police is that relating to the sickness of Mr. and Mrs. Borden the morning of the murder. Mr. Morse testified to-day that Mrs. Borden told him that she was afraid "it was something in the food." It will be remembered that the police have positive proof that Lizzie Borden not only tried to buy, but actually did purchase poison. Mr. Morse was asked if he knew if Lizzie Borden was sick that morning.

"I don't know," said Mr. Morse. "I don't even know where she was about the house. I did not see her at all until after the murder."

When asked if he knew whether or not there was any ill feeling or unfriendliness between members of the Borden family, it is said that Mr. Morse admitted that the relations between Lizzie Borden and her parents were not as cordial as they might have been. After Mr. Morse's evidence was taken the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Emma Borden, the sister of Lizzie Borden, and Dr. Bowen were the first witnesses summoned in the afternoon. Emma Borden was in New Bedford on the day of the murder. She knew little or nothing about the details, save what she has heard since her return home. She was questioned chiefly in regard to the domestic relations between her sister and her parents. It is said that her replies indicated that the feeling existing between Lizzie Borden and her parents, especially her stepmother, was not of the friendliest. Emma Borden left the court room at 3 o'clock.

When she came down stairs she found a detective waiting to drive back to the Borden house with her. She refused to go with the policeman. When she was told that he must accompany her, she smiled and said:

"Then I will stay here and not go at all. I am accused or suspicioned of nothing."

The policeman did not go with her. Dr. Bowen followed Miss Borden on the witness stand. He testified positively, it is said, that when he met Lizzie Borden in the house and asked her where her mother was she answered, "Mother is out. A sick friend sent her a note telling her to come." This is the note that Lizzie Borden has since said, through Mr. Hanscom, was burned in the kitchen stove. Mr. Hanscom did not say when it was burned. In another story Lizzie Borden denied having said anything about a note to Dr. Bowen. After Dr. Bowen came Mrs. Churchill.

Mrs. Churchill lives with her mother, Mrs. Bufinton, whose house is twenty feet north of the side door of the Borden house. It is said that Mrs. Churchill testified that on the morning of the murder her windows facing the Borden house were open and she was near them. It was learned that she said that she saw Mr. Morse leave, and saw Mr. Borden go down town and come back about 10:45 o'clock. She saw no one else either leave or enter the house until the servant girl, Bridget Sullivan, ran out and across the street for Dr. Bowen. This adds another to the list of those around the house about the time of the murder. Mrs. Chase, John Dinnie, Patrick McGowan, the French boy, and Mrs. Bufinton were on one side or another of the house.

THE SUN reporter this afternoon found two more persons who were on the same side of the house as Mrs. Chase about the time Mr. Borden was killed. According to the story of Sergeant Harrington, who investigated this, a Mrs. Ellen Eagan was passing Mrs. Kelly's house about the time of the murder. Mrs. Kelly lives twenty-five feet south of the Borden house. While passing Mrs. Kelly's house, Mrs. Eagan felt ill and stopped to ask a girl who was washing Mrs. Kelly's windows on the side of the house nearest the Bordens if she could go into the yard. While near the house Mrs. Eagan saw no one enter or leave the Borden house, nor did the girl who was washing the windows. Mrs. Eagan told this story to the examiners to-day.

Mrs. Churchill was asked whether she could have heard the noise in the Borden house made by the fall of 200 pounds dead weight, or by the screams and struggles of a person fighting for life. She is said to have replied that she thought she could. It could not be learned what answer she made to a question in regard to the domestic relations of the Borden family.

Hiram C. Harrington was the last witness called to-day. He is married to a sister of Mrs. Borden, the murdered woman. He was asked solely about his knowledge of the relations between Lizzie Borden and her father and stepmother. Mr. Harrington swore positively that he knew that there was ill feeling between the parents and the daughter. He quoted instances, it is said, to substantiate and strengthen his testimony. After his evidence was concluded the inquest adjourned.

District Attorney Knowlton, Chief of Police Hilliard, and Medical Examiner Dolan withdrew to Mr. Hilliard's private office, where they held a long consultation. It could not be learned definitely to-night whether the advisability of an immediate arrest of any one suspected was considered or not. But it was learned that the District Attorney has determined to sift all the evidence and act at once upon it. After the consultation the District Attorney posted this bulletin of the day's proceedings:

"Inquest began at 10 o'clock. Witnesses examined were Lizzie Borden, J. V. Morse, Emma Borden, Dr. Bowen, Mrs. Adelaide Churchill, and Hiram C. Harrington. Inquest adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Nothing for publication to-night."

Just before the inquest adjourned Doorman Geoghegan sent up an axe asked for by Chief of Police Hilliard. The axe was wrapped in heavy brown paper.

