The Sun.

Fair to-day; moderate temperature; showers to-morrow.

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ROW AT THE RIOT INQUIRY.

"PREMEDITATED WHITEWASH," CRIES THE NEGROES' COUNSEL.

Policemen Flatly Contradict Testimony as to a Police Station Thrashing—Permission to Cross-Examine Them Refused—Charges Made Against Devery, Thompson and Cooney

The investigation into the charges of brutality on the part of policemen during the race riots on the West Side began at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. Before it had been under way an hour there were signs of approaching trouble. Every policeman called contradicted flatly under oath every statement made by the one negro complainant whose case was taken up. The negro's counsel, Lawyer Israel Ludlow, after a dozen requests by him to cross-examine the policemen witnesses had been refused, declared with lips white with anger that the investigation was "a premeditated whitewash." Finally Lawyer Frank Moss, after a strenuous wrangle with President York about the latter's manner of examining the witnesses, stepped up to the Commissioner's desk and laid a paper on it.

"I hereby file a formal complaint," said he, "against Chief Devery, Inspector Thompson and acting Captain Cooney. I do not believe that the poor patrolmen were responsible for this brutality. It is the Captain, the Inspector and the Chief, who were present and who sanctioned their men's actions by their acquiescence, who are really to blame."

William J. Elliot of 327 West Thirty-fifth street, an intelligent-looking young negro who is employed as a hallboy in the Hotel Imperial, was the first negro witness heard. Elliott is the youth whose thrashing by the reserve policemen in the back room of the West Thirty-seventh street station, while on the way to a cell, was described in the newspapers on the morning after the second night of the riots. His is the only case in which a specific complaint with an accompanying affidavit has been filed, and President York had intimated before the hearing that the board wished to dispose of this case before taking up the general matter of the riots. Elliot told how he left the hotel on the first night of the riots, went back there because he was afraid to go home and stayed there until 5 o'clock in the morning. He then got home safely, but on starting out for the hotel the next afternoon he was driven back to the house by three men. When he started a second time he carried a revolver. A plain-clothes policeman stopped him in the street, discovered the revolver and took him to the West Thirty-seventh street station, where he was sent to a cell under a charge of carrying a weapon without having a permit. While passing through the back room of the police station, he said, some one tripped him. He thought it was a joke, and was turning his head when he received a blow in the face. The next moment the whole squad of policemen in the back room pitched into him, he said. He was hit twice in the face, clubbed with a night stick on the back of the head, and received blows and kicks all over his body. In the midst of it, he testified, acting Captain Cooney entered and said: "Don't kill that man in here; there's a lot of reporters outside." Then he was allowed to go to his cell.

Several negro witnesses followed Elliot and corroborated that part of his story which concerned his movements from the time he left the hotel until he reached home. Then began the cross-examination. President York endeavored, apparently, to make Elliot's testimony show that there was nothing unusual in the condition of the streets while he was in them.

"Your questions would prove that there was no riot at all," Mr. Moss expostulated finally; "that Elliot was in no danger."

Lawyer Ludlow's face grew red and he nervously crossed and recrossed his legs, each time bringing his foot down with a stamp. When the police witnesses were called at last Sergt. Parkison, who was at the desk when Elliot was brought in, said that when the negro was taken back to a cell he heard no disturbance and did not see any sign of any. Lawyer Ludlow tried to ask whether the Sergeant could see the door to the cells room from his desk, but President York would not allow the question.

Doorman Thomas Cavanagh was then heard. It was he who took Elliot to the cell from the sergeant's desk and if there was any clubbing he must have witnessed it. He said he held him all the way to the cell, but was in front of him so that he could not see what went on behind. Capt. Cooney testified a few moments afterward that Cavanagh was behind Elliot.

"Did any one trip him," asked the Commissioner.

"I didn't know of it," said the doorman.

"Did he stumble?"

"I couldn't say that he did."

"Did any officer hit him?"

"Not one."

"Did Capt Cooney come into the back room?"

"No, sir. There also wasn't any injury to be seen on Elliot."

Cavanagh gave part of his testimony in a very weak voice and appeared much embarrassed. Afterward Lawyer Ludlow arose and tried to ask some questions.

"We know all we need to," said President York.

Capt. Cooney then told his story. He denied having said anything about beating Elliot and said that the only complaint he had received in the case was from a reporter who asserted that he had witnessed the assault. Lawyer Ludlow again tried to question the witness but was told to sit down.

"The witness has contradicted the testimony of the doorman," said the lawyer. "I consider that important."

"It is not important," said Mr. York.

Lawyer Ludlow asked why subpœnas had not been granted to him for his witnesses and was told that the board would summon witnesses itself. Then Mr. Moss arose.

