TO HAVE GERMAN OPERA.

DR. DAMROSCH BACK FROM EUROPE WITH HIS PLANS COMPLETE.

He Has Engaged Singers, Arranged for Costumes and Scenery, and New York is Now Assured of German Opera.

New York will certainly have a season of German opera next winter. Walter Damrosch who has been in Germany for the past five weeks, returned on the Spree, and arrived here yesterday morning with the final assurance that he had succeeded in engaging the singers who are to make up the company. A sufficient guarantee of the financial success of the season was raised before Mr. Damrosch went to Germany, and the only doubt of the season was caused by the fact that Mr. Damrosch might not have succeeded in making contracts with the singers he wanted. Max Alvary and Frau Rosa Sucher of Berlin, were the singers most desired. These have been engaged, and the final obstacles to a season of German opera here have been removed.

The original plan was to give the season in the early winter at the Metropolitan Opera House, commencing on Nov. 16. This was in view of the plan of Abbey & Grau to give a season of French and Italian opera in South America before their regular one of opera here, which would have delayed the usual opera until a month later than it generally commences. This season has, however, been abandoned, and Mr. Damrosch has been compelled to delay his season until spring. The German opera will commence, therefore, on Feb. 25 and continue for four weeks, with performances on the regular opera nights that is to say, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with the Saturday matinee. The season is to last only four weeks in New York. The other month will be divided among Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Only the Wagnerian operas will be given. The trilogy will be sung throughout, "Das Rheingold" being given for the first time in many years in this country. The other Wagner operas, with the exception of "Der Fliegende Holländer" and "Rienzi," will be sung. "Lohengrin" will be given with especial elaborateness. The operas to be given in addition to "Lohengrin" are "Tannhäuser" (Paris version), "Die Meistersinger," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," "Die Götterdämmerung," and "Tristan und Isolde."

The principal singers of Mr. Damrosch's company are to be Frau Rosa Sucher, who has been for a number of years the dramatic soprano of the Royal Opera House of Berlin. She had sung at Hamburg previous to her becoming a member of the company at Berlin. Her husband is the principal director of the orchestra there, and Frau Sucher has of late years become practically a singer of the Wagnerian heroines solely. *Isolde* in "Tristan und Isolde," is perhaps her greatest role, and she has sung the part for several seasons at Baireuth. Her *Venus* in the Paris version of "Tannhäuser" produced first in Berlin in the winter of 1891-92 in a manner superior to the subsequent presentation at Baireuth, is another role in which her work strengthened her position as one of the two great Wagnerian sopranos of Germany. Fräulein Malten of Dresden is the other principal singer, and these two women are the most famous singers of the German operatic stage. Mme. Materna has passed the meridian, and Fräulein Malthas of Carlsruhe is still at the beginning of her career. Frau Sucher is a lovely woman, impassioned and dramatic in action. Her middle register is full and beautiful, although her high notes show the strain of the music she has sung. Her methods are delicate and it is a significant fact that she has gained in more dramatic roles. The difference between her and Fräulein Malten lies in the roles they sing. *Elsa, Elisabeth, Senta* and *Eva* are parts suited least to the great Dresden singer, but the roles best adapted to Frau Sucher's artistic temperament are the heavier dramatic ones such as *Venus, Isolde*, and *Brunnhilde*. Frau Sucher sang last year in the season of German opera in London.

The principal tenor of the company will, of course, be Max Alvary. He has become a *heldtenor*, singing the heavi-st Wagnerian parts at Baireuth and London, as well as in Hamburg, since his appearance in this country. His voice has deepened and matured, and it will be difficult for Americans to remember him as the young tenor who sang *Don José*—and very badly at that—when Frau Lilli Lehmann made her debut in New York as *Carmen*. Few would have prophesied at that time that he was destined to become one of the great Wagnerian tenors of the German stage. But he is one of the best known now, and the promise which his performances of *Siegfried* gave have been amply fulfilled by his subsequent career. He has sung "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan" at Baireuth without always pleasing the German critics, but of his popular success there was never any question.

The second tenor of the company will be Herr Rothmühl of Berlin, who has sung in the opera houses there with Niemann, Phillipi and Schmitt, the lighter Wagnerian roles. He is an admirable *Erik* in "Der Fliegende Holländer" and a fair *Walter* in "Die Meistersinger." He will sing here *Lohengrin* and the secondary tenor roles. He is not a particularly romantic figure, and his voice, while satisfactory in quality, is never equal to the strain of the heavier roles. His *Walter* notably is an excellent performance up to the commencement of the last act.

