the members. Militia and sailors parade the streets to maintain order and prevent incendiarism, which has been attempted and for which several persons are now imprisoned.

Fully 7,000 people are encamped in indescribable confusion in a large field. There is no want of clothing or food. The coming fall and winter, however, will, it is feared, realize the famine that succeeds the feast.

Switzerland Pays for False Imprisonment.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 26.—A Wilmington lawyer has received a draft for $800 from Berne, Switzerland, which was the amount of the indemnity paid by the Canton of Berne for the false imprisonment for five days of five Americans who had been arrested as pickpockets. The men were George B. Mulford of New York, Charles E. Coates of Baltimore, and F. E. Hanf, Frank L. Baker, and Charles Griffith of this city. The costs of the suit brought were also paid by Berne.

The Sun's Guide to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next October, a complete, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be 25 cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to advertisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book Department of the New York Sun.

TWO CHILDREN DOG-BITTEN.

THE DOG WAS A PET WHICH SUDDENLY WENT MAD.

It Plunged Playfully Into a Pond After a Stick, Crossed the Pond, Ran in a Circle on the Opposite Shore, and Then Recrossed the Pond in a Rabid Condition.

Charles Klein, the eight-year-old son of John Klein, a jeweller, of 247 Greenwich street, this city, was bitten on the arms, legs, and body by a mad dog at Hutton Park, West Orange, yesterday morning. Frederick Miller also, 10 years old, the son of the owner of the dog, was badly bitten, and both children will be sent to the Pasteur Institute in this city to-day. Mr. Klein has a summer house in West Orange, and next door lives Frederick Miller, a plumber, who owns a blooded bull bitch. The dog was given to him when it was a puppy, three years ago, and he has raised it. It was always gentle, and the children in the neighborhood have played with it and taken it out for runs ever since it came into Mr. Miller's possession.

Yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock little Freddie Miller came out of his house leading the dog by a chain. He whistled for young Klein, and when the latter came out told him that he was going to take the dog to Hutton Park, which is a short distance up the mountain, to give it a bath. Klein got his mother's permission and started off with him. On the way the two boys met 8-year-old Willie Banister, and he joined them. On arriving at Hutton Park the boys went straight to the pond, and after removing the dog's collar and chain, threw a stick into the water and sent the animal in after it. There were a number of Italians at work in the vicinity, and they gathered at the edge of the pond to watch the dog swim. Instead of going for the stick the animal swam directly across the water to the other side, and, running up on land, ran around several times in a circle and then plunged into the water and started back for his young master. It landed near where the Italians stood, and when one of them attempted to pat it on the head it snarled and snapped at the man, who, with the rest of the Italians, then gave it a wide berth.

The three boys laughed when the Italians fell back, and walking up to the dog, set out to get it to go into the water again. It refused, and kept backing away from them, showing its teeth and snarling. The boys were too young to perceive the dog's condition. Klein grabbed fiercely at the body, while Miller stood ready to adjust its collar and chain. Banister stood at a distance. The dog wrenched itself loose and gripped Klein's leg. It held on while the boy yelled with pain and fright. His two companions tried in vain to make the dog let go. Finally Miller hit the dog on the back with a stick. The animal then let go of Klein, and turning on his young master, bit him several times on the arms and legs. The Banister boy took to his heels, and Miller, as soon as the dog let go of him, followed suit. The animal didn't follow either, but returned to where the Klein boy stood rooted to the ground with fear and attacked him again.

The little fellow was totally unable to cope with the dog, and the animal bit him again and again on the arms, legs, and body. He fought the dog as hard as he was able, screaming all the time at the top of his voice. About half a mile away from the pond two laborers, Hugh McCartney and Frank Chapman, were at work. They heard the screaming of the first and paid no attention to them. As the cries kept up, however, they left their work and started to see what was the matter.

When they arrived at the pond they saw a sight which McCartney says made cold sweat stand out on him. The little boy was terribly staggering around vainly endeavoring to ward off the dog's attacks. The latter, froth streaming from his mouth, was evidently trying to get a grip on the lad's throat. It kept springing at it, but the boy managed to keep his arms in front of his face and neck. Some distance off stood the other two boys, while about a hundred yards away from them stood the group of Italians.

McCartney picked up a stone and tried for several minutes to get a chance to strike the dog with it without hitting the boy. He didn't get such a chance, however. Things were getting desperate with Klein. Chapman picked up a big jagged rock, and then McCartney grabbed the dog by the neck. Despite its struggles he held fast. The animal turned its head to the right and to the left in an endeavor to get hold of the man's hand. Its struggles didn't last long, however, for Chapman managed to hit it a good blow on the head with the stone. This stunned the dog, and before it could recover the two men killed it.

When they turned around to look for Klein he was lying in a faint on the ground, his clothing was covered with dust, mud, and blood. He was removed to his home and the Miller boy to his. Dr. Leon Tisler cauterized the wounds, and while he thinks the Miller boy will recover, he has much doubt about little Klein. The dog bit him in ten different places, besides which he suffered a terrible shock.

Mr. Miller was greatly affected last night. "I never thought the dog would bite," he said. "I raised him from a pup and he was always good tempered and gentle. If anything serious comes from this I will never forgive myself."