"What have you got to say?" asked the Commissioner.

"I thought you would have something to say to me," said Mr. Moss. "The communication I sent to acting Mayor Guggenheimer and which he forwarded to you has been ignored."

"That's right," said President York.

"I have a lot of evidence," said Mr. Moss, "and if I can be of use to you I should be pleased. But I don't want to enter the matter if the investigation is to be continued in the manner in which it was begun to-day. I want to question your witnesses, just as you question mine."

"I'll tell you right here, Mr. Moss," said the Commissioner, "that we won't allow you to do that. We are conducting this thing for the——"

"You depart from the immemorial custom of the board then," interrupted Mr. Moss. "I have sat where you sit, before you, and I never conducted any such investigation without calling in and cooperating with the counsel of the complainants and allowing them the usual courtesies of the court room."

"You won't be allowed to do anything of the sort," said the Commissioner.

Both began to talk at once. Then Lawyer Ludlow joined in. He was told by the Commissioner that if he did not keep still he would be put out of the room. Then Mr. Moss laid his complaint in Mr. York's hands.

"I refuse to entertain it," shouted the Commissioner.

"You can't do that without first referring it to the board," responded Mr. Moss suavely. With this the hearing closed. It will be resumed next Friday.

The complaint is signed by Matthew Beattie, President of the City Vigilance League; W. H. Brooks, Chairman of the Citizens' Protective League, and Frank Lugar, Treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. It consisted of six specifications which state that a state of riot existed in the Twentieth precinct on Aug. 15 and 16, that the police officers named were in command of that region, that policemen assaulted and illegally arrested colored persons and that the three officers accused have taken no effective measures to punish the offenders."

DON'T WANT TO HEAR MISS JEWETT.

Richmond Negroes Would Like the Anti-Lynching Crusader to Stay Away.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7.—The Rev. W. F. Graham, pastor of the Fifth Street Baptist Church (colored), was asked to-day what, in his opinion, was the feeling among the colored people of the city concerning the proposition of Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett, the Boston anti-lynching agitator, to come here and make one of her famous speeches. The preacher said:

"The colored people of Richmond don't want any of that sort of thing, and they do not want Miss Jewett here any more than do the whites. I don't believe that they would go and hear her talk, and if any of them did I think they would not find her kind of speeches much to their liking."

It is said that Miss Jewett intends to be in Richmond next week. When the big Baptist convention is opened on Wednesday it is her intention to get a hearing before the Baptists if she can. Here is what the preacher said to the proposition:

"That convention is going to be held in my church and it is safe for you to say that Miss Jewett will not deliver one of her addresses or speeches there. She certainly will not be heard inside of my church."

MOB AFTER A NEGRO.

Didn't Know What He Had Done, but Wanted to Lynch Him—Detectives Saved Him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—In the effort to protect himself from the assaults of a crowd of white boys, known as the Ann Street Gang, yesterday, James Booker, colored, struck one of the youths, Charles Cleaver. This brought on him the anger of a mob of white men and women, so that he had to flee for his life. While running a man came out of a shop and tried to kill him with a wagon spoke. Two detectives secured Booker before the mob reached him, but it was only by shooting and using clubs that the policemen, barring the door of the patrol box, saved the negro from violence that might have ended in his death. Several persons in the mob carried pieces of rope and yelled "Lynch him!"

When the officers asked a crowd of 500 whites, who were demanding possession of the negro, what the negro had done, some said he was a thief, others that he was a burglar, and still others that he had nearly killed some one. Not more than a dozen persons in the crowd knew what the man had done.

Citizens' Protective League to Protest.

The Citizens' Protective League will hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Music Hall next Wednesday evening to take action with reference to the recent race riots. Speeches will be made by Dr. R. S. McArthur, Dr. C. T. Walker, Dr. W. D. Cook, Miss M. R. Lyons, D. Macon Webster and others. Dr. W. H. Brooks is to preside.

SCHOOL HISTORIES OF THE WAR.

Confederate Camps in Louisianna Repudiate the Suggestion of the G. A. R.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The Louisiana Division of the United Confederate Veterans, including all the Confederate camps in the State, has taken up the schoolbook resolution adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic and has resolved not only not to accept the suggestion of the Grand Army, but to examine all the schoolbooks used in the public and private schools of Louisiana and insist upon the rejection of all those that do not look at matters from the Southern standpoint. At the annual encampment, on motion of Attorney-General Guion, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Confederate veterans of Louisiana consider it of supreme moment that their descendants in the formative period of youth shall be taught the true history of the Confederate war and the relations of their forefathers to it, and to that end the Major-General Commanding the Division was instructed to appoint a committee to examine all books used in the schools of the State, both public and private, but more particularly the histories, geographies and readers, with a view to ascertaining if they are suitable books for Southern children. Judge Guion said in support of this proposition:

"We propose to manage our own affairs and we don't want any advice from the G. A. R. It will be a long time before we give up our cherished idols. To accomplish our aims we must see, and at once, that the proper books are put in the hands of our children. We must teach them that we were no traitors. It is to them that we look for the preservation of our memories."