The buffo of the company, engaged for *Mime*, is Herr Lange of Munich. The baritones will be Max Schwartz of Weimar, who has lately created the role of *Falstaff* in Verdi's opera, and Herr Oberhauser of Berlin, a capable member of the company there, who is best known, perhaps, through his performance of *Beckmesser* in "Die Meistersinger." The basses are to be Emil Fischer and Conrad Behrens, who are familiar to New York audiences. The other dramatic soprano of the company will be Miss Marie Brema. She is an English singer and a particular protégée of Frau Cosima Wagner. New York audiences have previously heard Mme. Wagner's recommended favorites and managed to keep their seats and restrain their enthusiasm after their performances were concluded. But Miss Brema is to sing *Gerhilde* at Baireuth this summer, and is said to be a singer of really remarkable talent. She will alternate the role of *Ortrud* at Baireuth with Fräulein Malten.

Many of the costumes for the opera have been ordered in Germany, and "Lohengrin" notably will be mounted with particular regard to the costuming. It is proposed to make this opera the particular feature of the season, and the new costumes have been ordered with a particular color scheme in view. They will be throughout of pale tints. It is not exactly easy to understand why a special feature should be made of this opera, when "Lohengrin" is one of the few, if not the only Wagner opera, that fared well under French and Italian treatment at the Metropolitan last winter. New scenery has been ordered in Vienna for the first and second acts of "Tristan," and "Das Rheingold," which will probably be given only once, will be mounted with new scenery.

The only place in the company not yet filled is that of the soprano, who will sing the lighter roles, such as *Elsa* and *Elisabeth*. The delay in the formation of the company was caused principally by the efforts of Gen. Hochberg, the Intendant of the Royal Opera House at Berlin, to secure the Emperor's permission for Frau Sucher to leave Berlin. She is now the only dramatic soprano there, and her absence means that the heavier operas must be taken out of the repertory until her return. The review at the Tempelhof, and the laying of the corner stone of the new cathedral, delayed the possibility of seeing the Emperor. It took a long time to explain to Gen. Hochberg that Berlin should be willing to have its prima donna come to New York, as the season here meant a revival of German opera, in which the German citizens of New York were so much interested. Mr. Damrosch's contracts with his singers were all provisional, and he was determined not to make them good unless Frau Sucher were allowed to come to New York. It began to look after awhile as though Mr. Hochberg would never succeed in getting an interview with the Kaiser, and Mr. Damrosch went from Berlin to London.

"I thought I would be that much nearer home," he said yesterday, and could telegraph to my agent in Berlin that the season was off in case I heard adversely from the Emperor through Gen. Hochberg. But shortly after my arrival I got a telegram from the Intendant saying that the Emperor had given his permission for Mme. Sucher to come to New York. Then I was satisfied that German opera was a certainty for New York, and ratified my contract with all the singers."

Mr. Damrosch said that the amount subscribed was sufficient to insure the financial success of the season. He declined to say what it was, but he announced several months ago that he would not undertake the season without a guarantee of $30,000. Tickets for the six con performances may be had for $50. The choruses will be made up partly of German singers and partly of Americans, who will commence to rehearse in December.

Thirteen Free Public Baths Open.

All but two of the free public baths have been located and opened under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. Their location is as follows:

North River—Battery, Beach street, Horatio street, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth streets.
East River—Market street, Grand street, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Fifty-first, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The baths at Third and Ninety-first streets, East River, will be opened as soon as necessary repairs to the bulkheads at those points are completed.

TARIFF BILL MADE A WEAPON OF.

These Tactics May Result in Settling the Trenton Pottery Strike.

TRENTON, N. J., July 5.—There is a prospect that the pottery strike, which has been going on since last January, will be settled in a few days. Committees of the manufacturers and the operatives met this afternoon to arrange a compromise and are to meet again to-morrow. It is understood that the committee from the operatives offered to accept a 10 per cent. reduction from the scale in force last year, while the manufacturers asked for a 20 per cent. reduction. The 25 per cent. reduction of wages dependent on the duty fixed in the Tariff bill has been abandoned by the manufacturers. Both sides express confidence that an amicable adjustment will be reached. Heretofore the two sides have been unable to arrange a conference.

Three weeks ago a delegation of workmen, at the request of Senator Smith, visited Washington. Senators Smith, Allison, and others say that six of the seven men told the Senators they were not getting the benefit of the protective tariff, and asked that the duty on crockery be reduced, the object being to force the manufacturers to settle the strike. The amendment was accordingly offered and passed the Senate reducing the duty on decorated crockery from 40 to 35 per cent. and on plain ware from 35 to 30 per cent.

A delegation of manufacturers which visited Washington on Monday was told by Senator Smith that he was looking after the men's interests and would do nothing for the manufacturers until they settled the strike. The manufacturers declared that they could not hope to resume business under the reduction unless they made another cut in the scale which they submitted to the men, and they contemplated closing the potteries and waiting for a Republican Congress and Administration.

The news that the crockery duty was reduced at the request of the delegation of workingmen created a great deal of feeling against the operatives among persons who have been contributing to their aid during the strike. President Hill of the local Board of Trade, who had made two attempts to effect a reconciliation, made another effort, and found the manufacturers and men so alarmed over the outlook that they consented to appoint conference committees, and the meeting today followed.

