and passed the Independence, as though the Boston boat were one of the old timers.

There was the usual procession and when the place designated by the Regatta Committee had been reached the flag with the letter T was hoisted, signalling that the course would be triangular. The May then made the starting line, anchoring to the northwest of the stakeboat. Then came the signal for the course. The first leg was to the southwest, the second east by south and the third north-northwest. The tug Unique logged off the course, setting the turning marks, and all was ready for the starting signals. Many of the steam yachts had taken positions near the steam yacht May, but W. B. Duncan, Jr., shouted to all to clear out of the way and the yachts would start from that end.

In a very few minutes the starting line was cleared, and at 11:45 o'clock the preparatory signal was hoisted. At that time the Constitution, Columbia and Independence were all on the starboard tack in the order named. The wind was very light and they moved slowly through the water. The Independence was the first of the trio to change her course. She hauled on the wind enough to work to windward of the Columbia, and that yacht then hauled on the weather of the Constitution. Then the Constitution bore off and the Independence, luffing up, crossed under the stern of the Columbia. The Columbia tacked off the bow of the May to port and the Constitution headed in toward the shore. Then she wore round, while the Independence passed astern of the Columbia.

When the warning signal was given five minutes before the start the Constitution was on the port tack to the north of the line, while the Columbia, also on the port tack, was leading the Independence farther to the westward than the May. The Independence was working out to windward and was in a good position. The Columbia and the Independence was scrapping together, while the Constitution was all by herself. With only a short time to go, all on the port tack stood for the line. The Constitution, with her field clear, was leading toward the northwest end, but when she got near the line she bore off, waiting for the signal. Baby jib topsails, which had beensent up in stops, were broken out.

The Independence had gained the weather position and Capt. Haff had judged his time well, but when the Columbia luffed out to windward of the Boston boat the Independence went to leeward like a crab; and she was beaten at the line. The Constitution went over the line twenty-six seconds after the starting signal, which was 11:55 o'clock. She was on the port tack. At 11:56:07 the Columbia crossed close up to the windward end, and the Independence, under her lee, went over the line at 11:56:22. Twenty-one seconds after the Independence had crossed the Constitution was tacked to port and, crossing the bows of the other two, she came about to starboard again at 11:58:27. All were heading to the south'ard, with the Constitution to windward, the Columbia under her lee and the Independence to leeward of the Columbia.

They were so close together that a comparison could be made of the way they went through the water. The seas, which were long, were rolling in from the south and they were plunging into them. All three were lifted on the waves and their bows jumped into the air. The Constitution and Columbia came down easily and seemed to push the waves away without any fuss, just splashing the water out on each side of the bow. The Independence would smack down hard and the pounding could be heard a long way off. The wind be slatted out of her sails and it would sing like an Æolian harp as it went through the rigging.

Capt. Rhodes on the Constitution kept that yacht's headsails drawing and she not only footed fast, considering the lightness of the wind, but pointed high. It did not suit Captains Barr and Haff to be under the lee of the Constitution, and the Columbia and Independence each received a rap full and soon drew clear of the new boat. The Independence footed fast and from one point it looked as though she had gained so much by footing that she would be able soon to cross the Columbia's bow and the Boston men were elated. Capt. Barr when the Columbia had her wind clear pinched her up again and went so close to the wind that her headsails were constantly aback. The crew on the Independence were all lying flat to leeward trying to heel her so that she would sail more on her side. On the Columbia and Constitution there were several men to leeward for the same purpose.

It had been bright when the yachts crossed the line, but by this time it had clouded over and many predicted a rainstorm or a squall before the race was ended. The clouds rolled away after a short time and again it was bright. The starboard tack was held for nearly half an hour and then the Columbia went about to port at 12:25:00. Capt. Rhodes at once put the Constitution about and she was timed seventeen seconds later. Both filled away quickly, but the Independence went around like some old working schooner. She was tacked at 12:26:17. Capt. Haff evidently being satisfied that he could not cross the bow of the Columbia. They only made a short hitch, and at 12:32:41 the Columbia was again on the starboard tack.

The Constitution tacked at 12:33:10 and the Independence at 12:34:09. There was a little better breeze at this time and the Columbia seemed to improve her position, while the Independence was going further and further to leeward. There was no doubt that barring accidents the Constitution would be a winner, and it was only a question of how much she would win by.