The view of the matter was indorsed by the encampment, and the resolution appointing the committee was adopted. A resolution protesting against Confederate veterans uniting in Blue and Gray fraternal gatherings with members of the Grand Army was voted down.

T. W. LAWSON BLACKBALLED.

Two Yacht Clubs of Marblehead Reject the Name of the Boston Speculator.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The rejection of the name of Thomas W. Lawson, proposed for membership in both the Corinthian and Eastern Yacht Clubs of Marblehead, is causing comment in yachting circles. Mr. Lawson is not without a yacht club membership, for the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club was very glad to place his name upon its roll of members and add his palatial steam yacht Dreamer to its list of yachts. Friends of Mr. Lawson proposed his name for membership in the three clubs at about the same time and after being duly posted in the clubhouses his name came up with others to be voted upon. At the Eastern and Corinthian meetings black balls were dropped in the box when the vote was being taken, the excuse being that some of the members had fared ill in the stock market and placed their losses against Mr. Lawson's manipulations.

The Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club members did not mix their business with social affairs and are so pleased at having Mr. Lawson for a member that they are talking of nominating him for commodore next year.

STRANDED TOURISTS ARRIVE.

The Trave Brings in 365 Christian Endeavorers—These Had Their Baggage.

The North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which arrived here yesterday, brought over 365 Christian Endeavorers, who were among those who became stranded during the summer in different parts of Europe because the funds of the tourist agency conducting the Christian Endeavor tours gave out. The reason for this was the difficulty in getting steamers, owing to the Hoboken fire and the South African war, which made it necessary for the tourists to stay a long time in hotels waiting for steamers at an expense which proved too much for the agents.

Those who arrived here yesterday are about the last of the 1,000 or more who sailed from here in July intending to see the Paris Exposition and travel over Europe. Those on the Trave were stranded in Paris for three weeks and most of them had to send for money to get home with. Unlike those who arrived here two weeks ago, the Christian Endeavorers on the Trave had their baggage with them and were able to start off at once for their homes. Most of them came from Philadelphia, Providence and other Eastern cities.

CAME HERE TO BE A THIEF.

Youth Begins by Robbing a Woman in Fifth Avenue—Girl's Picture in His Pocket.

Henry Witman, 17 years old, who says he comes from Harrisburg, Pa., and admits that he wants to take up the profession of highwayman, snatched a purse from Emma Coleman of 53 West Twenty-fifth street, in Fifth avenue near Sixteenth street, last night. To get the pocketbook he had to knock Miss Coleman down. A citizen witnessed the assault and robbery and chased the boy across Sixteenth street to Sixth avenue, where he was caught.

The boy was not much concerned over his arrest, and in the Tenderloin police station he told the sergeant that there were many ups and downs in a thief's life, and that as he was going to be a thief, he supposed that he would have to stand his share of hard luck. In his breast pocket, close to his heart, Witman carried the picture of a girl. He told the sergeant that she was his best girl.

"There's a lot of 'em stuck on me," he added, "but she's 'it.'"

He was looked up.

Safety in Railroading

is assured to patrons of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Block signals; automatic switches; stone ballast, and a roadway constantly patrolled are all to be found on the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

REJECT GRADY'S PLATFORM

ELLIOT DANFORTH AND WILLIAM SULZER SAY IT WONT GO.

They Insist That the Convention Should Indorse the National Platform—Croker and Hill Expected on Sunday—Hill Charged With Breaking Word in Seeking to Make McGuire Temporary Chairman—Stanchfield the Leading Candidate for Governor.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—Ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., is to arrive here to-morrow evening, but it is not expected that Mr. Croker will be here before Sunday morning. According to his present intentions, he is to leave Albany on Sunday morning at 8:30, and from all that is now known Mr. Hill is to be on the same train. Mr. Hill left Albany this afternoon for Herkimer where he made a speech for Bryan and had a consultation with Judge Robert Earl. Mr. Hill for half a dozen years has believed that Judge Earl would make a fine Democratic candidate for Governor, but other Democrats differ, and insist that inasmuch as Judge Earl is nearly 80 years old it would be unwise to put upon his shoulders the burdens of a campaign. It is very hard, it was said to-night, for Mr. Hill to come to the understanding that he is not alone to name the Democratic candidate for Governor, and yet the favorite Democratic son up to this hour is John B. Stanchfield of Elmira.