It is estimated that between four and five thousand men, women, and boys have been idle since January because of the trouble.

THE A. P. A. RIOT.

It Was Caused by Saloon Keepers Who Displayed the Obnoxious Initials.

BUFFALO, Mon., July 5.—Further particulars concerning last evening's American Protective Association riot show that one man is dead, one fatally injured, and a half dozen injured.

The trouble was precipitated by two saloon keepers displaying on the fronts of their places bunting forming the letters A. P. A. During the night some one, presumably a Catholic, set off a stick of giant powder under one of the windows, demolishing a pane of glass. This attracted a large crowd, which blocked the street all day. After the Fourth of July parade the police could not disperse the crowd. Several fights occurred and the first shot was fired by William Ferguson at William Page.

This intensified the feeling, and the crowd started to tear down the buildings occupied by the saloon men who had the A. P. A. sign out. Judge McHatton of the District Court appeared on the ground and addressed the crowd, appealing to them to commit no act of violence.

At 6:30 P. M. the riot began in earnest, and the firemen rushed into the crowd, turning the water upon them. The hose was then turned on Simon Hauseworth's saloon, and the American Protective Association sign was torn down. Several men inside the saloon began shooting. One man stood at the door and fired six shots into the saloon. The Sheriff and a posse then came. Some of the posse were roughly handled and barely escaped with their lives. The Mayor then called upon the Governor for militia, and several local companies were ordered out.

Hopes were drawn across the street and the militia cleared the blockade. Quiet was thus restored at this point, but at the other end of the block large crowds assembled and more trouble was threatened. The excitement ran high all the evening, and there was a continual interchange of shots, with the following results:

D. H. Daly, a special policeman, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Frank Mulford, a baker; William Page received a glancing shot over the eye; Samuel Dunn was shot in the side and is probably fatally injured. About fifty arrests were made, and the Governor has been asked to send more militia from Helena and other points in the State.

LUCIEN P. CHASE A BENEDICT.

The News of His Marriage to Miss Benrimo a Surprise at His Home.

Lucien B. Chase treated his acquaintances to a surprise yesterday by announcing his marriage to Miss Emma Benrimo, daughter of the late Barrow Benrimo. Not alone his most intimate friends, but his mother, Mrs. Julia A. Chase, did not know that he had become a benedict until they read this wedding notice in yesterday morning's papers:

CHASE—BENRIMO.—On July 3, 1894, by the Rev. Robert Barbour, Emma, daughter of the late Barrow Benrimo to Lucien B. Chase.

It fell to a reporter for THE SUN to inform the members of Mr. Chase's household at 481 Fifth avenue that Mr. Chase had escaped from bachelordom. The residence of Mrs. Julia A. Chase is one of two houses remaining of the row of yellow brick houses opposite the distributing reservoir that used to be called "The Castle."

Mr. Chase was there yesterday morning. He packed up his things, and said he would be away a while, but he said nothing about having married. Mr. Chase has been courting Miss Benrimo for a long time, but his mother did not approve of the match, and Mr. Chase was such a confirmed bachelor that the family did not believe he would get married. He is 40 years old.

There was a difference in religious faith, which at one time was regarded as an obstacle to the marriage, but that, it was said, was overcome.

Miss Benrimo has considerable means, and recently bought a house on the upper west side and furnished it. She is the niece of Mrs. James Goin of 585 Fifth avenue, and her mother was a Miss Pike.

On Tuesday, the wedding day, Mrs. James Goin was at her country place in Connecticut, and Mrs. Julia A. Chase was at Northwood, L. I. Mr. Chase's law office in the Potter building has been closed since Tuesday. The Oriental Hotel at Asbury Park has been his address for the past month or more, but he has left there.

THE ENVELOPE GAME IN BROOKLYN.

Firemen Asked to Pay for the Passage of a Bill Benefiting Them.

A bill was passed in Albany last winter giving to the Brooklyn firemen the privilege of retiring on half pay after twenty years of service. The bill was engineered by Assemblyman Schultz and Senator Owens, and received the Governor's approval. It is now alleged that $3,000 or more has just been collected from the last month's salary of the members of the department as a fund to pay for the expense and trouble of having the bill passed.

Some one who signs herself or himself "A Fireman's Wife" has sent this letter to a Brooklyn newspaper exposing the method of collecting the assessments:

One day last week each company in the Fire Department received an envelope with a printed note which read as follows:

"You will readily understand the enclosed slips. I will call on behalf of myself, and collect the money from the A. M. and P. M. on July 2 and 3, and hand the receipt in envelope. Yours respectfully, P. H. Travers."

The enclosed slip read as follows: "$2.00 pays $12 Gal. at 7.0 pays $8.; $1.50 pays $6.50; $1.00 pays $5. $0.50 pays $2.50; $0.25 pays $1.25."

