ITALIANS IN LOUISIANA.

ANOMALOUS CONDITIONS THAT LED TO THE TALLULAH LYNCHING.

Lynch Law Applied to Italians Alone Among White Men Because They Are Classed Somewhere Between White Men and Negroes—Present Italian Immigration.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—The lynching of the five Italians at Tallulah, La., and the ordering away of the other Italians in Madison parish may temporarily check the Italian immigration into north Louisiana and thereby interrupt a movement which is having an extraordinary influence on Louisiana and promises to hasten a solution of the color or race question. The interruption, though, is likely to be only temporary.

The Italians seem to be the only race that can labor successfully and compete with the negro in the semi-tropical climate of Louisiana. They have been arriving for the last twenty years at the rate of many thousands each year, and the census soon to be taken will show that largely because of this immigration districts and parishes which formerly had a large majority of negroes are now white. Among these are Plaquemine, Assumption, Terrebonne, Iberia and St. John. The Italian immigration has naturally been largest in southern Louisiana in the territory around New Orleans, where there is already a large Latin population. Thence it has spread into the northern parishes, where it has met with a far from hearty welcome; but the Italians seem to have the patience and perseverance of the Chinese, enduring persecution and overcoming prejudice by mere persistence.

No better evidence could be presented of this triumph over bitter prejudice than is found right here in New Orleans. The Parish Prison lynching of eight years ago was a blow from which many thought the Italian colony of New Orleans would never recover. Perhaps 6,000 or 8,000 Italians left New Orleans then, seeing no hope or future for themselves here, and settled in Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and at other points. But the Italians have lived down the Hennessy assassination and the discredit of the Mafia, and have more than regained their former position. The Italian colony of New Orleans has doubled in numbers since the Parish Prison lynching affair, and in wealth and standing has advanced far more. It has taken the first place among the foreign population of New Orleans. There are now two daily Italian papers in New Orleans, and Signor Enrico Cavalli, the editor of one of them, the *Italo-Americano*, is the representative appointed by the Italian Government to investigate the Tallulah lynching. Schools have been established, at which the Italians are taught not only English but their mother tongue, and King Humbert, through the Italian Consul, has contributed liberally to the support of these schools, which keep alive a love for Italy in the hearts of its sons.

The status of the Italians has been very much improved of late. They dropped the hand organ long ago, and they never took to barbering, shoe cleaning or street work, as in New York. From cobbling they have branched out into the manufacture of shoes, and they control some of the largest factories in the South. The fruit, vegetable and fish trades they have absolutely controlled since they first came, for they are without rivals in peddling. They are rapidly crowding into the corner grocery business, formerly monopolized by Irishmen and Germans, and into nearly all lines, even the learned professions. Latterly they have been quite conspicuous in politics.

The negroes, however, in the country districts that the Italians are making themselves most felt. Three-fourths of the Italian immigrants are from Naples or Sicily. They are peasants, accustomed to farm work, and they come over here to work on the sugar plantations. They usually take their wives and children in Sicily and Naples. The little town of Contessa Entellina, for instance, has more of its citizens in Louisiana than at home; and Celaiu, from which came all the men lynched in Madison parish the other day, has several thousand of its sons and children in Louisiana. The immigrants are with rare exceptions a hardy, robust race, willing to work and impervious to the climate. The Immigration Commissioner at this port declares that the character of the Italians arriving is steadily improving. They find work the day they arrive. Some come over in the summer, work through the grinding season, when wages are high, and return to Italy in the winter with their earnings; but this practice is dying out and a majority of the immigrants come to stay, learn English, or something like it, quickly, as soon as they can, and apply for naturalization papers. Not a few adopt English names like Brown, Smith or Jones, in order to be thorough Americans. They doff their picturesque costumes within a week of their arrival and pick up a cheap imitation of American dress.

They make good laborers and give perfect satisfaction to the planters, being infinitely superior to the negroes. The Louisiana planters have been for years trying to get some substitute for the negroes, who are not trustworthy. The Italians come to orange to fulfilling all conditions. They are well satisfied with their wages and save money where the negro cannot. They do not drink and cause little trouble. They are willing to live in the same cabins as the negroes and to work with them in the fields on equal terms, and they work hard and faithfully. They have, therefore, given satisfaction and are rapidly crowding the negro back from the sugar district. In all the districts immediately around New Orleans, where the negro furnished nine-tenths of the labor ten years ago, the Italians are in a majority to-day. New Orleans was a white oasis in the midst of a population overwhelmingly negro at the last census; the new enumeration will show that Plaquemine and St. Bernard below, Jefferson and St. John above, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Iberia and St. Martin's on the west have become white, that is, have a majority of white population—thanks to the immigration of the Italians and the rapid increase of the Acadians (brethren of Evangeline), the two races which are doing the most to support the Southern theory of "white supremacy," but who are looked down on with contempt by the Americans, the creoles and the other white races.