But matters of this character received little attention compared with other subjects, and they all pertained, first, to the platform to be adopted by this convention and, second, to the make-up of the temporary and permanent organizations of the convention which is to assemble here on Tuesday. The platform will be taken up first. Congressman William Sulzer arrived here to-night and so did Elliot Danforth, Mr. Hill's friend from Chenango. Both had a desultory conversation with Senator Thomas Francis Grady and James Shevlin, and both were unalterably opposed to any platform of generalities, such as anti-McKinleyism, anti-Hannaism, anti-imperialism, anti-militarism and anti-Plattism. Mr. Grady and Mr. Shevlin were told that no such platform should be considered for a moment, and that, according to time-honored custom and usage, the Democratic party of the State should indorse in a Presidential year the national platform of the party. The announcement in THE SUN this morning that Senator Grady was preparing a platform of generalities so aroused Thomas W. Cantwell of Albany, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats of the State, that he sent word here late to-night that he had called a meeting of his committee for Monday evening at the Grand Union Hotel. In his call he said it was evident that the unity of the Democratic party of the State was threatened, and he proposes to prevent this, if possible, and to insist upon the reiteration of all the doctrines accepted by the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, which reaffirmed in specific terms the financial plank of the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1896. This matter of the platform will be discussed by the leaders of all the Democratic factions in the State at the Grand Union Hotel on Sunday.

The second important subject that came out to-night was the discussion as to the temporary and permanent chairmen of the convention. It was announced that should Kings county desire to nominate the temporary chairman it would without doubt decide upon Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, and then the chairman of the permanent organization would be George Raines. McCarren is anti-Hill and Raines is anti-Hill. A most interesting bit of recent Democratic political history came out to-night. It concerned McCarren's possible selection as temporary chairman of the convention and the McGuire episode which occurred here three weeks ago, when Elliot Danforth offered the resolution in the State Committee to name Mayor McGuire temporary chairman of the convention before the delegates to the convention had been elected. This proposition was so contrary to Democratic party usage that it was defeated, but certain important facts concerning the whole matter did not come out until late to-night. In other words, it is another charge that Mr. Hill is invariably perfidious and untrue, not only as to his political promises, but also in his treatment of his associates in the Democratic party of the State.

Some time before the meeting of the Democratic State Convention in the Academy of Music on June 4, so it was insisted by Democrats to-night, Mr. Hill, Mr. Murphy, John F. Carroll (Mr. Croker was in Europe), Augustus Van Wyck, James Shevlin, Senator Grady and Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, met in conference at the Hoffman House for the purpose of selecting the temporary and permanent chairmen of the convention called to assemble in the Academy of Music for the pupose of selecting delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City. Senator McCarren's friends in the Kings county organization felt at that time that he was entitled to one of the chairmanships. After an exhaustive discussion of the subject ex-Assemblyman John T. Norton of Troy was made temporary chairman of the convention, and Elliot Danforth was selected as the permanent chairman; but this programme was only accepted by the Kings county men on that occasion after a distinct and positive pledge, it is declared here to-night, on the part of Mr. Hill, that if the Kings county Democrats desire to name either of the chairmen for the convention to assemble here on Tuesday they should be allowed to do so, and that he would not throw a pebble in their pathway, but, on the contrary, would cordially accept their man, whether it be Senator McCarren or any other delegate from Kings. The Democrats here to-night say that Mr. Hill broke his plighted faith at the Hoffman House conference when, three weeks ago, he directed Danforth to introduce that resolution favoring the selection of Mayor McGuire of Syracuse as temporary chairman of the convention. If Hill had won he would have controlled the permanent organization and the McLaughlin Democrats could have whistled for the distinction promised to one of their favorite sons.

Senator La Roche of Brooklyn is to arrive to-morrow night and Senator William Fleming Mackey of Buffalo is not to be far behind hand. Mr. La Roche has hired a spacious cottage in the court of the Grand Union, and in it all things are to be on tap for the Mackey boom for Governor. Judge Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn, one of Col. Bryan's closest friends and advisers, is to be associated with Senator La Roche in pushing along the Mackey boom. Still, the majority of Democrats here believe that John B. Stanchfield, provided he will accept, will be the candidate of the Democrats for Governor. Some have said that Mackey must be content with the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. This may turn out to be a mistake, for the reason that some of the Democratic leaders favor the nomination of Col. William H. Rowe of Troy. Col. Rowe was on Gov. Flower's military staff. He is a young man, full of brains and energy, a wealthy manufacturer and known to the important private charitable institutions of the State as a most generous patron. Col. Rowe is here with his friends, but he declined to-night to speak of the desire of some of the Democratic leaders to nominate him for Lieutenant-Governor.