It was learned that Dr. Dolan wished it. Whether he stained it for supposed evidence on it or to illustrate the manner in which the fatal blows were probably struck is not known. But the result of the day's work, in the opinion of the police, has been to draw closer the lines of evidence around the person or persons suspected of having committed the crime.

The fact that the expected arrest was not made to-night does not imply that the original theory of the police has been in any way weakened. The District Attorney, acting on the advice of Attorney-General Pillsbury, a shrewd and able lawyer, has determined to go through the whole case. Then if the evidence warrants, which those in a position to know tell the SUN reporter it assuredly does, the arrests will follow.

Judge Blaisdell will be asked to bind the prisoners over, and if any action is taken by the attorney or attorneys of those arrested the District Attorney will be fully prepared to show why he asks that they be held. Chief of Police Hilliard has the power to arrest on suspicion, and is not amenable for any arrests he may make based on his belief. One of those high in the list of investigators told THE SUN reporter to-night that the inquest would be finished probably by to-morrow afternoon, that the evidence would then all be in, and that immediate and definite action would be taken.

Mr. Hanscom, the assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who was brought here by Mr. Jennings, the lawyer for Lizzie Borden, nominally to hunt for the murderer, but really, the police say, to protect Lizzie Borden, left here this morning for his home in Boston. He found no stolen clothes, and made little effort to discover one. He spent most of his time closeted with the Borden girls and Lawyer Jennings. Before leaving he admitted that he had been unable to find any murderer.

"Outside the household you mean?" queried a listener. Mr. Hanscom did not reply. The police argue that his departure proves conclusively that there are no clues worth anything outside of that one implicating Lizzie Borden. If there had been, then say, would he not at once have run them down, and, if they were valuable, have placed them before the police so that Lizzie Borden would be cleared of suspicion and freed from restraint?

Three new clues were reported late last night. The police have found them all worthless. The first story was that Peleg Brightman, a painter, found a blood-stained axe in a barn on one of Mr. Borden's farms, near South Somerset. The axe was stained with chicken blood and stuck with chicken feathers.

The second story was that a young boy named Lofinsky had seen a man climb over the Borden back-yard fence at about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, the night before the murder. It was argued that this man hid in the barn and killed Mr. and Mrs. Borden the next day. Sergeant Harrington found the Lofinsky boy. He never saw nor did he say he saw any man around the Borden house on Wednesday night. He was at home in bed.

The third story was based on the statement of Dr. Handy, a reputable physician in this city. Dr. Handy said that about 10½ o'clock on the morning of the murder, while he was driving past the Borden house to make a professional visit, he noticed a man walking slowly by the house. He described the man as about 5 feet 4 inches tall, of medium weight, with a dark moustache.

His face, the doctor said, was "deathly white, but round and full." He was apparently 25 years old. Policeman Hyde at once recollected that the man he saw looked just like the Doctor's man, only that he was wild-eyed and wore a pair of yellow trousers. Detectives Medjes and Shaw at once started out to find the man, whom the young man from Boston described as being "haggard, wild-eyed, and hollow-cheeked."

The yellow trousers proved a valuable mark of identification. They found the man this morning. His name is Michael Sullivan, and he is a poor barroom lounger. He is known about town as "Mike the soldier," on account of his military trousers and his war stories.

The Sullivan girl did not appear at the inquest to-day. She remained at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Patrick Harrington, at 95 Division street, in the care of a policeman. About 9 o'clock this morning Sergeants Doherty and Harrington went out to the house and had a long talk with the girl. She is still nervous and worn. The detectives questioned her particularly in regard to the time she left the Borden house on last Saturday evening, and where she was until Mrs. Harrington met her.

They asked her about the mysterious bundle she is said to have taken away from the house with her, but which she did not bring back. The girl is said to have told them that it was a dress. When asked where she left it, Mrs. Harrington is said to have answered for her that she left it at her house.

No extra dress belonging to Bridget Sullivan was found there this morning by the detectives. The Sullivan girl repeated her determination not to go back to the Borden house again or to work for the Borden girls. She may be questioned further to-morrow morning about one or two important details.

Late to-night THE SUN reporter saw one of the men who is in a position to know just what action will be taken. That official said: "This thing is all but finished. To-morrow will wind it up. The evidence now in the possession of the District Attorney leads to but one conclusion. We may dislike to take the step which it now seems necessary for us to take, but we must do our duty. All other clues have been exploded.

"It is now only a question of the amount of evidence we have to substantiate our theory. There is only one way in which immediate action will be stopped, that is by some one higher up ordering us to wait further developments. You know, Prof. Wood will still be three days analyzing the viscera. I think, and I believe the District Attorney thinks, that there is enough evidence outside of that. I believe to-morrow will see the line drawn."