She was footing in a marvellous way and pointing high in the wind. She went through the seas as though there were not any. The yachts held on until they had to tack to clear a four-barge tow going to the east. The Constitution could have cleared the tow, but she tacked at 12:57:00 to port. The Columbia followed twenty seconds later. The Independence held on until she had crossed the wake of the Constitution and she tacked at 12:59:02.

The yachts were then in a line with the Constitution leading by at least a third of a mile, the Columbia being the same distance ahead of the Independence. This was a long board and an uninteresting one, too. The new yacht was drawing further and further ahead and the Independence going further and further behind, and sagging to leeward. At 1:46:50 the Constituton tacked to starboard and ten minutes later she went on the port tack again. The Columbia at 1:57:20 tacked to starboard and at 2 o'clock the Constitution followed. The Independence tacked at 2:02:05.

The Constitution was nearing the first mark, and the metal cone was flashing in the distance showing the way. She could not quite fetch, and made a short tack to port at 2:13:05. Going back to starboard at 2:13:12, she passed the mark at 2:15:51. Her boom was eased off to port, and with the wind just abaft the beam she reached toward the second mark. The baby jib topsail was run down, and a No. 1 jib topsail sent up in its place. This was broken out at 2:19:25. Then the forestaysail was taken in, and a balloon forestay sail broken out at 2:23:10. The wind was very light, but the Constitution kept moving. The Columbia tacked to port at 2:20:20. Her baby jib topsail was run down as she neared the mark, and a balloon jib topsail run up in stops. She passed the mark at 2:27:09, and twenty seconds later broke out her balloon jib topsail, and eased off her sheets. The Independence at this time was far behind. She made two more tacks, and then passed the mark at 2:56:10, and sending up a balloon jib topsail reached after the others.

It had taken the Constitutions 2 hou 20 minutes and 25 seconds to beat ten miles in a breeze that never was stronger than an eight-knot breeze. She had beaten the Columbia 10 minutes and 27 seconds, or more than one minute a mile, and had beaten the Independence 39 minutes and 23 seconds, which was nearly four minutes a mile. This was a worse defeat than on Saturday, when in a fifteen-mile beat the Constitution was 50 minutes ahead of the Independence.

Shortly after turning the first mark the wind backed more to the west and the Independence set her spinnaker to starboard. Then the Columbia's spinnaker pole was lowered, and at 3:45 o'clock her spinnaker was broken out. The wind was very light. At times there seemed to be hardly a puff, but still the Constitution footed. She moved ahead when there seemed to be nothing to fill out her sails and all the time she was drawing further and further away from the other two. At 3:50:00 the Constitution gybed her boom over to starboard and set her spinnaker to port. She carried it for only six minutes and then it was lowered to the deck again. The Columbia took hers in at the same time.

It seemed doubtful if the yachts would make a race within the time limit of six hours, but when the next mark was reached by the Constitution all doubts were set at rest. She luffed around the mark at 4:04:44, and lifting the big jib topsail over the stay, reached toward the home mark, which was ten miles away. Her sheet was trimmed in so that she got the whole force of the breeze, which many experts said, was not more than eight knots an hour. The Columbia gybed around the mark at 4:24:44 and the Independence was timed at 4:51:20. It had taken the Constitution 1 hour 48 minutes and 53 seconds to make the second leg in spite of the light zephyrs and calm spots, and she had beaten the Columbia 8 minutes and 42 seconds. The Independence on this leg had made a slight gain on the Columbia and was 2 minutes and 25 seconds nearer to her than she was at the first mark.

On the reach home the Constitution showed the most astonishing exhibition of sailing seen during the entire race. She went ahead with her headsails all drawing and twelve-knot boats hustling to keep within hailing distance. On she went quickly, closing on the home mark, and many declared that she would finish before the Independence had turned the second mark. The attending fleet formed a circle at the line and the May was anchored ready to time the new Cup defender. She crossed the line at 4:54:30, just 3 minutes and 10 seconds after the Independence had turned the second mark.

Screeching whistles greeted the winner as she finished, and yachtsmen who had been doubting whether she would be able to successfully defend the Cup against the new Shamrock cheered heartily and congratulated each other on having seen the most wonderful light-weather boat ever constructed. She continued on her way up the harbor to her moorings and was saluted all the way. When the other yachts got in the Constitution was snug for the night and the sailors were on the tender Mount Morris, just as if there had been no such thing as a yacht race during the day.