Fast Schedule and Superb Road Bed.

Pennsylvania Railroad trains to the West afford comfort and speed.—Adv.

MASSACRES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Many Whites, Mostly Women, Murdered by Savage Blacks.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 7.—The steamer Warrimoo, which arrived this morning from Australia and Honolulu, brought news of a series of massacres by blacks of New South Wales. The police were in pursuit of some who had committed fiendish crimes and killed nearly a dozen persons when the steamer sailed. The crimes had caused widespread excitement and terror.

The first massacre was reported from Berelong. Mr. Mawbey had left his home to go to a near by village and the women and children were alone. The blacks came to the house and battered in the doors with their tomahawks. The women and children fled and nearly all were cut down in cold blood as they ran. The had been in bed. The killed were Mrs. Mawbey, Hildy Mawbey, Percy Mawbey, Miss Kerz, Elsie Clarke and Grace Mawbey. Some of the victims' heads were severed from their bodies.

Two days later the same blacks went to the home of Alexander McKay, and splitting his skull with tomahawks at the fence, went to the house and called to Mrs. McKay to come out. She and the girls came out, and on seeing the blacks, fled inside and barricaded the door. As she ran a tomahawk was thrown and it badly wounded her. The blacks told Mrs. McKay that if she would come out they would no further molest her. She and the girls came out and they entered and robbed the house. The same day they entered a house five or six miles away and killed Mrs. O'Brien with a rifle and battered the brains out of her infant child. They then continued their way into the bush, going north. A big posse of police, aided by native trackers and bloodhounds, had started in pursuit, going to Port Stephens, where the blacks have retreats.

The inspector of the New South Wales police says in a report that it would be difficult to exaggerate the condition into which the district has been thrown. Homesteads have been abandoned and women are crowding into the towns for protection.

A despatch received at Sydney from Adelaide tells of a mutiny on the Daly River. Blacks killed three Victoria River natives, members of the crew, and C. M. Ungan, the white mate, shot a white sailor named Comanhor. The mutiny is said to have been caused by the refusal of the owners to give the blacks tobacco.

PRAYER CHAINS WILL BE DROPPED.

National Officers of the W. C. T. U. Squelch the Anti-McKinley Movement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The refusal of the national officers of the W. C. T. U. to approve the endless chain of prayer started by the Indiana State Association for the defeat of President McKinley at the polls in November is complete. The Indiana women wrote to their national headquarters at Evanston to secure the indorsement of their action and in addition sent out requests to other State associations to start similar chains. All of these were referred to national officials for advice. Action on the matter could not be taken until yesterday, when Mrs. Ellen M. Stevens, President, and Miss Anna Gordon, Vice-President, returned from a trip through the Northwestern States. They found the communication from the Indiana women asking them to indorse their action and to come out officially for Bryan. Letters similar in tone were received from Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, President of the Michigan association, and from Mrs. K. N. Stevenson, President of the Massachusetts society. These two women wanted to know what Mrs. Stevens thought of the plan before entering into it.

To all of these letters Mrs. Stevens replied that she and the other officials of the W. C. T. U. disapproved of the scheme most heartily and regretted that it had ever been suggested since it was irrelevant and threw discredit on the organization. The prayer chains will now be dropped.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—The endless prayer chain for the defeat of President McKinley started by Mrs. Balch of this city has raised a multitude of protests from the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of the State, and they are passing resolutions condemning the scheme and wondering the use of the name of the woman's organization unauthorized. This action was taken to-day by the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Wabash, New Albany, Martinsville and Bloomington. The mover of the resolutions adopted by the Wabash Union said:

"We recognize in Mrs. Balch a very bright woman and an enthusiastic W. C. T. U. woman, but there is absolutely no excuse for her singling out President McKinley as the object of her disapprobation and to use the union to attain her ends. Mrs. Balch, if she were not State Secretary, would be practically stripped of influence with union members, and it is because she occupies that position that she carries influence and is gaining notoriety. The union repudiates her act, though the newspapers are trying to make it appear that she speaks for the State organization. The effect upon our unions can not but be highly injurious and I am confident the local unions all over Indiana will hasten to rebuke Mrs. Balch for her ill-directed zeal."

The New Albany Union did not take any action as a body, but Miss Jeannette Day gives out a statement from it, criticising in the severest terms the recent unauthorized action of some of the State officers of the W. C. T. U., "who have so far forgotten their duty as officers as to give vent to their own personal vindictiveness in the interests of the Prohibition party."