At first the firemen did not understand the meaning, but they afterward found out that it was to pay an Assemblyman for passing the bill—that part of it, at least, which Commissioner Worster or Mayor Schieren knew of this. If the latter's name had been written, but it had not been, by another would have written, but if he had he would be asked a "squeeze."

P. H. Travers is attached to the fire boat David A. Hoody. Deputy Commissioner Barrow said:

"I have heard rumors about this matter. I have heard about these payments being made, but I have no personal knowledge of it. I have no doubt that Mr. Worster will order an investigation just as soon as he gets back. If such payments are to be made prompt and decisive action will be taken by the Commissioner."

Edwin Gould's Coaching Party.

NEW LONDON, July 5.—Edwin Gould's coaching party left here yesterday, bound for New Haven. There are twelve persons in the party. Eighty-five horses will be used to complete the drive, all of them being sent up from Mr. Gould's stables at Tarrytown. Four horses are stationed at each of the towns where changes are to be made. Twenty changes will be made during the trip, and five extra horses are stationed at different points, in case of accident or sickness.

The party made the first stop at Niantic for lunch and a change of horses. The next stop was at Fairbrook for the night. The first stop to-day was at Guilford, and the party will pass to-night at New Haven. Mr Gould expects to arrive at Tarrytown on Saturday evening.

TALK ABOUT A $500 BRIBE.

LAWYER EPSTEIN'S "INFORMATION AND BELIEF" RATHER STARTLING.

Alleges that the Money Was Demanded of His Client by Abraham Joseph, Her Former Counsel, on the Pretext that the Money Was for Justice Ehrlich.

John Melvin, who had $2,600 in two savings banks, was very ill in 1893, and executed a paper assigning his savings to Sarah Goldenson, the woman with whom he had boarded at 237½ Division street. It was stipulated in the assignment that it should be void in case of his recovery. Soon after he had executed the assignment Sarah Goldenson had him removed to the Charity Hospital, where he died the middle of May. Sarah Goldenson, to get the money, sued the banks, and afterward the Public Administrator, to whom the banks had turned the money over. The suit was brought before Chief Justice Simon M. Ehrlich in the City Court, and the plaintiff secured a verdict for $2,715. Her lawyer was Abraham A. Josephof 273 Broadway, and it is alleged that she signed a written agreement to pay Herman Joseph, Abraham's brother, a fee of $500 while the litigation was still pending.

Yesterday, before Justice Andrews in Supreme Court, Lawyer George H. Epstein made the sensational statement that the agreement in question was not what it purported to be at all, but had been secured by Lawyer Abraham Joseph's representation that the $500 was to go to the Judge who tried the case.

Lawyer Epstein represented Mrs. Goldenson in a suit to force Lawyer Joseph to pay over to her $620 of the money recovered under the verdict. Mrs. Goldenson's plea was that Abraham Joseph had retained $1,095 outright of the $2,715 as a fee for his own service and for disbursements, and had refused to pay her the balance still due her.

Lawyer Joseph appeared in person and asserted that all that was really due Mrs. Goldenson was $1,20, and as evidence of it he produced the agreement to engage Herman Joseph as counsel in the case. Lawyer Epstein was on his feet in an instant to dispute Lawyer Joseph's assertion.

He said that he regretted very much that the agreement had been produced, because it would compel him to make statements which he otherwise would not have made. He stated in the first place that his client did not know Mr. Herman Joseph and had never seen him, and that the agreement for the payment to him of the $500, while it actually seemed to be that upon its face, was not in reality that at all. He declared, "upon information and belief," that his client was informed that if she wished to have any hope of success in the trial of her actions in the City Court she would have to pay the sum of $500, which was to be given to the Judge who was to try the case. It was for that purpose that she paid the money, and not to retain Herman Joseph, and the lawyer's name was placed in the agreement because it was not intended to have the name of the Judge in any document showing the payment of any money. Mr. Epstein declared that he wanted an opportunity to present the affidavit of his client to show this fact, and Judge Andrews gave him permission to file it in a few days.

Abraham Joseph jumped up and characterized the statement of Mr. Epstein as entirely false and unfounded, and without the slightest truth. He stated that the agreement had been read to Mrs. Goldenson and signed by her, and was for the very purpose that it purported to be. His brother had also tried the cases.

Lawyer Epstein declined to discuss the matter verbally, and said that his client's affidavit would be stronger than his own statement.

"My statement," he said, "was made on information and belief derived from my client." He added that he had no desire to get a brother lawyer into trouble.