The position of the Italian in Louisiana is very anomalous because of the race, or rather the negro, question. Neither the whites nor the negroes know how to class him—he is, as it were, a link connecting the white and black races. Swarthy in color, the Sicilians are darker than the griffes and quadroons, the negro half-breeds of southern Louisiana, but they are undoubtedly white. On the other hand, they are willing to live in the same quarters with the negroes and to work side by side with them, and seem wholly destitute of that anti-negro prejudice which is one of the distinguishing features of all the white races in the South. It cannot be said that this attitude of the Sicilians toward the negro has won his gratitude. He looks upon the Italian with pretty much the same feeling as he entertained of old toward the poor white trash. He has no respect for the Italian and refuses to treat him with the respect and deference shown to other white men. He will not take off his hat to him or call him "Mister," a word which is never applied under any circumstances to the negro in the South, even when Colonel and Judge are used, and which the negro always uses of the whites.

It is the same with the whites. The average man will classify the population as whites, dagoes and negroes. This is the explanation of the lynching of Italians in Louisiana. Not 95 per cent. but 100 per cent. of the white men lynched in this state have been Italians. There have been wholesale Italian lynchings in New Orleans, St. Charles, St. John and Madison. The unwritten law of the South is that a white man shall not be lynched. No matter what his crime, he is entitled to trial by law and a legal execution. The only exception is the Italian, who in this respect has been placed on terms of equality with the negro. If the Italian kills a white man, that is, a non-Italian, he is likely to be lynched for it.

This rule has prevailed in all parts of the State. As long as the lynchings in New Orleans confined their killings to their own race no especial attention was paid to the matter. When, however, they killed an American, the Chief of Police, Hennessy, eleven were lynched. It should be said, by the way, that the excuse given by the Italians for the Hennessy assassination was that he interfered in an Italian quarrel. The Provenzanos and Matranga had quarrelled and declared a vendetta against one each other. Hennessy, who was a friend of the Provenzanos, interfered, bringing himself, so the Italian assassins said, under the Italian vendetta code. It was the same in St. John the Baptist, where the killing of a creole by an Italian resulted in the lynching of all the Italians in the parish jail; while in Madison the recent assault on Dr. Hodge was considered good ground for wholesale lynching. Perhaps the situation there was never better exemplified than in the interviews with leading citizens of Madison, who declared that the hanging of the Italian prisoners was necessary in the interest of "white supremacy," although just where "white supremacy" the battlery of the north Louisiana Anglo-Saxons, was involved in the killing of white men, by other white men, it is difficult to explain.

In the matter of law and order there has been a marked improvement among the Italians. If the Mafia ever existed, it is thoroughly dead now. It was believed in by the Italians themselves, and many of the better class paid blackmail to those who used the name of Mafia to frighten them with. The vendetta prevails among the newly arrived immigrants, but they soon drop it and go to law to settle their disputes. Formerly it was considered dishonorable and cowardly for a Sicilian to testify in a court against an oppressor; but now all do so. The amount of crime among them is small and is decreasing. Their worst weakness is the hereditary tendency to take immediate vengeance for a wrong with the knife, the pistol or the shotgun. In the second generation the Italian-American is an American, industrious, progressive and public-spirited.

Such is the race which now constitutes the largest foreign element in the population of Louisiana, and offers the State the best assurance that it will not become a second Africa, like the coast country of South Carolina. It has been difficult to get white immigrants to settle in the bottom lands of the Mississippi. Other foreigners will not come. They fear the heat and the malaria. The men from the North and West who have lately come into Louisiana have, without exception, settled in the pinelands or prairies. The white immigration into the rich alluvial lands of the Lafourche, Teche, Atchafalaya and Mississippi, the delta of the great river, has been nearly wholly Italian. It has fared well there and increased, and it is rapidly substituting white for negro labor, and accomplishing results that would have been impossible in any other way. In spite of the prejudices that exist, the mob outbreaks and the lynchings, the Italian is rapidly solving the negro problem in Louisiana. If the immigration from Italy keeps up, the Italian element will, in time, be preponderating in many parts of Louisiana. Outrages like that at Madison prove only a temporary check to this population movement. There are many who do not like the change from the old times and object to these modern Latins, but considering the rapidity with which the prejudice against them has weakened in the last few years, it is probable that it will have completely disappeared in another decade.

WITHOUT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Interest Felt in an Experiment at the House of Refuge for Women.