A guard of two policemen is watching the receiving vault in the cemetery in which the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden lie. At 11 o'clock to-night it was learned that Prof. Wood believes so strongly in the poisoning theory that the remaining parts of the stomachs of the murdered couple will be examined at the inquest to-morrow. Prof. Wood is sure of the presence of poison in the viscera, and intends to examine the liver and kidneys as soon as possible. At midnight a third policeman joined the others at the tomb.

RAN AWAY TO BE AN EVANGELIST.

He Was a Minor, and the Police Arrested Him at His Mother's Request.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—James M. Holden, a curly-haired, thin-faced youth, was arrested last night by Detective Hall on the charge of being a runaway minor from his home in Providence. Since last November detectives and police have been scouring the country for him, and it was only through Detective Hall's connection with religious bodies that the youth was discovered. Young Holden at an early age became deeply interested in religious studies, and about a year ago, when the Rev. Henry E. Howland, the evangelist, began holding revivals in Providence, he became a regular attendant at the services. The interest he displayed was soon noticed by Howland, and he took him as an assistant, it is said. When the revival season was over in Providence and Howland sought fresh fields Holden went with him, and since then has travelled all over Europe and the United States with him. Holden left without his mother's consent, and his absence nearly drove her to distraction, and she spent a large sum endeavoring to find him.

A month ago the Evangelists went to Woodberry and began holding revivals. Big crowds attended and the Evangelists prospered. Howland fitted up a handsome home for himself and Holden, and employed a housekeeper to take care of it. Things were flourishing when Detective Hall stepped in and arrested Holden. Howland, it is alleged, suspected the lad's mother would be after him, and, desiring to avoid the stormy scene that he felt sure would be the result of their meeting, he sold out his furniture and effects and fled. His whereabouts are unknown.

Mrs. Holden, mother of the youth, arrived in Baltimore this afternoon, and was overjoyed at seeing her son again. He was not so delighted, and said he had no desire to return to his home in Providence, as he loved the life of an Evangelist and did not want to leave it. Mrs. Holden will take him back home with her.

BEAT HIS WIFE.

Theburg was Attentive to Another Woman, and Mrs. Theburg Found Him Out.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 10.—Frank Theburg, a Newark man, came here several months ago and started a candy store, and recently an ice cream garden on Highland Park. His wife and three children remained in Newark. Mrs. Theburg heard that her husband was spending a good deal of money on a young woman at the park, and last night appeared at the girl's home and gave her a tongue lashing. Then she met her husband, and demanded an explanation of his conduct.

Theburg became angry, and told his wife to clear out, saying that she had been annoying him for eleven years.

"You claim to be my wife," he said. "If you are, show up your marriage certificate."

He then walked away and the woman followed him. He knocked her down and gave her a beating. Some people in the neighborhood cared for her. Theburg said he would have the woman arrested, but instead of that he was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning and jailed.

His wife tried to get possession of his store, but his clerk was told to throw her out if she did not leave. Later she tried to get Theburg released, saying that she had been hasty, and denied that she had made any complaint. Late this morning the man gave bail and was released.

BROKE PETO'S HEAD.

Doyle Owed Him $15, and Peto Tried to Get It.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—James Doyle had a subcontract to remove soil from the Edgewood Heights property, near Essex. Edward Peto, one of his workmen, claimed that Doyle had retained $15 of his wages, and because it was not paid he stopped work. Peto says that he went to Doyle on Monday on the corner of Union avenue and John street and demanded his money. They quarrelled. Doyle threw stones at Peto, and Peto threw stones at Doyle. Peto got the worst of the battle and tried to escape through a fence. Doyle picked up a large stone, and, reaching over the fence, dropped it on Peto's head, knocking him senseless. Doyle then fled. Peto was picked up unconscious, and Dr. Winan was called to attend him. He found a gash about two inches square on the head and a slight depression on the skull. Doyle is still at large.

An Insane Patient Tries to Escape from the Jersey City Hospital.

Frank Barrett, a patient in the Jersey City Hospital, sneaked over to one of the windows in his ward about 6 o'clock yesterday, climbed up on the window sill, and dropped out. One of the nurses saw him just as he was disappearing, and gave an alarm, but when the night watchman went to look for him Barrett had disappeared. Word was sent to Police Headquarters, and a general alarm sent out. Two hours later Policeman Scott of the Fourth precinct found Barrett at his home, 510 Grand street, and took him back to the hospital.