Lawyer Joseph was called and afterward: "The insinuation that the $500 mentioned in the agreement with my brother, Herman, was ever represented as being intended for Judge Ehrlich is utterly ridiculous. I have never had two words with that Judge outside of the discussions in court in my life. Just how much 'pull' I have with him is shown in the fact that I lost the last two cases I tried before him. Not one cent of that $500 went to any Judge. My brother was retained by Mrs. Goldenson after her discovery that Melvin had relatives living, a fact that she had not known during all the fifteen years that she knew him. Her agreement with me was that I should receive 40 per cent. of any verdict, and I was to pay all incidental expenses, and was to be repaid out of the fund in the litigation. I paid Mrs. Goldenson $1,000 in cash, and the remainder of the amount recovered is now held pending the settlement of the $500 claim of my brother. I am not in business with my brother. The question is whether I should take my 40 per cent. on the whole amount of the verdict, or should allow my brother to deduct his $500 first. The whole trouble is started by a relative of Mrs. Goldenson, who claims part of my fee."

Lawyer Joseph showed copies of both his own contract with the client and the agreement between his brother. Then he said "Mrs. Goldenson did not have much faith in her ability to get any of the money from the banks. To assert that there was any talk of bribery of a Judge or any sharp practice by lawyers in litigation is simply an outrage."

Judge Ehrlich was out of town yesterday. He is likely to make things interesting for somebody when he gets back to-day. He signed the findings as they were drawn by Lawyer Joseph.

SMALL-POX ON STATEN ISLAND.

Metropolitan Methods Will Be Used to Stamp Out the Disease.

Chief Inspector Doty of the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Board of Health and the Staten Island Health Department decided at a meeting on Wednesday to drive small-pox from Staten Island. Dr. Walser of the Edgewater Board of Health has been directed to take charge of the work of stamping out the disease. Acting on Dr. Doty's advice the health officials have adopted the same system that is carried out in this city in dealing with contagious diseases. All patients will be promptly removed to the pest house. The houses in which cases have occurred will be fumigated and kept under observation. The physicians will visit all persons living in districts where small-pox has appeared.

At a meeting of the Richmond County Medical Society yesterday resolutions were adopted criticising the Stapleton Board of Health, and condemning them for not taking immediate precautions to prevent the spread of small-pox, which has been prevalent in the village for several weeks. The society also declared that the village was not in a sanitary condition, and that the authorities were responsible.

SHE HAD NO CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Mrs. Hammond of Chicago Had Intended to Hang One Out Despite a Crowd's Protests.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Mrs. Isaac B. Hammond, daughter of a British army officer, and a Southern woman, announced that she would display from a window of her house a Confederate flag on July 4. An angry crowd, learning of her intentions, gathered in front of the place determined to tear down the flag if it appeared. The crowd was so threatening that Police Lieutenant Stift called upon Mrs. Hammond and advised her not to hang out the flag. Owing to the demands made on his force by the strikers, he said he would be unable to protect her.

Mrs. Hammond had ordered a Confederate flag, but it had not been sent home by the maker, and she had none to hang out. This was told to the crowd in the morning. Mrs. Hammond had hung out a British flag, which a small boy took for the Confederate banner, and promptly tore down and destroyed. The crowd returned later and decorated the premises with the national colors.

Kerosene Fire in a Tea Store.

Policeman Hanger of the Webster avenue station, Jersey City, was patrolling Central avenue on Wednesday night when he noticed a fire in James Meehan's tea store at 463. He notified Meehan, who had just locked up, and the two went back and extinguished the fire. A barrel which had been saturated with kerosene oil was on fire. Meehan said kerosene oil was not used in the store. He said after the policeman arrested him that he had been using kerosene to clean scales. He was held for examination.

The Midwinter Show Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The California International Midwinter Exposition officially closed yesterday. The final celebration was that of San Francisco Day. The weather was beautiful and the grounds were packed. Exhibitors will not be permitted to remove their displays at any time, but the management has decided to keep the exposition open as long as sufficient exhibits remain to make an attraction.

Arctic Voyagers Entertained.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 5.—The members of the Peary auxiliary expedition were entertained by Commodore Curzon Howe and the officers of the British war ship Cleopatra at dinner aboard that ship last night in honor of American Independence Day. The most hearty good feeling prevailed. All expressed their hopes for the success of the expedition.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Miss Lillian Russell will certainly sing in London under the management of Abbey & Grau, if the question of the forfeit which her present manager will demand can be settled. London is crying for a prima donna in light opera, and it is said that the lack of one there has practically brought that form of entertainment to something like a standstill. Miss Russell's London appearances ten years ago were not notably successful. She sang there at the Gaiety Theatre late in the summer, in "Virginia," an operetta by Teddy Solomon, which failed here at the Bijou Theatre. It would have overwhelmed a less gifted singer than Miss Russell, whose voice was better then than it is now, and whose figure had just begun to show a tendency toward stoutness. Her appearance there was a complete failure; and of a subsequent tour in France the most harrowing stories came back to this country at the time. But Miss Russell may succeed now, and her beauty—beauty seems to be necessary for a woman's success on the London stage—ought to make an impression. London successes are not always easy to understand. Instances in point are the careers there of Minnie Palmer, who never attracted special attention here, Olga Brandon, who was almost unknown here, and May Yohe, who had done no more than a dozen other soubrettes in farce comedy. Each of these actresses was remarkably successful in London, and her beauty was probably the cause of it. Miss Russell is better looking than any of the three, and the time of her reappearance there is well chosen. She has the field practically to herself.