HUDSON, Aug. 3.—Former superintendents and managers of the House of Refuge for Women here as well as others interested in the institution are watching with curiosity the operation of the rule made by the new Board of Managers forbidding corporal punishment. The new board is composed of Fulton Paul of Hudson, Dr. Thomas Wilson of Claverack, Prof. Herbert T. Mills of Vassar College, Mrs. Annah Halcomb of Syracuse, Mrs. Marcia C. Powell of Ghent and Howard Townsend of New York. One of its first acts was to abolish corporal punishment, and to decide to follow the requirements of the Civil Service rules, which the last board had disregarded.

The refuge is not, strictly speaking, a penal institution, but is conducted as a reformatory to reclaim young women who have fallen into evil ways, or whose steps are inclined in that direction. Each girl on her arrival is received at the prison by the superintendent, who takes her record. Then she takes a bath and is fitted out with the regulation clothing and assigned to a place in the second division. From here she may be promoted or reduced according to her behavior. While in the prison she is closely watched. After a few months she may be transferred to a cottage, where the idea of family and home life is carried out as far as possible. She has now the advantage of the schools in the main building. She is not locked in her room except at night, although she may not leave her corridor for any purpose without permission. She is also obliged to remain in her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At times talking in a low tone is allowed. All conversation, however, is supposed to be held in the open corridor and not in the inmates' rooms. Thus the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor or matron, whose duty is to check all boisterousness or tendency to misbehavior. The term of sentence is five years, but the prisoner may be discharged on parole at the discretion of the managers.

The inmates rise at 5:30 o'clock and breakfast at 6 in summer; in winter they rise and breakfast half an hour later. The daily routine is: Prayers at 7, housework from 7:15 to 8:30, school from 9 to 12 in the forenoon and from 1:30 to 4:30 in the afternoon, dinner at 12, calisthenics twice a week, 3 to 5 P. M., supper at 5, silent study or work 6 to 7 o'clock. The rest of the evening is given to recreation. Prayers at 8 and bed at 8:30 in summer, in winter half an hour earlier. The young women are taught cooking, dressmaking, laundry work and stenography, besides reading, penmanship, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, physiology, and history. Some, when they are proficient, are assigned as maids to the superintendent and matrons. The two inmates who escaped were filling such places when they walked out, decked in their mistresses' finery and with $150 taken from the safe.

One of the greatest objections to the institution is the inadequate means of separating young girls from the older and more hardened criminals. Young girls, in their teens, may be sent to the institution for a misdemeanor. They may not be confirmed criminals, and may be still good; but they are thrown into association and comradeship with those who have led dissolute lives. The result is of course deplorable in cases.

The place of matron or teacher at the Refuge is not altogether pleasant. It is a fact that a matron when first entering on her duties has been known to be exhausted, not by the physical exertion, but by the trying situations in which the inmates have placed her. As will be generally admitted, when a woman deserves to, she can go to extremes to which a man with reason or sense of shame would not. Various methods of correction and punishment have been resorted to in efforts to subdue those whose strong will and bad temper could not be treated in the ordinary ways. One of the punishments was to dress the disorderly one in a very short Mother Hubbard like gown and a clown's cap. The mode of punishment that has proved most efficient in breaking the spirit of the more headstrong girls has been sousing them with water from a hose. First the girl was put into a small room and the hose turned on her. But she could move about and dodge the stream, so an appliance was arranged to hold her arms above her head while the stream of water was turned directly into her face. It made the strongest of them wilt. This method has now been abolished. The dungeons are still on the premises and will probably be used in place of the forced bath.

It seems to be the opinion of those having the best means of judging that very few of the inmates are reformed into leading purer lives.

Civil service examinations will be held on Aug. 19 to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the recent superintendent, which occurred when the new board organized.

GENESIS OF LUETGERT'S CASE.

Boy Fishing in a Park Pond Indirectly Led Up to the Arrest.

"A boy fishing in a pond in Lincoln Park caused the first step in the arrest of Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausage maker in Chicago, who was tried for killing his wife and boiling her body in a vat," said a Chicago man to a SUN reporter after he had read the news of Luetgert's death in Joliet Penitentiary. "It has never been printed. This is the story: A boy was seen by a reporter fishing in the pond, which is contrary to the law. The incident was printed. The Police Captain in the district sent a cop to the pond to watch. The boy saw the cop and kept away. The cop did a bit of quiet fishing on his own hook. The boy saw it and gave it away. The paper printed that. The police denied it. The report was verified and the paper turned its attention to the violation of the park laws by the police. Down goes the Captain of the district to the newspaper office and makes an explanation. His explanation was printed, and it pleased the Captain. Down goes the Captain again to thank the city editor for the explanation, and then he says to the city editor:

"'You've treated me white and now I'll give you a hunch on a big piece of news, or what will turn out to be such in my opinion. Luetgert's wife is mysteriously missing—has been for four days—and he has made no report of it. But whenever one of his dogs goes out over night he rushes in to report that. That's the hunch.