Visits were paid to the Mount Morris, and Mr. Duncan was heartily congratulated on the way the boat had been sailed. The Columbia finished at 5:24:36, and the Independence at 6:14:40. The last leg of the course had been sailed by the Constitution at the rate of twelve knots an hour. She sailed the ten miles in 40 minutes 46 seconds, and the main question asked to-night is, "How did she do it?" The Columbia was beaten 29 minutes 25 seconds, boat for boat. In actual distance the champion was nearly six miles behind when the Constitution finished. The Independence was beaten 1 hour 19 minutes and 14 seconds, boat for boat, and in actual distance she was more than nine miles astern when the Constitution finished. Those on board the Independence had nothing to say after the race, but they hope for a better breeze when the next race is sailed on Wednesday. This race will be to windward and return.

As the Columbia sailed up the harbor ex-Commodore Morgan and Capt. Barr did a pile of quiet thinking. Mate Miller was forward taking in the light sails and as the press yacht Wanda went by her he raised the fingers on his hands three times signifying thirty minutes and shook his head sadly. The table of the race follows:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elap. Time. H. M. S.	Cor. Time. H. M. S.
Constitution	11 55 26	4 54 50	4 59 04	4 59 04
Columbia	11 56 07	5 24 36	5 28 29	5 27 12
Independence	11 56 22	6 14 40	6 18 18	6 17 35

Constitution beat the Columbia 28 minutes and 8 seconds, and Independence 1 hour, 18 minutes and 31 seconds.

BEAT TO THE FIRST MARK.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Turn. H. M. S.	Elap Time. H. M. S.
Constitution	11 55 26	2 15 51	2 20 25
Columbia	11 56 07	2 27 09	2 31 02
Independence	11 56 22	2 56 10	2 59 48

Constitution on the ten miles' beat to windward defeated Columbia 10 minutes and 37 seconds, and Independence 39 minutes and 23 seconds.

Name.	First Turn. H. M. S.	Second Turn. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Constitution	2 15 51	4 04 44	1 48 53
Columbia	2 27 09	4 24 44	1 57 35
Independence	2 56 10	4 51 20	1 55 10

Constitution beat Independence 6 minutes and 17 seconds, and Columbia 8 minutes and 42 seconds. Columbi beat the Independence 50 minutes and 23 seconds.

REACH TO THE HOME MARK.

Name.	Second Turn. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Constitution	4 04 44	4 54 50	0 49 46
Columbia	4 24 44	5 24 36	0 59 52
Independence	4 51 20	6 14 40	1 23 20

Constitution beat Columbia 10 minutes and 6 seconds, and Independence 88 minutes and 34 seconds.

BURST A WATER MAIN.

A Big Blast Made Trouble in the Uptown District Yesterday Morning.

A 12-inch water main at Ninety-sixth street and Broadway was broken yesterday morning by the blasting in the excavation for the tunnel at that point, and cellars in the neighborhood were filled and considerable damage done. The main acted as a feeder to the 36-inch main in the middle of the street and had been temporarily placed along the gutter. Three unusually heavy blasts were set off yesterday morning about 8 o'clock and after the third one a column of water eight feet high suddenly shot up from a big rent in the main. Near where this rent was is the Wollaston apartment house, in the ground floor of which is A. B. Baltzly's drugstore.

The people in the store saw the flood coming and tried to shut the doors, but the water burst them open and poured in until it flooded the place. It rose to a sufficient height in the cellar of the apartment house to stop the dynamos running the elevators and the lights.

To add to the troubles caused by the flood, fire was discovered in the plumber shop of T. F. Donohue, in another part of the apartment house, and when the firemen arrived they found work in putting it out exceedingly difficult owing to the flood of water and the fact that some of the electricity from the broken dynamo had got loose in it. Several of the firemen were slightly shocked. The fire was soon put out, however. The water flooded a bicycle store at 2504 and filled all the cellars on the block.