Lord Dunraven's placid serenity was never disturbed in this country, even in the face of the successive defeats of the Valkyrie, except when the question of the steamboats which followed the yacht racers down the bay came up for discussion. It is a melancholy fact that Dunraven finally fell a victim to the "outrage" which he denounced so vigorously and persistently in this country. According to the Captain of the Satanita, which ran the Valkyrie down and sank her, the accident was due to the excursion steamers and sightseers' craft closing in around the yachts near the starting point, so that he was unable to go about to avoid a collision. Thus Dunraven lost his yacht and barely escaped with his life as a result of the abuse of which he complained so much in this country, only in this instance it occurred in his own waters. One of the last acts of Lord Dunraven before leaving this country was to write a letter in which he announced that unless the fleet of boats which followed the racers in this country was put under better control and kept clear of the racing yachts, Englishmen would hereafter refuse to come over and submit to the dangers and discomforts of racing American yachts.

The consensus of opinion among New York yachtsmen yesterday was that Nat Herreshoff would do well to fit a tiller on the Vigilant at an early date. A boat of thirty-five seconds would be readily accounted for by Herreshoff's unfamiliarity with the course and the fact that none of the natives out of twelve cracks recommended by the Racing Board would attempt to handle the Vigilant with a wheel. They are all used to a tiller, and claim that the turns cannot be made with sufficient rapidity with a wheel.

Professional rowing in the United States has never recovered from the black eye which followed the exposures of the crooked work of the crack scullers at the time when Hanlon and Courtney had reached the highest point in their careers. It has rested under a good deal of the same indifference as that which kept baseball down after the exposures of trickery and dishonesty in that sport. The fact that interest in professional rowing has not pulled up is all the more remarkable, since it is constantly growing in popularity in England, Australia, and across the border in Canada. Just now a peculiar condition exists in the world of sport, with Canada, Australia, France, and England vividly interested in the Tyne single-scull contest, while the United States, with all its love of sport in various athletic fields, looks on with absolute indifference, and is without a single representative.

"The horrors which people felt in bygone days over the prospect of having a tooth pulled would find no echo at the present time," said an old New Yorker yesterday. "Tooth specialists have advanced their work to a degree of perfection of which very few people who have not recently visited them have any idea. Teeth are mostly pulled by three or four specialists. They charge $2 a tooth, and the regular dentists send patients to them instead of pulling teeth themselves. The establishment of one of these specialists is exactly like that of another. I went to one of them a few days since, after worrying all night over the prospective agony of having a tooth pulled. He looked at the tooth, and told me that he thought I would be more comfortable if I took off my coat and talked. I did so, and the dentist took his position behind me, while a physician, with his finger on my pulse, stood on the right hand. A woman assistant stood on the left and fanned me while one held a sponge over my mouth. The gas took effect immediately, and I awoke in exactly a minute and a half with nothing more than a feeling of immense relief due to the removal of the aching tooth. The flow of blood was stopped almost immediately. The deformity of the tooth for which operation was performed and the entire absence of pain were altogether remarkable to an old-timer like me, though, no doubt, the practice has been going on for the last twenty years without my knowing it."

Mr. Abbey has sent a riddle across the water, and musical people are guessing at its meaning. Calvé said that she would not return to the Abbey company if Mme. Eames was engaged this year, and Miss De Lussan has been engaged by Mr. Abbey. She is an American girl, and her principal role is *Carmen*. It was supposed at first that she had been engaged by Abbey to sing *Carmen* in the place of Calvé. If it is true, however, that Mme. Eames is not coming back this year, it is certain that Mr. Abbey will secure Calvé. In that case Miss De Lussan will probably be used as a check upon the great French Carmen. Melba also said that she would not come back to this country this season if Eames was retingaged, and the Melba contract has been signed. Mr. Abbey is fond of complications of this sort, and it is not likely that the exact facts of the engagements for next season will be given out until the excitement over the purchase of seats for the season really begins.

American magazine writers are much indebted to M. G. Labadie-Lagrave, a clever French journalist and author, for making their articles known in France through the *Figaro* and a dozen or more provincial papers. When an article in one of our magazines strikes M. Labadie-Lagrave's fancy he makes a clever adaptation of it for *Le Figaro*, quoting the author and adding his own comments and experiences, thus making a most interesting feuilleton which many provincial papers copy.

HUNDREDS OF BABIES AFLOAT.

Opening of the Twentieth Season of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

The twentieth season of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild opened yesterday with the James Speyer trip. Six trips a week will be made hereafter until the close of the season, alternating from the east and west sides. The hospital has been renovated and refurnished. The number of patients carried yesterday was 521.