Mr. Klein said last night: "I do not blame Mr. Miller or anybody else for the affair. It was one of those accidents which will happen, and we can only hope for the best. My boy's condition is terrible, but it cannot be helped."

BITTEN BY THEIR OWN DOG.

Three Reasons Why the Reisses Did Not Want to Have the Brute Shot.

A friend of Eugene Reiss and his wife, Natalie, who live on the first floor of 408 East Eighty-fifth street, recently made them a present of a big Newfoundland dog. Mr. Reiss's eighteen-year-old son was the only member of the family who seemed able to control the big dog. The boy was out at 8 o'clock last night, and Mr. Reiss, thinking the dog was suffering from the heat in the basement, undertook to persuade it to come out into the yard. The dog sprang at him as he entered the basement and fastened its teeth in his left forearm. Reiss tried to force the dog to release its hold with his right arm. It let go only to take a fresh hold in a new place.

Mrs. Reiss heard the struggle in the basement and come down. The dog turned upon her and bit her twice in the right hand. Reiss went to his wife's assistance. He seized the dog by the throat and held it until his wife escaped from the basement. Then he backed into the yard, with the dog snarling and frantically struggling to get free. He gave the brute a kick and threw it from him when near the back hall door of the house and rushed through the doorway, slamming the door behind him.

The son came home, calmly went out and collared the unresisting animal, dragged it into the basement, and chained it.

Reiss, whose left forearm was badly lacerated, went with his wife to Druggist Finch of 1,634 First avenue. The druggist sent them to Dr. Irving Haynes, who dressed and sewed up Reiss's wounds and cauterized those of his wife. The druggist, meantime, thinking that the dog was surely mad, had sent around to the Eighty-eighth street station for a policeman to shoot the brute. When Policeman Moore arrived at the home of the Reisses they told him that they did not want the dog killed for three reasons: Because he was valuable; because they did not think that he was mad, and because if he was shot they might never be able to find out whether he was mad or not.

Connecticut's Democratic Convention.

NEW HAVEN, July 26.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee in this city to-day, it was determined to hold the Gubernatorial Convention in Hartford on Sept. 13. A majority of those in attendance expressed their decided opinion that Judge Morris would be the most attractive candidate. It was the general opinion that the ticket of the last campaign would be renominated. Plans for the campaign were carefully laid down, and it was determined to conduct it upon an educational and intellectual basis rather than by processions, brass bands, and fireworks.

Gaskell Was Waylaid and Robbed.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., July 26.—After remaining unconscious nearly twenty hours, George E. Gaskell, who was assaulted and robbed last night of $1,300 while on his way home from the railroad station, came to himself this afternoon. He said there were two men lying in wait for him, one of whom threw a handful of ashes in his eyes while the other dealt him a blow on the head with a club or a stone, and he lost consciousness. It is said he will recover.

Girls Attack a Mob with Knives.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 26.—A crowd of young men went to the residence of Mrs. Harmon, on West Jackson street, last night and badly frightened the old woman by their actions. Her two daughters seized knives and attacked the intruders. James Morgan was probably mortally injured, and another participant was dangerously wounded.

OBITUARY.

Moses S. Beach, who was for more than twenty years either a part owner or sole proprietor of THE SUN, and who sold it to its present owners, died on Monday at his home at Peekskill. He was in his 70th year. He was a son of Moses Y. Beach, and an elder brother of Alfred E. Beach, proprietor of the *Scientific American*. The Beaches came from Connecticut. Moses Y. Beach, the father, was born in Wallingford in 1800, and died there in 1868. He was a man of active mind, and made a number of inventions. One of these was the means of bringing him and his sons into the newspaper business. It was a rag-cutting machine, which afterward came into general use in paper mills. Mr. Beach did not reap any pecuniary benefit from this invention because of a delay in patenting it. He moved to Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., and put the machine into use in a paper mill that he became interested in there. That was about 1828. In November, 1833, his brother-in-law, Benjamin H. Day, a job printer in this city, got out a little penny paper to advertise his printing office. He called it THE SUN. It was a happy venture, and soon it grew to be a real newspaper, and used a lot of white paper. Brother-in-law Beach supplied that. Then came reverses in the paper business, and Mr. Beach became a clerk in Mr. Day's office. In June, 1838, Moses Y. Beach bought THE SUN for $40,000, and in October, 1845, he took his two sons, Moses S. Beach and Alfred E. Beach, into partnership with him. They bought him out in December, 1848, and in April, 1852, Moses S. Beach became the sole proprietor of the paper. Archibald M. Morrison, a religious enthusiast, agreed to pay $100,000 for the good will of the paper in 1880, and was in possession of it from that time to Jan. 1, 1882, when it reverted to Mr. Beach. From 1842 until the paper was sold to its present owners it was published in the building at the southwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, where the *Commercial Advertiser* afterward had its home for many years. That building was turned last winter. Upon its top were the old pigeon coops in which Mr. Beach used to keep carrier pigeons to bring the news to THE SUN. Mr. Beach owned that property and other buildings in this city. He lived for many years on Brooklyn Heights, and was a member of Plymouth Church. He was one of the "Innocents Abroad" whose trip to the Holy Land on the Quaker City was made famous by Mark Twain. Some years ago he retired to his country estate at Peekskill. He had been helpless from paralysis for three years, having been stricken by the disease on an