Although the Water Department was notified at once, it was after 11 o'clock before the flow was stopped. By mistake the wrong main was turned off and that only made the water spurt out of the broken main with greater force. The rapid transit excavations near by were filled with water and work had to be stopped. Finally the right main was turned off and the necessary repairs made. Naughton & Co., contractors for that part of the tunnel, said that they had notified the Water Department that some heavy blasting would be done yesterday morning and had asked that the main that was broken be turned off. It wasn't done, however.

O. H. P. BELMONT HAS SEEN CROKER.

Will Be Back on the Majestic With or Without a Mayoralty Boom.

The Hon. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, Tammany Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth New York district, will return on the steamship Majestic, due on Wednesday morning. Congressman Belmont has been abroad and has visited the Hon. Richard Croker, the Great Master Sachem of Tammany Hall. Congressman Belmont's friends had an idea that he had sailed away for the purpose of interesting the Sage of Wantage in nominating the Hon. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont for Mayor this fall.

Representative Belmont according to bulletins, will have many interesting things to tell of his conversation with Mr. Croker.

Can't Fill in Land With Garbage.

An injunction was granted by Vice-Chancellor Stevens in Jersey City yesterday restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from dumping garbage on the company's riparian lands along the New York Bay shore in Greenville. The injunction was secured by Mungo Currie, who declared that garbage brought from this city was used to fill in the lowlands where the company is making ground for a freight terminal.

CONFLUX AT J. P. MORGAN'S

IT WAS NOT A CONFERENCE ABOUT THE STEEL STRIKE.

That Is Not Settled, but, It Is Hoped, Soon Will Be—E. H. Gary, A. J. Cassatt, M. A. Hanna, J. J. Hill and C. A. Griscom Among the Callers—Mr. Hill Says He Talked Yacht.

This official statement was made in this city late yesterday afternoon by a representative of the United States Steel Corporation regarding statements published in certain of the afternoon newspapers that the steel strike had been settled:

"The strike is not settled, but we hope it will be in a few days."

It was stated by one of the directors of the Steel Corporation earlier in the day that reports that there was to be a steel strike conference during the course of the day at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. were erroneous, but that a conference was expected to be held at Pittsburg as the result of a request for one by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and that it would be between President Shaffer on the one side and representatives of the steel sheet and hoop interests on the other.

While there was no formal conference at the office of Morgan & Co. regarding the strike, E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, had a talk with J. P. Morgan. Mr. Morgan received a long string of callers of importance in the business world. Among the first were United States Senator Mark A. Hanna, Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, and A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The three came together just after 11 o'clock before Mr. Morgan himself had reached the office, and P. A. B. Widener, who was waiting when they got there. All had a talk with Mr. Morgan and later both Senator Hanna and Mr. Griscom went to the office of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, 80 Broadway. Mr. Griscom also went across Broadway and paid a brief visit at the office of the American Steamship Line.

He was questioned regarding Wall Street reports that the call he and Messrs. Hanna and Cassatt had made upon Mr. Morgan was in relation to the formation of a bituminous coal combination, but all he would say in answer was that there was nothing to tell the public about what had been discussed. Wall Street understands that Mr. Griscom is interested in the Berwind-White Coal Company.

Senator Hanna said that he had come from Philadelphia with Mr. Griscom, and that he had dropped in to pay a friendly visit to Mr. Morgan. He had not come for the purpose of talking about a coal combination or the steel strike. He had some business in this city, however, partly financial, which he would attend to while here.

Mr. Cassatt said that his visit to New York had no business significance. He is to sail for Europe on the steamship St. Paul to-morrow, and he said that he was adjusting a few private matters before starting on his annual vacation trip. Mr. Cassatt and his family expect to remain abroad until about the middle of September.

President George F. Baker of the First National Bank and President Joseph C. Hendrix of the National Bank of Commerce, were also among the callers at Mr. Morgan's office. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, had a talk with Mr. Morgan after 3 o'clock. He was asked as he was leaving the office whether he would not make a statement "regarding his conference with Mr. Morgan," but he took exception to the word "conference."

"I had a talk with Mr. Morgan," he said, "about the yacht race and Mr. Morgan regretted that he had not been able to see it."

"But," persisted his questioner, "when you talk with Mr. Morgan Wall Street believes that Northern Pacific matters are being talked about."

"Oh, no, the matter didn't come up," replied Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill said that he was not going away from the city for several days at any rate.

FARMER POUCHER IN A RAGE.