"The city editor takes the hunch and next day he has a beat on the most sensational criminal case in the West. Suppose the boy had not gone fishing in the park pond? Or, having gone, suppose he had not been caught? Or, having been caught, suppose he had not sneaked on the cop? Anyway, a boy fishing hastened the case against Luetgert."

THE STRUGGLING YOUNG AUTHOR.

Not Impatient Yet, Not a Bit, but Ready, Now, and Waiting.

"I have persistently and always," said the struggling young author, "held to the idea that if a man's stuff was worth anything it would sooner or later surely get recognition, and I think so still, just as firmly as ever; but do you know that I find myself with an increasing interest in the tales of wonderful and famous writers who for years remained unknown, but who at last, by some quick-springing common consent, were accepted by all creation?

"Well, now, I haven't had to wait very long; it is only a matter of a few years; and I can wait longer, and longer still, if it is necessary. But, at the same time, I will say that whenever the torchlight procession of fame shall halt at my door it will find me ready.

Mystic Shriners at Manhattan Beach.

The annual reunion of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine occurred last night at Manhattan Beach, there being present 1,250 shriners, representing every State in the Union.

YAQUI REVOLT SPREADS.

AMERICAN MINERS DRIVEN OUT BY FEAR OF THE INDIANS.

Mexican Troops Have Been in Two Engagements with the Rebels and Have Killed a Number of Them—Mexican General Wounded—Miners Are in Danger.

CASAS GRANDES, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, Aug. 3.—A party of American miners arrived here to-day direct from the Upper Yaqui River country. They were driven out by marauding bands of Yaqui Indians. Tom Harvell, one of the members of the party, stated that there are probably 2,000 miners and prospectors scattered through the Yaqui country and that their lives are in danger as the Indians are growing bolder and more desperate each day.

He says that the news of the outbreak among the Yaquis in the lower valley had not reached the upper part of the Yaqui when he left, and he fears that as soon as the news is received by the scattered bands of Indians in the placer mining regions they will massacre every white man along the river. He estimates that there are fully 5,000 Yaqui braves, and that it will take a force of 50,000 Mexican troops to conquer them if they are enabled to reach their former stronghold in the Sahuaripa range of mountains.

The Yaquis have never been conquered. They quit fighting and signed a treaty of peace with the Mexican Government of their own accord two years ago, and it is said that the present uprising would not have occurred had not Mexican citizens attempted to encroach upon the land which had been granted to the Indians by the Government. It is known, however, that during the two years that the Indians have been at peace they have been quietly investing their savings in arms and ammunition, and that they are now better prepared than ever before for a long and active campaign.

Two regiments of Mexican cavalry are on their way here. They will be sent overland to the upper Yaqui country to attempt to drive the Indians from their stronghold in the mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—A despatch received to-day from Hermosillo, Mexico, says: "Gen. Lorenzo Torres, in command of the Mexican forces who are engaged with the Yaqui rebels, was wounded in the calf of the leg in a fight against the Indians, whom he routed. They left sixty dead on the battlefield.

Mail advices show that the present revolt, which grew out of the refusal of the Yaquis to work while they demanded Government rations, began on July 21 when the Yaqui attacked Capt. Maldonado and his escort, killing one officer. His soldiers were scattered.

On July 22 the troops under Gen. Lorenzo Torres took the field and at Bacum attacked the rebels, killing forty. Torres lost ten killed and forty wounded. In another fight next day forty-three more rebels were killed and the force scattered.

ABANDONED HER BABY GIRL.

Woman Fought to Escape When Caught Leaving the Child in the Simpson Grounds.

John Nolan of 965 East 149th street saw a trolley car stop at the corner of Southern Boulevard and Westchester avenue at 9 o'clock last night, and a young woman, rather flashily dressed and rather good looking, alight from it. She carried a bundle in her arms, and entered the grounds of the big house owned by the Simpson estate. The woman's actions were suspicious to Nolan's mind, and he followed her at such a distance that she did not see him.

The woman went to the rear of a small cottage in the grounds and there deposited the bundle, which was wrapped in a silk shawl. As she turned away Nolan ran up and examined it. He found that it contained a little girl baby. Nolan ran after the woman and tried to hold her, but she struck him repeatedly in the face, scratched him, and got away. He ran after her and as soon as she reached the street began to shout for the police.

Mounted Policeman Heffernan of the Morrisania station was three blocks away, and rode up on hearing the shouting. Nolan told him what he had seen, and the policeman shouted to the women to stop, threatening to shoot if she did not. The woman only laughed and continued to run. Heffernan did not like the idea of shooting at a woman. He jumped from his horse, gave the bridle to Nolan to hold and pursued the woman on foot. He soon had her in custody. He searched her. She resisted for a moment, but soon grew quiet. At first she denied that she had been in the grounds and that she had had a bundle, and declared that Nolan's whole story was a fabrication. Nolan and the policeman took her to where the child was lying on the ground, and then she confessed.