Barrett was admitted on Aug. 3. It was thought that he had been prostrated by heat, but after a few days the attendants in the institution became convinced from his talk that he was partly insane, and the cause of it was disappointment in love. He refused to eat, and it became necessary to force him to take nourishment. County Physician Converse has been notified, and will determine whether he should be sent to the asylum.

Messenger Boys Form a Labor Union.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Boston's messenger boys have organized a labor union, "just like men," as they claim, and they have already asked to be admitted to the American Federation of Labor. They call their union the "District Messenger Boys' Union." This step was taken to-day, and their first business was a lecture on "How to Conduct a Strike," delivered by General Secretary Charles A. Walker of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union.

It was unanimously voted to continue the strike, and to urge those who may be engaged to fill their places to join the union. Then the boys went right out and capitulated. The company refused to grant them an increase of ten per cent. in pay, but acceded to all the minor demands. The boys were satisfied, and returned to work with a whoop.

Married His Former Wife's Granddaughter.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 10.—George Beacock, a rich farmer of Rush township, and Julia Dean, a granddaughter of Beacock's former wife, were married to-day. When Beacock was 21 years old he married Mrs. Elizabeth Bonjour, a widow more than twice his age, who had a numerous family. There were twenty-two children, several of whom were older than their stepfather. The couple lived together for twenty years. Last March Mrs. Beacock died, and to-day the widower wedded his late wife's granddaughter.

Drunkenness Cause for Dismissal.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—At a meeting yesterday of the Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union it was ordered that any person in the union who should become intoxicated should be summarily dismissed.

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.

HOMESTEAD COOKS STRIKE.

SEVENTY MEN OF THE CATERER'S STAFF LEAVE THE MILLS.

The Desertion Made the Strikers Jubilant and They Paid the New Strikers Distinguished Honors—Caused by a Quarrel Between Caterers—The New Amalgamated Scale Signed After Delay.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 10.—Seventy-two cooks and waiters came out of the Carnegie Steel Works this evening. As they marched down Eighth avenue the deserters were cheered by the strikers, their wives and children. The trouble began in the mill this morning, when J. A. Rayborn, who entered into a contract with the company several weeks ago to furnish meals for 300 men, became involved in a dispute with another contractor in the same line of business.

Superintendent Potter was called upon to act as arbitrator. He decided against Rayborn, whereupon the latter decided to throw up his contract. He went to the dining hall over which he had supervision, and began making up his accounts, fixing up the time of the men in his employ, &c.

While thus engaged Rayborn was waited upon by five members of the Carnegie special police force, under command of Capt. Newton. The latter ordered Rayborn to leave the place, but he refused to comply. The officers then placed him under arrest and conducted him to a little brick building on the river bank, where they locked him up.

He was kept a prisoner for over two hours. In the mean time the seventy-two waiters and cooks employed by Rayborn, learning what had taken place, quit work. They packed their valises, and when their employer was released from the company's prison his men fell in line and followed Rayborn to the office, where he drew $1,224.

This was given to him mostly in bills of large denomination, making it impossible for him to pay off his men on account of lack of change.

Rayborn led the blacks and whites down into Homestead to the strikers' headquarters, where he paid them, after which they were accompanied to the depot by fully 500 men, women, and boys, who looked upon the deserters as heroes.

After getting rid of his men, Rayborn, accompanied by Constable Stewart, went to Rankin, where he preferred charges before Squire Glunt against Special Officers Newton, Powers, Smith, and two others for assault and battery and false arrest. Constables Stewart and Gingher soon had the five specials under arrest.

One of them was permitted to depart after promising to appear for a hearing to-morrow morning. The other four were taken before Squire Glunt, and, in default of bail, were committed to the Pittsburgh jail.

To-night the strikers are jubilant, being under the impression that the departure of so many cooks and waiters will be a serious blow to the company. Superintendent Potter looks at the matter in a different light. He says the places of the men who left to-day can be filled inside of twenty-four hours, and that the "sympathetic" strike of waiters and cooks will have no material effect or subject the company to inconvenience.

Nearly one hundred men, the greater part of them being machinists and practical steel workers, came to the works to-day. Inside the mill to-night everything seems to be running smoothly, and Mr. Potter reiterates the statement that the work being done by the non-unionists is satisfactory, and, so far as the firm is concerned the strike is a thing of the past.

The Western iron scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was agreed upon this evening, and fixed for the coming year at the conference committees representing the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association.

The base of the scale agreed upon remains at $5.50 per ton for boiling iron, but in the finishing department a reduction of ten per cent. was agreed upon. This settlement was arrived at by concessions on both sides. The manufacturers conceded the $5.50 rate for puddling. Their demand was for a $4.50 rate.