Shoots a Neighbor Whose Calves Ate Three Hills of Corn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 8.—There was a shooting affray yesterday in Milan, near the Red Hook line, in a remote section of Dutchess county, which may result in the death of Howard Frazier, a farmer. Charles Poucher, another farmer, who did the shooting, is under arrest. On Saturday Frazier's calves broke into Poucher's cornfield and ate three hills of corn. Poucher demanded $1 for the damage and Frazier promised to pay the money when he got it.

While Frazier was returning from Pine Plains yesterday he drove past Poucher's home and the latter came out with a shotgun. The two men exchanged a few angry words, when Poucher raised his gun and fired at Frazier. The charge entered Frazier's body and he fell out of the wagon. He staggered to his feet and Poucher shot him again. The injured man fell into the bushes near the road. Poucher entered his house to get more shot for his gun. While he was inside a neighbor drove by and lifted Frazier into his wagon and carried him home. His condition is critical. After the shooting Poucher threatened to kill the officers if they tried to arrest him and kept them at bay until nightfall, when he was captured by strategy.

LOST A $50 REWARD.

A Baker Saw the Man Who Escaped From the Eastern Reformatory, but Didn't Detain Him.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 8.—Fred Shafer, a baker, who runs a bread route through the country about Middletown, allowed a $50 reward to slip away from him to-day because he was afraid to detain a prisoner who escaped from the Eastern Reformatory at Napanoh on Saturday night. The prisoner's name is Frank Gates, a "trusty" at the prison, sentenced to twenty years for rape and who had served two years. Shafer resides four miles from this city on the Bloomingburg road, and at 8:30 this morning, while hitching up to start out on his route, he was surprised to be suddenly confronted by a man wearing the prison bedticking garb. The man asked if he was going toward Middletown, and to accommodate him with a ride, as he was very tired. At the Circleville cross road, as Shafer turned in the next direction, the convict jumped out and walked briskly toward town. In the afternoon a keeper from the institution came briskly down the road, hot on the escaped convict's trail. Shafer did not tell until late to-day of having seen Gates. Every effort of the local authorities to aid in the recapture has as yet been unsuccessful.

CUBAN TEACHERS AT HARVARD.

Thirty-eight Have Arrived and Forty-seven More Are to Come.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 8.—Harvard University has as its guest to-day a party of thirty-eight Cuban teachers, who arrived yesterday from Havana, by way of New York. The party left Havana on July 2 on the Ward liner Yucatan, and came from New York to Boston by rail. To-morrow, another party is expected from Matanzas, consisting of thirty-five teachers, and twelve more will arrive later, making eighty-five in all.

At Cambridge the arrangements are in charge of E. W. Weaver, who was Secretary of the school last year. The instruction will be in charge of J. D. Pringle, who was among the English instructors last year, and his plan is to divide the Cubans into as small classes as possible, graded according to their previous training. The men of the party will be accommodated in the college dormitories and the women will be lodged, in parties of two or three, at private houses.

WORK TRAIN DROPS INTO A GULCH.

Engineer Killed and Fireman and Several Laborers Dangerously Injured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 8.—A Cotton Belt work train was derailed on a high trestle near Jonesboro, Ark., to-day, and fell into a gulch, demolishing several cars. Engineer A. McKeeby was instantly killed and his fireman, H. L. Stevens, dangerously injured. Eight negro laborers went down with the train and sustained injuries from which some will die.

CONSUMPTIVE SCARED THEM ALL.

Watch Raffled for His Benefit, but He Couldn't Get the Cash Even at Pistol Point.

For a veritable living skeleton James Boyle of 344 East Thirty-sixth street created a big disturbance in the small hours of Sunday morning, upsetting the whole neighborhood because the proceeds of a raffle for his benefit were not forthcoming. Now Boyle has not only failed to get the proceeds of the raffle but he is under $500 bail to keep the peace for three months.

Boyle has consumption and for several years he has been growing worse. Alfred J. Healy of 214 East Thirty-sixth street and John Posthauer of 344 East Thirty-sixth street, so they told Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville police court yesterday, sympathized with him and with his consent got up a raffle for his benefit. They got a watch somewhere and $9.55 was realized by Saturday night for tickets. Boyle, meanwhile, so he says, became tired of waiting for the proceeds. On Saturday night he waited for his benefactors' home coming.