"My name," she said, "is Margaret Shackett. I am a grass widow. I have had three other children and they all died before they were seven months old. I wanted to get rid of this baby and thought that this would be the best place to do it, as there was small chance that I would be detected. If that man had minded his own business all would have been right. That baby is three weeks old. I won't tell where I live, but I did stop with friends for a while at 584 Engle avenue."

Mrs. Shackett was taken to the Morrisania station and locked up on a charge of abandonment. The baby was given into the custody of Matron O'Brien.

Road Bought for Seaboard Air Line.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 3.—William A. Barber, a lawyer, of New York, to-day acquired a majority of the bonds and stock of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad and left for New York. The road is narrow gauge, extending from Chester, S. C., to Lenoir, N. C. It is understood it will be converted into a broad-gauge road and extended across the mountains to Bristol, to tap the Pocahontas coal region, and that it will be operated by the Seaboard Air Line, which connects with it at Chester.

Savings Bank Directors Will Make Good Valentine's Thefts.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 3.—The trustees of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution announce that they will make good the deficiency in the bank's treasury out of their own pockets.

The total deficiency resulting from Valentine's peculations was about $25,000, and his relatives who were his bondsmen made good $15,000, leaving about $10,000 to be made good by the trustees.

Killed by Lightning.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Lightning struck and killed David K. Lock, 60 years of age, a resident of this village, yesterday afternoon, at the home of his son-in-law, Carl M. Woolever, near Richfield Springs. He was in the basement of a barn when the bolt struck him. It was with difficulty that the body was rescued from the burning building, which, with its contents, was entirely consumed.

Rival Coal Roads in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 3.—The Louisville and Nashville road announces that it will build a line from Bon Air, Tenn., to the Pikeville branch road through the Cumberland county coal lands to compete with the Tennessee Central, now being constructed by Jere Baxter and his associates.

Brooklyn Man Run Over by a Trolley Car in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—Robert Low of Brooklyn, 30 years of age, was run over by a trolley car on the tracks of the Ballston Terminal Company, near Rock City Falls, this afternoon. Both legs were severed. Low was taken to the Saratoga Hospital. His injuries are believed to be mortal.

James A. Burns's Many Troubles End in Suicide.

James A. Burns, 34 years old, an engineer, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 228 Fifty-second street, Brooklyn, by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid. He was driven to despair through the deaths of his father, five children and a nephew within two years and the recent loss of employment.

Boy Killed by Bursting Bottle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Nels Madsen, a 13-year-old boy, of 6117 Madison avenue, received a bottle of root beer for doing an errand for a neighbor last night and was carrying it home when it burst. A piece of the flying glass struck him in the neck and severed his jugular vein. He died in twenty minutes.

Post Office Burglars Captured.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Three burglars who robbed the House's Point Post Office on Tuesday night, taking several hundred dollars in money and $500 worth of stamps, were captured at St. Johns, Quebec, to-day. They were headed for Montreal.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The reading room and library of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning for two weeks, beginning Aug. 7.

Detectives Petrosino and Magone of the Central Office last night arrested Raphael Muziatio, an Italian, living at 180 Hester street, who is charged with shooting and killing a man in Yonkers on July 4.

NEW DEFENCES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Government to Condemn Land for the Erection of Heavy Batteries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—United States District Attorney Coombs to-day received from Washington instructions to begin proceedings to condemn forty-five acres of land located on the ocean beach southwest of the city and more than four miles south of Golden Gate. This is a preliminary step to the erection of heavy batteries there for the defence of the harbor.

The site commands the southern approach to the harbor and is admirably adapted for fortification purposes, as it has a magnificent fresh lake in the rear which is fed by subterranean springs. Work on the batteries will be commenced as soon as the Government secures a title to the land, which is now owned by the Spring Valley Water Company.

COTTON RATE-CUTTING ENDS.

Rival Lines Agree on Tariffs from Texas to the North.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 3.—Traffic managers of all the Texas trunk lines and representatives of the Morgan and Mallory steamship companies are holding a meeting in this city for the purpose of ending the rate-cutting war. During the cotton season of 1898 the Morgan line, backed by the Southern Pacific Railway, cut the rate for carrying cotton from Galveston to New York from $1.03 per hundred pounds to 80 cents. At to-night's session the managers announced that an agreement had been reached on cotton rates from Galveston to Boston and New York. The rates agreed upon are: Boston, 98 cents per hundred pounds; New York, 93 cents.

COOLED OFF IN THE PARK LAKE.

Swimmer Caught by a Cop Explains That He Was After the Gold Fish.

Policeman Patrick Meehan while patrolling along the upper lake in Central Park last night saw a man's head bobbing up and down in the water. He shouted to the man to come to shore, and his command was obeyed. The swimmer said that he was John J. Ephraim, 24 years old, a West Indian negro of 2430 First avenue.