The Amalgamated committee conceded to the manufacturers the reduction asked in the finishing department.

The mills that have already signed the scale, except the sheet and wire rod mills, will be affected by the agreement arrived at to-night, as they had all signed the scale subject to the conditions of final settlement. In all about 18,000 men are affected by the agreement.

The iron scale for the entire country is now settled except in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys. The settlement occurs after an idleness of forty-one days. To-day's meeting was the sixteenth session of the conference committee on the wage question, and lasted until 9 o'clock to-night.

The Post Office authorities here are busying themselves with the senders of threatening letters to the officials of the Carnegie Company and others connected with the late troubles. Squire McMasters is the latest recipient of a threatening letter. It was posted in New York on Monday, and it informs him that "some time this week a party of men will leave here and try to kill you and Superintendent Frick, again." All the officers for the prosecution have received similar letters, but say they feel no uneasiness.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has decided to investigate the report that beer is being sold to non-union men in the Carnegie Company's mill. The officials of the mills, if the report is found to be true, will be asked to stop it, and if they refuse an indignation meeting will be held.

The first trouble since the beginning of the strike at the Union mills occurred early this morning, when John Reams, a non-union man, was assaulted and badly beaten by two men. One of the assailants was a striker and the other was an outsider. Both were promptly arrested by the police.

Reams was late for work this morning and took a near cut from his home to the mill. He was followed when near Thirty-third street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad he was overtaken.

One man sprang forward and pinned his arms behind his back, while the other dealt the helpless workman a terrific blow just above the left eye. Grasping the warning not to call for help, Reams shouted "Murder!" "Police!" "Help!" and he received a blow for every cry.

The appeal of the injured man was heard by the police, and for the first time since the officers have been in the city around the mill they were called into active service. Capt. Brophy, followed by Lieuts. Richards and Orth and Patrolman Mercers, surrounded the fighters, who were too much surprised to offer any resistance.

The prisoners were recognized as Edward Zimmer and Thomas Conners. Before the strike Zimmer was employed in the 29-inch mill, where Reams has been working since, but Conners was not one of the locked-out men.

Reams is an old man, and he was badly used up. It is likely that the Carnegie Company will enter informations against Zimmer and Conners to-day. A number of the locked-out men were on the street when the men were arrested, but there was no interference with the police.

DID NOT ACCEPT HER RESIGNATION.

Trustees of Smith Infirmary Want Miss Lampe to Remain Superintendent.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Smith Infirmary was held at the hospital in New Brighton on Tuesday night to act on the resignations of the superintendent, Miss E. H. Lampe, and Dr. Ellard, the house physician.

Miss Lampe had directed a letter to the Board of Trustees in which she expressed a desire to tender her resignation as superintendent of the institution, because so much feeling had been created by certain factions of the supporters of the institution, owing to her presence at the hospital. The trustees refused to accept Miss Lampe's resignation, and appointed a committee, consisting of Erastus Wiman, O. N. Wood, and H. E. Alexander, to request Miss Lampe to withdraw her resignation. The trustees said that they had full confidence in her abilities and management of the institution.

The resignation of Dr. Ellard was accepted.

A Fourteen-year-old Girl Held for Arson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 10.—The case of Georgiana Bishop, the pretty fourteen-year-old girl of Gallatin, Columbia county, who is charged with arson, came up before Recorder Morehauser in this city to-day. Several months ago the girl was employed as a domestic in the family of Sidney Smith, a farmer at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, at a salary of $1 per week. Several curious fires occurred on the farm of Mr. Smith. His best buildings were destroyed, entailing a total loss of $10,000. The insurance companies became suspicious of Smith and concluded to investigate. Frederick Bostwick of Pine Plains went to the Smith farm, and to him the girl, it is said, confessed to having set fire to the buildings because Smith would not give her more wages. The girl was sent to her home, and three months passed before the case was again heard of. Suddenly I. B. Vale, President of the Dutchess Mutual Insurance Company, procured the girl's arrest one day last week while she was visiting at Newburgh.

In the court this morning Bank Examiner Bostwick and Sidney Smith appeared as witnesses against her. She was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JUDGE RUMSEY'S DECISION.

Gov. Flower Says It Is a Strong Indictment of the Republicans.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Gov. Flower returned to this city to-night, after having spent the day at Sylvan Beach, Oneida Lake, where he delivered an address and shook hands with several thousand people who were in attendance at the third annual picnic of the Central New York Masonic Association. On reaching home the Governor gave out an interview in regard to the Monroe county apportionment case. He said:

"Judge Rumsey's decision and opinion is a strong indictment of the Republicans if its newspapers were honest enough to admit it. Republicans have been for seven years on the stump, in the press and in the Legislature, trying to justify themselves for not passing an Enumeration bill on the ground that the year 1885 having passed no enumeration could be lawfully taken until 1895.