Posthauer came along about 4 A. M. with a party of friends. Boyle pointed a revolver in his face. This, Boyle says, he did "only to scare them into doing what was right."

"You must surrender Healy to me or pay over the money, if you don't I'll shoot," said the consumptive, according to Posthauer.

"It took the nerve clean out of me," said Posthauer, describing the experience to the Magistrate. "The cold steel was right under my nose. I could see the cartridges in the chambers. I was real scared. I told him I didn't know where Healy was and that I didn't have the money because Healy was treasurer. Then Boyle took down the revolver and dumped out the cartridges. 'That's enough lead to kil you,' he said. Then I ran."

It seems that a few minutes later Boyle encountered Healy, and Healy, too, saw cartridges reposing in chambers. He likewise was scared, but he, without parley, took to his heels and managed to escape through an open hallway next to his home.

Healy quite frankly admitted he had "blown in" the proceeds of the raffle. Miss Belle Healy, his sister, testified that Boyle had terrorized her and Mrs. Healy and six small Healys throughout the night and that four times he invaded their rooms loudly calling upon Healy to produce himself. She said that Boyle came at 2 o'clock, 4 o'clock, 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. She said she didn't send for a policeman because no one in the house dared venture out. But on Sunday night Policeman McQueery arrested the disturber of the peace.

Miss Healy, her brother and Posthauer, all said that things might have been different had Boyle stuck to Croton water as a beverage, which Boyle said was a base calumny.

TARIFFS MADE BY TREATIES.

Senator Hoar Thinks the Simpler Way Is by Concurrent Legislation.

WORCESTER, July 8.—"It is hardly worth while to attempt a serious reply to the silly personalities of the Boston *Herald*," said Senator George F. Hoar to-day, when his attention was called to an attack upon him and upon his attitude on public questions made by that paper.

"My opinions upon protection and upon the standard of value are those of Alexander Hamilton, from whom I learned them. So far as protection is concerned they are the doctrines of all the Whig statesmen of Massachusetts, and so far as gold and silver are concerned they are the doctrines of the Democratic statesmen of Massachusetts, also, until very recent years.

"As to the double standard it is better theoretically than a single standard. But it is only practicable when all the commercial nations agree to it."

"As to protection, the *Herald* has never taken a position which has not been condemned by the people and overthrown by experience. The friends of protection have always claimed that to make American manufacture strong it must first command our own market, and that then it would proceed to occupy those of the world. I think we should go very slowly in binding the country irrevocably in such matters by treaties. We find it necessary to revise our tariffs every few years. But a tariff made by treaty can never be repealed without breaking our faith and can never be revised without the consent of a foreign country and a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The simpler and easier way to do this thing is by concurrent legislation.

"We shall accomplish in some way a reasonable reciprocity by admitting from other countries what they can produce and we cannot produce, and sending to other countries what we produce and they cannot."

ROW SEIZING A SEWING MACHINE.

All but $5 of the Price Paid—But That's Nothing to Do With Me, Says the Marshal.

City Marshal Max Gross had a lively time yesterday in seizing a sewing machine from Selig Milkowitz of 100 Forsyth street on an execution secured by the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Milkowitz keeps a woollen store and lives in the rear. Max Gross, accompanied by his assistant, Max Horn, announced his errand and demanded either the machine or the money due on it and there was a great uproar, which summoned a crowd of excited men and women. They seized Gross and Horn and a general free fight followed.

Word was sent to the Eldridge street police station and when Policeman Ammon arrived Mrs. Milkowitz loudly announced that Gross had assaulted her. She displayed several bruises on her arm as proof of it. After that she fainted. The policeman called an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital.

Dr. Rosenzohn, the ambulance surgeon, declared that the woman was shamming. The machine was then loaded into a cart and Milkowitz was arrested on complaint of Gross, who charged him with interfering with a city officer in the discharge of his duty. Milkowitz was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market police court.

"How much was this machine worth?" asked the Magistrate.

"It was to cost $60 and Milkowitz has paid $55 of that amount. With the costs and my fees he now owes above $13," said the Marshal.

"And you still want to press this charge against a man who has paid all but $5 of his bill?" questioned the Magistrate.

"Yes, sir, that is nothing to do with me," replied Gross.