Mrs. Day takes pleasure in calling attention to the fact that "this prayer chain pledge has not been indorsed by the Indiana W. C. T. U. Our convention does not meet until some time in October, and our faith in the loyal hearted, level-headed Indiana women, who, representing all religious denominations and forming the homes of all political parties in this great land, are banded together in Christian unity and love for God and home and native land, is such that we have reason to believe that they will condemn the self-assumed responsibility of these misguided sisters who seem to have forgotten the object of this great W. C. T. U. organization, which is a religious, not a political, body. We at least can ask of the public not to condemn the many for the conspicuousness of the few."

BOY RUNNING WILD IN THE WOODS.

Lad Went Hunting From Lancaster, N. H., and Hasn't Come Home Again.

LANCASTER, N. H., Sept. 7.—Ernest Banfill, 15 years old, who went hunting with a companion a week ago last Sunday and has not yet returned to his home, is believed to have become insane by reason of his long wanderings about the wilderness. Early on Wednesday evening the boy was seen in a clearing near the Brown farm at Pittsburg, a mile and a half north of Bellows Falls, but when he saw several people working about the place he fled back into the woods, uttering cries as if he was afraid. An active search is being made for the boy and yesterday between 400 and 500 men went through the woods hunting for some trace of him. They formed a line of 300 men extending from the road to Pittsburg to the road on the Hall Stream side into Vermont. Another line of searchers marched through the woods from Canada, but without success. The generally accepted theory here is that the boy has wandered off into the wilds of Canada and has been so badly frightened by his long stay in the woods, that he is mentally unbalanced.

LIGHTNING DAZED THE FAMILY.

All Were Listening to the Reading of a Will and All Made Unconscious.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 7.—During a hard thunder shower last evening John Fitzgibbons was seated near an open window listening to the reading of the will of his late father, who had been buried in the morning. Six other relatives were present. Suddenly there was a great crash. All were rendered unconscious and must have remained so for at least half an hour. William Fitzgibbons, a brother, was the first to recover his senses, and he set about reviving the others. It was impossible to restore John Fitzgibbons to consciousness and a physician was called. It was found that the injured man had a burn on the shoulder, which extended down across the body, leaving a red scar all the way to the ankle, where it appears to have left the body. The patient was unconscious all night and to-day is in a dazed condition. He will be laid up from the burns for several weeks.

The Republican Convention

fully illustrated in to-day's *Commercial Advertiser*, 16 pages and 16-page Pictorial Review, 3 cents.—Adv.

GEN. SERRELL MARRIES.

THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE WHILE HE WAS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

He Is a Veteran Army and Civil Engineer Who Has Thrice Received the Thanks of Congress—His Bride, Miss Marion C. Roorbach, Daughter of a New York Publisher.

Gen. Edward Wellmann Serrell, who during the Civil War received three times a vote of thanks from Congress and once a vote of thanks from the Legislature of New York, was married on Thursday night in his rooms at the Clarendon Hotel to Miss Marion C. Roorbach, daughter of Orville A. Roorbach, a publisher of this city. Gen. Serrell and Miss Roorbach had announced that they were to be married next October. About a week ago Gen. Serrell was taken ill. Soon his condition became serious and Dr. Sherman was called in. On Thursday Dr. Sherman told Gen. Serrell that he was suffering from acute gastritis and enteritis and told him that the probabilities were against his recovery.

As soon as Gen. Serrell realized the gravity of his illness he sent for Miss Roorbach and proposed that they be married at once. She consented. A few relatives were notified and the Rev. Samuel Tyler, assistant rector at St. George's, performed the ceremony. Since then Gen. Serrell has improved slightly. Mrs. Serrell is with him constantly, and last night Dr. Sherman said that he might recover.

Gen. Serrell was born in New York on Nov. 5, 1826. He was educated in the public schools and afterward studied surveying and engineering under his brother. In 1845 he became the assistant engineer in charge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Afterward he was connected with other roads. In 1848 he was the assistant engineer of the expedition that located the route of the railroad between Aspinwall and Panama. In 1850 he was the chief engineer of the building of the Niagara suspension bridge, and later built the suspension bridge at St. John, New Brunswick. In 1858 he was chief engineer in charge of the digging of the Hoosac tunnel, and afterward built the Bristol bridge over the Avon in England.

When the Civil War broke out, he organized the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, and acted as its Lieutenant-Colonel. He was soon advanced to the rank of Colonel. In 1863 he was the chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac and later was the chief engineer and chief of staff of the Army of the James. He was at the capture of Fort Wagner, and in all participated in 126 battles. He designed and erected the "Swamp Angels," used at the siege of Charleston. He was brevetted Brigadier-General on March 13, 1865.

After the war he came to New York and was identified prominently with many railroads. In 1887 he was the President and consulting engineer of the Washington County Railroad. He is the author of many papers on engineering and other scientific subjects. He is also known as an inventor of long wire, armor plate, an impromptu gun carriage, and of electric coast defences. On April 6, 1848, he married Jane, the daughter of the late Rev. Jesse Pound. She died about ten years ago.