"This claim even so strong a Republican as Judge Rumsey now brushes aside as unworthy of notice, and practically condemns his party for their seven years' refusal to order an enumeration as the preliminary for a reapportionment. Of course the real reason for the refusal was the fear of a loss of the Legislature. The only comfort the Republicans can get, therefore, out of Judge Rumsey's opinion is his decision that the new apportionment is unfair.

"But if the new apportionment is unfair, what is the old apportionment which the Republicans foisted on us in 1879, and have refused to modify ever since? That apportionment gave St. Lawrence county, with 84,000 inhabitants, three members of the Assembly, while it only gave Orange county, with 85,000 inhabitants, two members. Do you thing that would stand Judge Rumsey's test of constitutionality? Yet that is only a sample of the unfairness of the apportionment of 1879, which, with the increase of population, has grown steadily unfairer ever since, until the Democratic Legislature of 1892 corrected most of its inequalities.

"Whatever irregularities the new apportionment has were not desired by the framers of the bill, but were made necessary in order to secure the passage of any sort of a bill. In a matter of that sort there are always conflicting interests to adjust, and I do not hesitate to express my opinion that the new apportionment is as fair as any which the State has ever had. Judge Rumsey's decision reminds us of the old apportionment of 1879, which is manifestly more unfair than the present one. While the act of last winter apportioning the Senate and Assembly districts did not, in all its features, commend itself to me, yet that was due largely to what might be termed an accident. The bill as originally framed was, as I have said, as fair as any bill could be made, but in its final passage three members of the Legislature, acting from motives of local pride and local interest, refused to vote for it until it was changed so as to give their respective counties a larger representation, to which it may be conceded they are not entitled upon the principle that entered into the formation of the original bill.

"The legislation was thus confronted with the question whether to pass the bill in its present shape or leave the State apportioned under the act of 1879, which every fair-minded man knows was much more inequitable than the present one. In passing this bill the Legislature acted upon principles of necessity and public expediency, and while I am no lawyer, I submit that the view which the law-abiding power entertained with respect to its duty is subject to review in the courts. There is plenty of room within the pale of the Constitution for acts of legislation that are not in all respects just and equitable. So much acts the Legislature is responsible to the people, and the judiciary, which is a coördinate branch of the Government, cannot control all legislative action.

If the Legislature acts without power the Court can declare such action void, but they have no right, it seems to me, to review legislative exercise of discretion, or even legislative abuse of it, and this seems to be what Judge Rumsey's judgment attempts to do.

A COACHING PARTY'S MISHAP.

The Brakes Wouldn't Work and the Horses Ran Away Down Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Of the fifteen members of the coaching party which was upset near Nazareth on the road to this city on Monday only two were injured, the others escaping with a severe shaking up.

Lawrence Lippincott of the firm of Miller & Lippincott of this city, lies at his home in Riverton, N. J., with a broken leg, and Samuel R. Lippincott, who was also hurt, was attending to business yesterday at the establishment of Lippincott, Johnson & Co., at Seventh and Chestnut streets, with a badly disfigured face. The others received no injury, save the shock to their nervous systems. The party consisting of J. Lawrence Lippincott of Riverton, Samuel R. Lippincott, Henry Lippincott, Miss S. Hayden and Nora Lippincott, Justice M. Thompson and Miss Caroline Thompson, Wm. C. Biddle and Miss Caroline Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams, Walter Roberts, Miss Roberta E. Dickson, and Morris L. Lothier of this city met at Riverton on Thursday, and started on a coaching trip to the Delaware Water Gap and Lack. a trip that has been taken by the party every summer for some years. The four horses rounded a curve and started down the steep hill near Nazareth.

J. Lawrence Lippincott and Henry Lippincott were on the box, and most of the ladies were inside the coach. The brake was applied, but refused to work, and, although both the Messrs. Lippincott pulled hard upon the lines, the coach started down the hill with dangerous rapidity.

A deep ditch struck a particularly ugly rut in the road, and J. Lawrence Lippincott was thrown from the box and under the wheels, sustaining a double fracture of the right leg. The coach continued on its way, and when near the bottom of the incline S. R. Lippincott endeavored to save himself by jumping, but struck upon his face.

The runaway vehicle finally struck a tree and turned over on its side. The others of the party sustained no injury whatever. The top of the coach was torn away, but the body was quickly righted, and served to carry the party to Easton, where they took a train to this city.

Drowned in Canarsie Bay.