"Well, I will have to hold him in $100 bail for trial in Special Sessions," said the Magistrate, "but I will parole him until he can find a bondsman."

MUST PAY CASH HEREAFTER.

Naval Militia Not Responsible for Goods Sent Aboard the New Hampshire.

The failure of certain storekeepers in Whitestone, L. I., to get paid for goods sent on board the New Hampshire, the training ship of the Naval Militia anchored off that place, has resulted in the publication of the following notice, by order of Commander Franklin:

"Notice is hereby given that the First Battalion, Naval Militia, S. N. Y., United States steamship New Hampshire, now anchored off Whitestone, N. Y., will not be responsible for any indebtedness contracted by the various messes on board said ship."

Commander Franklin could not be seen yesterday, but it was learned that some of the caterers and stewards of the ship had been purchasing supplies in Whitestone and did not pay for the goods. They were able to get unlimited credit from the local tradesmen, the latter being under the impression that the Naval Militia was responsible for the payment of the bills. When the awakening came, it is stated, Commander Franklin adopted strict measures and forced all but two of the caterers to pay up. Then he decided to post the notice quoted.

The stewards and caterers on the vessel are contractors and they feed each man in the respective messes for from $12 to $15 a month. The responsibility of the battalion ends when the caterer is paid. The caterers from the ship now have to pay cash for everything they get in Whitestone according to some of the local storekeepers.

CARNEGIE WONT RUN FOR MAYOR.

He's Too Busy—The Task He Has Laid Out for Himself Requires Much Time.

Alderman Armitage Matthews who was the chairman of the committee appointed by the Republicans of the Twenty-first district to invite Andrew Carnegie to become the candidate of the anti-Tammany forces for the office of Mayor has received the following letter:

"DEAR SIR: Mr Carnegie desires me to say in reply to your highly complimentary letter of the 30th March that he finds the task he has laid out for himself is one which will require more of his time than any he has yet undertaken. His time will be so fully occupied for a long time to come that it is impossible for him to accept your flattering suggestion, but in doing so he wishes to assure you that his interest in New York is not excelled by any of its citizens. Very respectfully yours,

"JAMES BERTRAM, Private Secretary."

HONORS FOR SOME BOXERS.

CHINESE COURT IS REWARDING ANTI-FOREIGNERS.

Edicts Issued at Powers' Demand Followed by Others of a Different Sort—Progressive Officials in Doubt as to Treatment They Will Receive—Court Asks the Assistance of Viceroys Hostile to Li Hung Chang.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Pekin.

PEKIN, July 8.—While edicts have been issued at the demand of the foreign Powers ordering the punishment of a few officials for the part they took in the anti-foreign uprising other edicts have appeared advancing those who resisted the foreigners and giving office to those who formerly had merely rank. Posthumous honors have been bestowed upon a large number of civilians and soldiers who were killed in the attacks on foreigners, their deeds being commended by the Court. Honors are likewise bestowed upon their families. In this and other ways the Court still shows its belief that the war against foreigners was legitimate, notwithstanding foreign condemnation of the outrageous methods employed. The progressive officials are doubtful as to what treatment they will receive when the Court returns.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the rice which the Court receives as tribute from the various provinces. This rice amounts in value to over $3,000,000 annually. Hereafter it will be transferred by steamer and railway from Pekin to Shanghai instead of by the Grand Canal. It is expected that by this means a large saving will be effected, which will accrue to the benefit of the central government.

The stipends of the Manchu princes which some officials propose be utilized in part payment of the indemnity, will probably continue to be paid to the usual recipients. They have already been partially paid during the last five months.

The Court has ordered that Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung, who have criticised the negotiations of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, devise measures to decrease the time set for the payment of the indemnity, but it is not likely that the Ministers will accept any plan prepared by them, as they recognize only the commissioners who were appointed with full power by the Court.

KING'S CORONATION OATH DEBATED.

Archbishop of Canterbury Objects to Changes as Episcopal Bench Had No Voice in Them.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 8.—During the discussion to-day in the House of Lords of the report of the select committee on the King's coronation oath, which suggests that the oath hereafter contain a declaration against the doctrine of transubstantiation, and that it declare that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin and the sacrifice of the mass as used in the Church of Rome are contrary to the tenets of the Protestant religion, the Archbishop of Canterbury complained that the Episcopal bench had had no voice in the matter. He advocated that the report be referred back.