GAS WAR IN CHICAGO.

The Municipal Company Increases Its Capital Stock to Fight the Ogden Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The Municipal Gas Company to-day stripped for its big fight with the Ogden Company. At a meeting of directors steps were taken to increase the capital stock of the company from $500,000 to $5,000,000 and the number of directors was increased from five to nine. The new directors are John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank; Henry M. Whitney, brother of William C. Whitney of New York; Walter B. Addicks, Delaware politician and gas magnate, and Frederick Toler, Jr. Messrs. Whitney and Toler live in Boston and all are well known in the financial world. The necessary preliminary steps for increasing the capital stock include the submission of the matter the stockholders of the Municipal Gas Company thirty days hence. The five original directors of the Municipal Company are ex-Judge Andrew Hamilton, President of the company; W. P. Martin, general manager; Frederick G. Hartwell, real estate; James L. Ford, lumber, and Edward O'Bryan, general counsel of the New York Life Insurance Company.

It had been rumored that Antony Brady, the well-known New York millionaire, was slated to be one of the new directors, but this proved to be incorrect. After the meeting President Hamilton at once left for Boston, where, it is said, he will endeavor to perfect arrangements for placing at least part of the proposed new issue of stock in order to provide the necessary money for the impending struggle.

RAN BLOOD-STAINED UP BROADWAY.

Crowd's Nerves Set a-Tingling by a Stabbing Which Had Begun in Jest.

A man dressed in a painter's white jacket and overalls rushed into Broadway from the Hotel Aulic at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon followed by another man wearing overalls and an undershirt only and yelling "Murder!" Blood was spurting from a nine-inch cut in the second man's neck and left a trail along the street.

The men ran from Thirty-fifth street to Thirty-fourth street, a big crowd, whose nerves had been set a-tingling by the yells and the sight of the blood-stained pursuer, following. At Thirty-fourth street a policeman seized both men and declared them under arrest. That seemed to have a sobering effect on both. Each protested that he had no complaint to make. They described themselves as Henry Hillen of 428 Fifth street and Adolph Miller of 419 East Eighty-first street, painters. They had been fooling while at work in the Aulic, they explained and, angry at a fall, Hillen had stabbed Miller in the neck.

To take them to court the policeman had to make a charge of disorderly conduct against both, but that did not hold, because he had only seen the two men run along the street, and Magistrate Hogan said that was no crime. He discharged both.

CUT IN OCEAN FARES.

Two Lines Reduce the Minimum Rate for Saloon Passage Eastward.

Two steamship lines have announced a reduction in the minimum rates for saloon passage east, but as the prices only apply to a very few berths on the different ships of the two lines it is not considered of great significance. The two lines making the cut are the American and the White Star. The latter line in the case of the Oceanic reduces the fare to $60 and for the Teutonic and Majestic to $50. The cut made in each case amounts to $15. The American Line has reduced the rate for a few berths from $60 to $50. Eastward travel on all the lines is light just now, but it is made up for by the rush of the tourists to get home. This will last for at least two months yet on account of the Paris Exposition so that no cut in westward rates is looked for. It is unlikely, too, that the other lines will follow the example of the White Star and American lines in reducing minimum rates east, because the cut applies to so few berths that it will be hardly felt.

SUSPECT HE HAS YELLOW FEVER.

Passenger on the Transport McClellan Sent to Swinburne Island.

The United States transport McClellan came up to her pier yesterday afternoon after being detained since Wednesday at Quarantine. During her detention Robert McDonald, 60 years old, a Government civilian employee who has been in Governor General Wood's office in Havana developed symptoms of yellow fever and yesterday Dr. Doty ordered his removal to Swinburne Island for observation. The other passengers who had been closely watched since the vessel's arrival, all seemed well. The McClellan had on board 179,000 pesos of Porto Rican money under guard of six men of the Eleventh Infantry. The money was sent to the Philadelphia Mint, where it will be recoined.

SIDNEY DILLON RIPLEY'S VICTORY.

Speed Limit for Automobiles at Hempstead Increased to 10 Miles an Hour.

Sidney Dillon Ripley has won his fight for the automobile in the town of Hempstead. The Village Trustees passed an ordinance limiting the speed of automobiles to six miles an hour in the village streets and four miles an hour when passing vehicles drawn by horses. Mr. Ripley started a fight for a repeal of the ordinance. At a meeting of the Village Trustees yesterday Mr. Ripley requested the board to increase the speed to twelve miles an hour. An ordinance was passed repealing the former ordinance and increasing the speed limit to ten miles an hour.

DEUTSCHLAND WAS AHEAD.