"What were you in there for?" asked Meehan.

"Deed, boss, Ah done wanted sum ub dem gole fishes," was the reply.

Ephraim was locked up in the East 104th street station on a charge of violating a park ordinance.

HESITATED BETWEEN CARS.

Only One of Them Hit Maguire and Possibly Fractured His Skull.

John Maguire, 48 years old, of 302 East 108th street, while crossing Second avenue at 108th street last night, became confused as he saw two cars approaching him from different directions. He hesitated which way to go so long that one of the cars hit him and he was dragged about sixty feet before the motorman succeeded in stopping the car. The injured man was removed to Harlem Hospital. His skull is possibly fractured. The motorman did not wait to see how badly Maguire was injured, and consequently evaded arrest for the time being.

A Pension for the Shamrock's Crew if the Yacht Wins the America's Cup.

In case the Shamrock wins the America's Cup the generosity of her owner will provide each member of the crew with a competence for life. In an interview published in the *Sporting Life* of July 25 Sir Thomas Lipton says:

"The composition of her hull is a mystery. I can only tell you that it is composed of a very light metal with a polish as fine as glass. We don't know what she can do yet, for she has never had a fair trial, and her big sails have not been up, but I am well satisfied with what I have seen of her. Our crew is the best Great Britain can produce. Every man has a fine record. A yacht, just like a steamboat, takes some little time to get into proper trim. Every boat has to 'find' herself, but I have confidence in my crew, and shall try to show my appreciation of them by a present of £1 a week for life to each member if we bring the cup over here. She is a flyer.

"Whether she can go as fast as the Columbia or not, we cannot say, and nobody knows. Whatever the result of the race may be, I have every confidence in the fairness of American yachtsmen."

Corbett Wishes Success to Sullivan.

Among the many interesting incidents which marked the formal opening of John L. Sullivan's buffet, at 608 Sixth avenue, yesterday, was a friendly call from Corbett. Jim went straight up to Sullivan and held out his hand. John took it quickly and gave it a warm shake.

"Well, John, I came over from my place to see you," said Jim, "and I want to wish you luck."

"I'm much obliged," responded Sullivan, as his eyes met those of the only man who ever conquered him.

"Let everything be forgotten now," continued Corbett. "I've lost the championship, too, and know the sting of defeat as well as yourself. Come, John, here's to your future prosperity and health." Then the two noted champions touched glasses for the first time for years, while the crowd of onlookers cheered them to the echo.

Murray's Election as Princeton's Athletic Treasurer Confirmed.

PRINCETON, Aug. 3.—It was announced tonight that the Graduate Advisory Committee has confirmed the election of George D. Murray, '93, as General Athletic Treasurer of the Princeton University A. A. to take the place vacated by the resignation of Walter H. Andrus. The latter has been successful as Treasurer until this year, when the association ran behind $3,500, chiefly on account of the poor schedule made up for the football team last fall. Mr. Murray is the son of the late Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., LL. D., who for thirteen years was dean of Princeton University.

Knickerbocker A. C. Games.

The postponed second set of athletic games by members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club arranged in conjunction with the weekly series of "ladies' day" entertainments at the organization's country quarters was held yesterday afternoon on Knickerbocker Field at Bergen Point. There were four events on the card. The summary:

220-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by C. H. Harche, 5 yards; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, 6 yards, second; George L. Hoffman, scratch, third. Time, 24 seconds.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap—Won by David Reuss, 50 feet, with 138 feet 7 inches; J. Colley, scratch, second; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, 50 feet, third.

Throwing a Baseball, Handicap—Won by Jeremiah T. Mahoney, scratch, with 365 feet; John P. Reed, 10 feet, second; David Reuss, 25 feet, third.

Pole Vault for Height, Handicap—Won by David Reuss, scratch, with 9 feet 6 inches; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, 1 foot, second.

Gossip of the Ring.

Bet, New York.—The wager is off.

A. B., New York.—He is not 41 years old as yet.

J. E. Phinney, Jr., Rondout, N. Y.—1. McVey. 2. He did not.

George P. R., White Plains.—They never met in the ring. They trained and boxed together, however.

Oscar Hauck informs THE SUN that he has been appointed matchmaker of the Hercules A. C. of Brooklyn.

J. Freedman, New York.—It is the general impression among the sporting fraternity, but they both deny it.

"Kid" Carter has been matched to meet Peter McGlone of Fort Hamilton in a ten round bout at the Pelican A. C. to-morrow night at 14 pounds.

Austin Gibbons of Paterson, N. J., who years ago fought Jack McAuliffe for the lightweight championship, has enlisted as a soldier, and expects to go to the Philippines.