The staff of the hospital for the season is as follows: Superintendent, J. A. Kelly; Assistant Superintendent, Dr. J. Richards; Captain and Pilot, William H. Cobb; Attending Physician, Dr. W. A. Walker; Health inspector, Dr. W. J. Purcell; Matron, Miss Fannie W. Bennett; Special Agent, Miss Edith Miner. Contributions of $250, the cost of each trip, have been received from James Speyer, John Claflin, Edward H. Doherty, Geo. A. Clark, A. Bro, Edgar Speyer of London, William F. Clyde, W. H. Crawford, Charles W. Hogan, and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt. The average number of patients carried on a trip is 1,000. Since the Floating Hospital was started the number of beneficiaries is 240,453.

Victims of a Jealous Husband's Anger.

PROVIDENCE, July 5.—Early this morning Mrs. McCue and her three-year-old son were found at the foot of an embankment in the locality known as "Sky Hi Hill." Mrs. McCue was almost naked, and insensible, while by her side was the child entirely nude.

Mrs. McCue is one of the handsomest women in the northeast neighborhood in which she lives, and her husband has long been jealous of her. Last night he came home drunk. He seized his sleeping wife, and, carrying her across the highway, dropped her over the high embankment, she rolled to the bottom. The baby was next thrown after its mother.

Mrs. McCue and the child are badly injured. McCue has disappeared.

Shot Himself in a Hospital.

BOSTON, July 5.—Joseph W. Merriam of 17 Greenwich street, Roxbury, committed suicide by shooting at 5 o'clock this morning in the Emergency Hospital, whither he had gone to visit Dr. George W. Gaskin, an intimate friend. The cause of the act is supposed to have been despondency brought on by a long illness.

Mr. Merriam was formerly a hardware dealer, but of late years has confined himself to speculating in stocks. He was unmarried and about 59 years old.

KILPATRICK TACKLES A COP.

THE BUILDER WHO WOULDN'T PAY BLACKMAIL A COMPLAINANT.

Says that Officer Nash, Detailed to Cornell Memorial Church, Was Insolent and Negligent—The Policeman Puts His Foot In It by Referring to the Lexow Committee.

Edward Kilpatrick, the builder, who was a witness before the Lexow Committee and accused a ward detective of the Old slip station of demanding blackmail from him, appeared before President Martin of the Police Board yesterday as complainant against Patrolman Calvin Nash of the East Sixty-seventh street station, whom he accused of being insolent and impertinent to him.

Mr. Kilpatrick is an officer of the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventy-sixth street near Second avenue, of which the Rev. O. J. Cowles is pastor. Policeman Nash was detailed at the church on Sunday night, June 10. Mr. Kilpatrick told the Commissioner that when he arrived at the church that night with his wife and Mrs. Cowles, the pastor's wife, there were many children on the steps of the church blocking the passage. He asked Nash to drive them away and keep the place clear. Nash replied in a gruff voice: "I know my business." When Mr. Kilpatrick went inside the children ran up the steps and filled the corridors of the church. They made a noise and annoyed the congregation during the entire service. One girl had a hoop and kept hitting it with a stick. According to Mr. Kilpatrick, Nash made no effort to stop the annoyance, and at the close of the services went up to him (Kilpatrick) and asked gruffly:

"Are you done with me?"

Mr. Kilpatrick told him he would make complaint against him, and Nash responded with a sneer:

"I'll take care of you."

Mrs. Kilpatrick corroborated what her husband said about the noise made by the children.

The Rev. Mr. Cowles also appeared as a witness, and said that his congregation suffered much annoyance from the children in the neighborhood.

"Occasionally," said Mr. Cowles, "a big stone is rolled down on the slate roof of the church."

It was also testified that firecrackers have been thrown into the church.

Policeman Nash was asked what he had to say. He replied that he did not make use of the language attributed to him, and that Mr. Kilpatrick was very gruff to him. Mr. Kilpatrick, he said, had made trouble for policemen before.

Builder Kilpatrick replied that in twenty-five years he had had trouble with a policeman upon one occasion only. That was about twenty years ago, and the policeman he complained of was drunk.

"I have contributed to the policemen more than twenty times," he exclaimed.

"Was you not a witness before the Lexow committee?" asked the accused officer.

"What has that got to do with this case?" asked President Martin.

"I want to show that he bears malice against the police."

Commissioner Martin said in reply that Mr. Kilpatrick had a perfect right to go before the Lexow committee and tell about policemen trying to get money from him.

"These are the officers we wish to find out and punish," remarked Mr. Martin hotly. "If you have no better questions to ask, it will be wise for you to keep still."

Officer Nash then called J. E. Good, formerly sexton of the church. Good said that he had resigned a short time ago after having trouble over matters with the trustees, of whom Mr. Kilpatrick was one. He was present on the Sunday night in question, and Mr. Kilpatrick was gruff, while the officer was polite.