Steamer Reports Passing the Great Ocean Racers One Day Out.

The British steamship Critic from Leith and Dundee arrived late last night. Capt. Griffin reported that on Sept. 5 his ship passed the Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Deutschland was about two miles ahead. The Kaiser and the Deutschland sailed from this port last Tuesday forenoon, the Kaiser having one hour's start of the other.

These two are the swiftest ocean steamships afloat, and when it was known that they were to sail so close together it was said that there would be some pretty racing. On her previous performances it was expected that the Deutschland would win, and Capt. Griffin's report justifies the expectation. In the first day's run she must have made at least twenty knots more than her rival.

TRAINS STOPPED BY DEER HERDS.

Immense Droves on the Way Through Colorado to Their Winter Haunts.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 7.—Great droves of deer are crossing the tracks between Grand Junction and Glenwood Springs, and at times they interfere with passing trains. There are from 10,000 to 20,000 animals in one herd, and when this was passing the road was blocked for nearly two hours. These, during the summer, are scattered over the mesas or tablelands of Routt and Rio Blanco counties. As winter approaches they collect in immense herds and start for the winter pastures and salt licks several hundred miles to the south. Deer headed for their wintering grounds rush irresistibly over everything in their path. If the leaders hesitated the immense body in the rear would rush over them.

CAR AFIRE ON THE BRIDGE.

Fuse Blew Out With a Bang Under the Brooklyn Tower.

The passengers of trolley car 1068 of the Seventh avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had an exciting experience while the car was crossing the Bridge from Manhattan at 7:30 o'clock last evening. Just as the car passed under the Brooklyn tower the fuse blew out with a bang. Somebody yelled, "The car is on fire!" The passengers became excited, but they were warned by the motorman and conductor to keep their seats, as there was no danger. The car was pushed as far as the Brooklyn terminus by the car behind it and side-tracked. A fire engine extinguished the flames. The damage was $100.

DOUBLE PRICE FOR DEAD BANDITS.

Omaha Street Railway Men Arming Themselves to Earn a Reward.

OMAHA, Sept. 7.—As a result of numerous hold-ups on the lines of the local street railways, the company has made a standing offer of $500 for every dead bandit produced at the Coroner's office and for every live one produced at the county jail $250. The conductors of many of the trains in the suburbs have provided themselves with guns carrying sixteen buckshot to each charge. Street cars running down the main street of Omaha with conductors carrying repeating shotguns are one of the evening sights of the city.

MARRIED A MAGASCAN PRINCESS.

Shipwrecked German Sailor Weds and Deserts a Chieftain's Daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—August Schmager, a young German sailor, who has just reached here on the French bark Anjou, is known as "Prince of Magasca." He married the daughter of the chief, who is now the principal owner of Magasca Island in the Caroline group. Schmager left this port on a whaler in 1895. The vessel was wrecked off one of the Caroline Islands, but all hands were saved and the captain and crew came home in the schooner Ruth. The young German remained on the island. Shortly thereafter he reached another island in the group and was adopted by the king of the natives. He married the girl whose father was chief, and when the Germans took the islands over this chief established his title to all the valuable cocoanut groves. Life grew monotonous to Schmager and the sailor's instinct to roam overcame him. He shipped for this city on a whaling bark, but was left on the beach at Hakodate and came here on the Anjou.

BIG STORM HITS NEW ORLEANS.

Wind Blowing About Fifty Miles an Hour—Two Army Officers Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7.—The hurricane of which the Weather Bureau has given notice for the past three days struck New Orleans this afternoon, the wind at this point and at Port Eads reaching a maximum of 48 miles an hour. In New Orleans the damage is restricted to the destruction of the Metairine Bridge, the blowing down of telephone wires, and the death of a child.

At Bura, just below the city, Dr. Boscid, United States Surgeon in charge at Fort St. Phillip, and Engineer Quinn, in charge of the improvements, were drowned in the storm while trying to cross the river and reach the fort. There are rumors of great damage done and loss of life on some of the Gulf islands, particularly Grand Isle, but it will be a day or two before authentic news can be heard from them.

LOST BABY STUCK IN THE MUD.

When They Found Him Only His Head Showed Above the Surface.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 7.—The eighteen-months-old son of Joseph Fahn, living a mile and a half from Kaiser's Lake, disappeared on Wednesday. This morning some colored boys who went fishing at the lake saw a round object at the edge of the water on the mud bar that elicited an exclamation. It was a human head. When it moved they bolted into the bush. Men who went to the place found Baby Fahn out in the mud, where the waves played under his chin and the sun beat down on his bare head. He wasn't crying when they lifted him out of the mud, and he was not dead, but he was very dirty and hungry and weak. He will live and grow fat and will never get so dirty again.

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