Harry Lemons, the colored lightweight of Buffalo, is in town. Lemons desires to make his début before a New York crowd of sports in a fight with Jack Downey or Patsy Sweeney. Lemons's best weight is at from 133 to 135 pounds.

Sam Gruhn, Manager of "Denver" Ed Martin, in a letter to THE SUN writes that he is convinced that his protégé is no counterfeit and would like to match him against any of the heavyweights. Martin is colored and recently knocked out Charlie Stevenson at Coney Island.

The National A. C. has concluded to postpone its show for next Monday night, and will not resume boxing again until Aug. 14, when Billy Ernst will tackle High McWinters for twenty rounds. Billy Moore of St. Louis and Ed Darrell will meet in the preliminary on the same night in a ten-round bout.

The attraction at the Broadway A. C. to-night will be a twenty-five-round bout between Martin Sheridan, Billy Smith and Andy Walsh. Both men are in first-class condition and a hot argument is looked forward to. There will be one preliminary bout of twelve rounds between George Munroe and Billy Barrett.

Two first-class preliminary bouts will precede the twenty-round go between Jeff Thorne, Sam Fitzpatrick's English middleweight, and Frank Purcell, which takes place to-morrow afternoon before the Westchester A. C., Tuckahoe. "Pedlar" Palmer, who is expected to arrive from England, will referee the opening event and second Thorne. Terry McGovern will also be on the card, and the pair of bantams will be introduced to the crowd.

Leo Pardelli, the "Italian champion," who has been Ernest Roeber's wrestling partner the past two years, visited THE SUN office yesterday afternoon and left a defi to meet either Charles Miller, August Faust or George Bothner of the Pastime A. C. Pardelli is prepared to undertake the task of throwing Bothner three times in one hour, and will bet $100 on the outside that he will accomplish the trick. Any style of wrestling, Pardelli says, will suit him.

CONSTANCE RUNS AGROUND

GLENCAIRN GOES OVER THE COURSE ALONE AND GETS THE CUP.

American Boat Bumps on a Shoal Before the Start—A Protest Entered Against the Course and for the Race to Be Resailed—Sailing Committee Decides Adversely.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—Owing to an improper sailing course the fifth series of races for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup ended this afternoon in a fiasco. The Constance, the American challenger, after the first gun had been fired, went aground with her centreboard in manœuvring for the line and was held fast. The Glencairn III., the Canadian defender, sailed over the course alone. Regis H. Post, the representative of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, immediately after the grounding of the Constance made a verbal protest to the Sailing Committee, and subsequently entered another protest against the course as being an improper one.

The committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club held a long session to-night at the clubhouse at Dorval to consider Mr. Post's protest. It was decided to award the race to the Glencairn III., the committee considering that there were not sufficient grounds for ordering the race to be resailed. The result of the contest is most unsatisfactory, the series standing two to two for each boat, as to-day's race could not be considered a victory for the Canadian boat. The committee would have acted more wisely in ordering another race. By the decision the cup will remain in the possession of the Royal St. Lawrence Club. Mr. Crane and the American crew will return home to-morrow.

The closeness of this year's contest excited the keenest interest in the result of to-day's race, and a big crowd of spectators went out to witness the final struggle between the two boats. When the excursion steamer Duchess of York, laden with passengers, arrived at the course shortly before 1 o'clock in the afternoon there was every prospect of a good race. The weather conditions were very favorable for the Canadian boat. There was just a fair sailing breeze from the west, and the sea was almost as smooth as glass.

Shortly after the steamer reached the course both the Constance and Glencairn got up sail and began to spin around the lake. The committee boat Dama, after setting out the windward mark, steamed down to the starting line about 1:30 o'clock, and the spectators prepared to witness the start of the race, but they were doomed to disappointment. The minutes wore on and there was no sign of the preparatory signal. The breeze had by this time hauled southerly, and it was announced that the American representatives, having protested that the course was not due to windward, it would have to be reset.

The protest was justified, as the way the buoy was set the first two miles of the course would not have been a beat to windward. As the Constance's superiority distinctly lies in this point of sailing, it would have been unfair to require her to sail over the course as marked out. The patrol boats Monace and Sirius, with a representative of the Sailing Committee and of the Seawanhaka Club on board, accordingly started out to stake the course further to windward. It was now after 2 o'clock, and the spectators were becoming impatient, as the cause of the delay was not understood. About 2:30 o'clock the patrol boats returned and after another consultation on board the committee boat the starting mark was moved further in shore. Owing to shoals in the vicinity of the windward buoy it was subsequently learned it had been impossible to set the windward mark a mile and a half from the starting mark, and this necessitated a change of the starting buoy. All this required time, and it was not until 2:55 o'clock that the preparatory whistle was blown.