Howard Gillespie, William Smith, Thomas Jackson, and Samuel Beckwith, all employees of the Brooklyn elevated railroad, went out for a sail on Canarsie Bay in the catboat Jessie yesterday morning. While at some distance from the shore, late in the afternoon, a sudden squall came up and upset the boat. The men were all thrown into the water, but three of them managed to get hold of the upturned hull. Gillespie, who could not swim, was thrown the greatest distance when the boat upset, and was tired out when he got near enough to reach for the side where his companions were clinging. He failed to get a hold and sank. The body has not yet been recovered. Men on shore, who had witnessed the accident, rowed out and rescued the other three.

Post Office Robber, Murderer, and Suicide.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Post Office Inspector McCalmont of Pennsylvania arrived yesterday and identified the remains of Patrick Dowd of Dunkirk, the murderer of Georgiana Bishop, the pretty fourteen-year-old girl of Gallatin, Columbia county, who is charged with arson, came up before Recorder Morehauser in this city to-day. Several months ago the girl was employed as a domestic in the family of Sidney Smith, a farmer at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, at a salary of $1 per week. Several curious fires occurred on the farm of Mr. Smith. His best buildings were destroyed, entailing a total loss of $10,000. The insurance companies became suspicious of Smith and concluded to investigate. Frederick Bostwick of Pine Plains went to the Smith farm, and to him the girl, it is said, confessed to having set fire to the buildings because Smith would not give her more wages. The girl was sent to her home, and three months passed before the case was again heard of. Suddenly I. B. Vale, President of the Dutchess Mutual Insurance Company, procured the girl's arrest one day last week while she was visiting at Newburgh.

In the court this morning Bank Examiner Bostwick and Sidney Smith appeared as witnesses against her. She was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SHOT HER LOVER TWICE,

AND SAID THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER IF BOTH WERE OUT OF THE WORLD.

Operator Quinn Acknowledges that He Had Wronged Miss Acres and Will Make No Complaint if He Recovers—His Wounds Serious, but Not Necessarily Fatal.

BELVIDERE, Aug. 10.—Patrick Quinn, a telegraph operator, employed by the Western Union Company in their office at Delaware station, is now in the Paterson Hospital suffering from pistol shot wounds in his head and neck, caused by Miss Hattie Acres of Cresco, Pa. The shooting occurred on Tuesday in the Delaware station telegraph office.

Miss Acres and Quinn were lovers, and some time ago they had a quarrel which resulted in an estrangement. Miss Acres left her home at Cresco on Tuesday, taking the night train as far as Portland, Pa. She left the train there and proceeded on foot to the Delaware station office.

When she approached the office she peered through the window and saw Quinn sitting at his instrument. She entered the door, and without any warning, drew a revolver from her pocket and began firing at Quinn. She fired two shots, the first one entering his head and the second taking effect in his neck. She immediately quitted the building, still holding the weapon in her hand, and started down the roadway.

She had not gone far before she drew a vial from her pocket, which contained laudanum, and swallowed the drug. She was soon seized with drowsiness and fell by the wayside. A doctor was summoned and soon brought the girl out of danger.

When Miss Acres had recovered sufficiently to speak, she asked those around her if Quinn was dead, and said that it would be better for both of them to be out of the world. Miss Acres was placed in the custody of a constable.

Quinn will not make any complaint against the young woman. He says that the trouble was his fault, and that he knows that he had wronged her. He had talked about her and reflected on her character on several occasions, which drove her to desperation.

After the revolver had been taken away from her, she asked Quinn to shoot her, as she did not want to live any longer.

Miss Acres is a comely young woman about 22 years of age. If Quinn does not make a complaint against her she will be released by the authorities and allowed to return to her home.

Operator Quinn is reported to-night to be resting easily and the physicians say there is no immediate danger, although his condition is critical. Neither of his wounds is necessarily fatal.

Quinn was formerly employed in the telegraph office at Cresco, and while there became acquainted with Miss Acres. The young couple were often seen together at places of amusement and out driving. Miss Acres has been a frequent visitor at the telegraph office at Delaware station.

THE FORTY-TWO STOCKMEN LET GO.

Each Signed a $20,000 Bail Bond—The Sheriff Had Refused to Keep Them Any Longer.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 10.—After four months the men who went into Johnston county to make war on cattle thieves, and who killed two alleged "Rustlers," are at liberty.

Sheriff Kelly notified the prisoners last night that after breakfast this morning he would no longer feed or guard them. Consequently Judge Scott decided to-day that they should be bailed in $20,000 each for their appearance on Aug. 22, the time set for the trial.

A bond was prepared, which each prisoner signed, and which virtually allowed him to go on their own recognizance. This ended the imprisonment of the forty-two stockmen.