"I will swear that Good was not there," remarked Builder Fitzpatrick. "He is a volunteer witness against me. The statement is utterly false. He was discharged for stealing coal from the church."

Good denied this, but Mr. Kilpatrick swore it was true.

President Martin then closed the case, and informed Mr. Kilpatrick and Pastor Cowles that if at any time the police were found in the performance of their duties the Commissioners would be glad to receive any complaints and investigate them.

A WEAK SPOT ON THE ELEVATED ROAD.

The Construction of the Ninth Avenue Cable Caused a Pillar to Sink.

The work of strengthening the elevated railroad structure at Ninth avenue and Fifty-third street has nearly been completed. The central support which sank several inches last Friday night, has been raised, and a new and broad foundation of brick has been built beneath it.

The sinking of the pillar is supposed to have been caused by the excavations made in constructing the cable road, which at this point turns from Ninth avenue into Fifty-third street. The foundation of the pillar of the middle part of the elevated road near the curve was laid bare entirely at the base. Most of the pillars are built on brick foundations, but this one rested in cement on the unyielding rock. The junction of the two roads just over it caused a continued heavy strain, which has probably been loosening the cement for some time. For several years people have noticed that the road sagged a little at this point, making the trains tilt the wrong way. The outer track, the curve, instead of being raised above the inner track, in the usual manner, was noticeably depressed.

On Friday the effect of removing the surrounding rock was made evident by the cement suddenly crumbling away and letting the pillar down a little. The possibility of an accident was obviated by strongly bracing the structure. This was done by placing under it two heavy iron girders, supported by big wooden posts on each side of the street beside the iron pillars.

Trains were run very slowly around the curve during the week, and not until yesterday was the green flag, the signal of caution, removed.

WON'T WIND UP THE ST. NICHOLAS.

The Attorney-General Again Puts Off Applying for a Permanent Receivership.

Attorney-General Hancock has again postponed application for the appointment of a permanent receiver for the St. Nicholas Bank. It is now nearly seven months since the bank suspended, and it is at the request of the bank's directors that Mr Hancock has refused to apply for a permanent receivership. Hugh J. Grant, as temporary receiver, cannot pay depositors the remainder of their claims by order of the Court, but has paid 60 per cent. Mr Grant has now $570,000 on deposit. The law permits only a permanent receiver to advertise for claims against a bank. Until the liabilities are known Mr. Grant cannot give the depositors any of that $570,000. The bank has been dropped by the Clearing House Association, but the directors think its charter is still worth saving.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

The $10,000 Prospecting Tour for Water Will Begin Next Month.

City Works Commissioner White of Brooklyn has not yet drawn upon the $10,000 which he has been authorized to spend in inquiring into the important question as to where Brooklyn is to get the additional water supply which it will require in the near future. He said yesterday:

"I have not yet conferred with the engineers of the department about this matter. I will call them together very soon, and we will make plans for a search for water in as comprehensive a manner as possible. The prospecting will begin next month, if not before. The acquisition of water outside Kings and Queens counties has to be by legislative permission, but surveys for the water may be made under existing laws."

W. C. Sanford Well Again.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 5.—William Cochran Sanford, who for several months has been confined in a sanitarium at Central Valley, N. J., returned to his home here this evening. Mr. Sanford was accompanied by an attendant. He was met at the station by his father, the Hon. Stephen Sanford, and several other gentlemen. Young Sanford shook hands with them, and then hastily jumped into a closed carriage and drove to his home. To all appearances he has fully recovered from his mental trouble.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Sanford was taken to the sanitarium he was bound hand and foot, and his condition was placed on board a special train in charge of several attendants. It is understood that he will soon go abroad for the further benefit of his health. He is a member of several New York clubs and of the carpet manufacturing firm of S. Sanford & Sons.

Clung to His Balloon and then Dropped.

JOLIET, Ill., July 5.—"Prof." Jones of Bloomington was to make a balloon ascension at River View Park yesterday. The balloon was anchored between two trees. The wind was blowing strong and the ropes broke. Jones got in the balloon, which went up, dragging him through a tree and tearing his clothes off. At a height of forty feet he was forced to let go, and fell to the ground, breaking both arms and a leg. He is pronounced fatally injured.

THE DOG CERTAINLY DEAD NOW.

Its Possible Madness Mixed Up with a Man in a Fit in East Broadway.

A small black and white dog drifted down East Broadway yesterday noon. He wasn't in a particularly good humor, for it was hot and the flies persisted in alighting upon those parts of his anatomy that he could not reach with his tail, teeth, or paws. At the corner of Pike street a skinny cat obstructed his path and he tackled her, but retired after getting a right-paw swing on the nose, and ran away with his tail between his legs to prevent the cat from bit ng it off. Across the street his attention was attracted by a crowd, and being of an in