The course as finally laid was a beat to windward and return, one and a half nautical miles to each leg, sailed four times over, or a total distance of twelve miles. The breeze by this time had shifted to the south and had flattened down. The first gun was fired at 3 o'clock, and both boats, under full sail, manœuvred for the line. It was soon evident that the Constance was in trouble. While the Glencairn was sailing freely quite close to the line, the American boat was apparently stationary.

At 3:05 o'clock the starting gun was fired. The Glencairn crossed the line fifteen seconds later and held off on the beat to windward. There was now no doubt that something had happened to the challenger, and the spectators were ultimately relieved when they saw the committee boat. A few minutes afterward her sails came down, and it was seen that the Canadian boat was to go alone over the course. There were many guesses on board the Duchess of York as to what could have happened, but these were all silenced when the committee boat came the announcement that the Constance had gone aground in making for the line, that a protest had been entered against the course, and that the Glencairn had been ordered by the Sailing Committee to finish the race.

After taking in sails Mr. Post, the Seawanhaka's representative and principal owner of the Coustance, and Clinton H. Crane, the American skipper, were on board the Sirius, which took the challenger in tow. Both Crane and Post were seen on board the Sirius by THE SUN'S correspondent. Crane remarked that he really had very little to say in the matter, but that Post would make a statement. The latter then gave out the following for publication:

"When the committee boat returned this morning from setting the windward buoy, both Mr. Crane and myself protested that the course was not due to windward as required by the sailing regulations. The committee then requested the Sirius to relay the course, and the Sailing Committee, preceding the Sailing Committee, was taken on board the Sirius, which went dead to windward, and on sounding found frequent shoals. It was seen that it would be impossible, owing to the shoals, to set the mark two miles to windward, and it was agreed that the course should be one and a half miles to windward and return, which would necessitate it being sailed four times over instead of three. However, it was found impossible to place the windward mark even at one and a half miles and it was set about a mile from the starting point. I then made a verbal protest against the course, which I did not regard as a proper one.

"On returning to the committee boat the committee decided to move the starting line inshore, so as to make the windward leg a mile and a half. In doing so, as subsequent events showed, they moved the starting line right into shallow water; but, of course, we did not know that at the time, and accordingly did not make any protest. It appears that there were not more than five feet of water where the starting line was placed, and in manœuvring for the line the Constance bumped against a shoal several times, and finally her centreboard took ground and she was held fast. By this time the Glencairn had crossed the line, I at once entered a protest on the ground that the course was not a proper one, but I offered, if the Sailing Committee would recall the Glencairn and move the starting line outshore 200 yards into deep water, to sail the race. The Sailing Committee, however, said that it was impossible to recall the Glencairn, and I at once eliminated that. I would enter a written protest against the course. It is most unfortunate, and I sincerely hope the race will be another race."

Clinton H. Crane said that the matter lay entirely with Mr. Post, but he was perfectly willing to sail another race, as he believed the American boat was the better one. It would be too bad, he added, if the series had to end up in such a way.

Mr. Hoyt, another of the American crew, said that when the Constance's centreboard was down five and a half feet in the water it struck dead. Crane then called out to Duggan: "We cannot start here; there is not water enough." Duggan, however, left on his course.

J. J. Riley, Chairman of the Sailing Committee, was interviewed on board the official boat Dama, and after consultation with the other members of the committee gave out the following official statement:

"The course for to-day's race was set southwest by south from the Upper Dorval Light, two miles to windward. On the return of the committee boat Mr. Crane protested that the course was not due to windward, the wind having by this time hauled southerly. The course was reset, Mr. Post, the representative of the Seawanhaka Club, being invited to accompany a member of the Sailing Committee in resetting it. On its being found that the course was slightly short of a mile and a half a verbal protest was made by the Seawanhaka representative. A second protest being intimated on account of shoal water for manœuvring around the windward buoy, the Sailing Committee proposed to reduce the course from one and a half miles to one mile, but this was objected to by Mr. Post. The committee then changed the starting line nearer to Point Calire and proceeded to lay the course one and a half miles to windward.

"The preparatory whistle blew at 2:55 o'clock, the first gun was at 3 and the starting gun at 3:05. The Glencairn crossed the line at 3:05:15. Constance did not cross the line. Subsequently Mr. Post, accompanied by Mr. Crane, came on board the committee boat and reported to the Chairman of the Sailing Committee that after the first gun the Constance had taken ground with her centreboard in manœuvring for the line."

COLUMBIA TO BE READY TO-MORROW.

Special Programme Accordingly Arranged for Regatta Off Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—It is expected now that the cup defender Columbia will be ready to race with the Defender on Saturday in the special regatta of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, and Mr. Iselin has informed the Regatta Committee of that organization that the old pine mast will be restepped in time for the contest. Acting under this notice, the association made up a new programme, with new courses, using courses Nos. 4 and 5 of the New York Yacht Club