The chances are that not one of the stockmen will ever again be locked up on the charges growing out of the Powder River revolution.

RUSSELL SAGE'S GROUND RENT.

Having Stood at $600 for Twenty Years It Jumps to $3,000, and He Isn't Pleased.

Russell Sage was in a flush of temper yesterday. He felt that he had been treated unjustly, but he couldn't see what he could do to help himself.

Mr. Sage has lived at 506 Fifth avenue for twenty years. The house is a brown-stone front, built upon leasehold property owned by the Hoffman estate. For twenty years Mr. Sage has paid the ground rent of $600 a year. The ground lease has just expired, and the executors of the estate have raised it to $3,000 a year. Mr. Sage thinks this increase is too steep, but as he owns the house and the estate the land there is little way out of the difficulty.

Anti-Snappers of the Eighth.

The anti-snappers of the Eighth Assembly district organized a campaign club last night at 64 South Washington square, and heard themselves praised by E. B. Whitney, who presided. Then they made Mr. Whitney President of the permanent organization, John Cavagnaro, Treasurer, and W. W. Taylor, Secretary. It was resolved that the Syracuse organization should be continued and that "no action should be taken by any Democratic organization in local matters which might jeopardize the interests of the national ticket, the success of which should be the first wish of every Democratic voter."

This might be taken to indicate that the anti-snappers have given up the idea of putting up a local ticket, especially as Charles S. Fairchild is an Eighth district resident and is said to have inspired the resolutions.

The German Anti's of the Seventh Assembly district met at 431 Sixth street and adopted resolutions of a similar tenor.

The Anti-Snappers of the Nineteenth district are going to have a love feast to-night at 1888 Eighth avenue, when ex-Secretary Fairchild and William B. Grace will speak. Officers of the "Campaign Club of the Nineteenth district" are to be elected.

Named for Congress.

BRAINERD, Minn., Aug. 10.—The Democrats of the Sixth district yesterday nominated U. R. Balwin of Duluth for Congress.

DENISON, O., Aug. 10.—The Republican Convention of the Eighteenth district has nominated A. H. Walkley of Wayne county for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—At Henderson yesterday Capt. W. T. Ellis was renominated for Congress by the Second district Democrats.

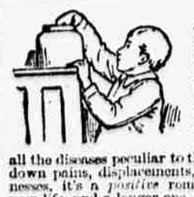
CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Aug. 10.—L. M. Merring of Richmond was renominated for Congress yesterday by the Democratic Convention of the Sixth district.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—W. R. Kemp of Emanuel county was nominated for Congress to-day by the People's party. The Fifth district, the Republicans are trying to form a coalition with the third party. There was one negro delegate in the convention.

Union of Harlem Democratic Clubs.

Several Democratic clubs in the northern part of the city held a union meeting last night at the Harlem Democratic Club rooms at 31 East 125th street, and effected a temporary organization by electing Mr. P. F. Griffin of the Harlem Club Chairman, and Mr. J. J. McMurray of the Manhattan Democratic Club Secretary.

It is proposed to effect a union organization between all the Democratic clubs from the northern city limits to Fifty-ninth street, and a committee was appointed to invite the Democratic clubs in this territory to be present at a meeting to be held on the first Tuesday night in September, at which time permanent organization will be effected and public speakers will be invited to address future meetings of the new organization.



Help yourself if you're a suffering woman, with the medicine that's been prepared especially to help you—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will do it where others fail. For all the diseases peculiar to the sex—dragging-down pains, displacements, and other weaknesses, it's a *positive* remedy. It means a new life, and a longer one, for every delicate woman. In every case for which it's recommended, it gives satisfaction. It's *guaranteed* to do so, or the money is refunded.

It improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces refreshing sleep, dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both flesh and strength. It is a legitimate *medicine*—not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and cause distress. As *peculiar* in its marvelous, remedial results as in its composition. Therefore, don't be put off with some worthless compound easily, but dishonestly, recommended to be "just as good."

Designers and Manufacturers of Open Fireplaces, Wood Mantels & Tiles

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We have just added a large number of newly and tastefully designed

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THE HARBOR OF PAGO-PAGO.

Great Britain's Right to a Coaling Station Not Conceded by Secretary Foster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The widely circulated reports representing the State Department as holding the opinion that the English Government has any sort of right to establish a coaling station at Pago-Pago harbor are entirely inaccurate. On the contrary, it is understood that Secretary Foster has never made a statement that could be properly construed as recognizing in any way England's claims to harbor rights at that point. In the treaty between the United States and Samoa there is no express provision prohibiting the joint occupancy of the harbor, but the statement that