Lord Salisbury objected to this, declaring that such a course would be unprecedented. He suggested that the proper time to improve the ideas of the committee would be on the second reading of a bill founded on the report.

Earl Grey supported the Archbishop of Canterbury on the ground that the declaration as amended was more offensive than it was before. He deprecated offering a gratuitous insult to the Catholics.

Earl Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor, considered that the amended declaration was inoffensive.

The motion made by the Archbishop to refer the report back to the committee was defeated.

BRITISH AGAIN DENY THE STORY.

Alleged Shooting of British Gunners by the Boers Aired in House of Commons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Lieut.-Col. Arthur Hamilton Lee, formerly military attaché to Washington, directed attention to the charge, reiterated by the South African correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, that British gunners were put to death by Boers at Vlakfontein for refusing to teach their captors how to work British guns. Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary to the War Office, said in reply that if such false statements were proved to have been made in South Africa the Government would certainly deal most severely with the correspondent.

6,355 BRITISH COURTS-MARTIAL.

All for Military Offences in South Africa Last Year—Sick List of 14,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary of the War Office, stated that there were last year 6,355 courts-martial in South Africa, affecting 9,330 persons. The courts-martial were held exclusively for military offences. There are now, Lord Stanley said, in round numbers 251,000 troops in South Africa, of which number 14,000 are sick.

ANOTHER CASTELLANE WEDS.

Count Stanislaus Married to Miss Terry, Daughter of a Cuban Millionaire.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 8.—Count Stanislaus de Castellane, brother of Count Boni, was married to-day to Miss Terry, daughter of Francesco Terry, the Cuban millionaire. Count Boni and the Marquess de Juigne attended Count Stanislaus. The ceremony was performed at the Church of St. Honoré. A large and aristocratic gathering was present.

Recent Surrenders in the Philippines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, July 8.—The various surrenders of Filipinos during the past fortnight aggregate forty-two officers, 264 riflemen and 200 unarmed men. Most of these submissions to American authority occurred in southern Luzon.

Duke of Newcastle in a Bicycle Accident.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 8.—The Duke of Newcastle was shaken up severely in a bicycle accident at Slough to-day.

Fire at the Glasgow Exhibition.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

GLASGOW, July 8.—The tea rooms in the Exhibition were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The flames did not spread to other buildings.

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FRENCH DESIGNS ON MOROCCO.

Paris "Temps" Prints an Inspired Article on the Subject.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Temps* prints an article to-day on questions affecting Morocco, which is evidently inspired. After outlining how, American, English and German interests have been expanded, it points out the necessity of France doing likewise if she desires to remain a great power. The article indicates that Morocco is the sphere of French development in the future, but urges that there is no necessity for forcing the pace; the better policy would be to assure a good native government and thereby avoid the risks and complications. But Morocco must maintain complete independence, the article says, and intrigues with other powers must not be permitted.

The *Temps* praises M. Delcassé's declaration on this subject in the Senate, and lays stress upon the phrase M. Delcassé used, namely, that France watches with singular interest, which none can dispute with perfect legitimacy, all the passes to Morocco.

The *Temps* thinks that this warning is likely to be understood.

CAPE TOWN CALLS FOR ACTION.

The "Times" of That City Says the Colonial Government Is Negligent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, July 8.—The *Times* of this city in its issue of to-day contends that the time has arrived for a statement from the Colonial Government as to how it stands with regard to pending issues in the Colony, especially as many circumstances connected with the military administration justify the people in seeking the advice and assistance of the Cabinet.

The *Times* advocates the early meeting of Parliament, if for no other reason than to save the charter. In conclusion it asserts that matters are drifting alike in a military and a constitutional sense and loyalists are entitled to know to what extent matters are drifting and to be told the reason why.

WANT CONCESSION AT AMOY BAY.

Ministers at Pekin Said to Have Made Demand for International Rights.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 8.—Advices from Pekin state that the Ministers have demanded an international concession at Amoy Bay near Kulangsu.

For the Trial of Earl Russell.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 8.—The Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of the Royal Household, brought a message to the House of Lords from the King to-day. The message acknowledges receipt of an address praying that his Majesty appoint a Lord High Steward for the trial of Earl Russell for felony. The King promises to give directions accordingly.

Boers Raid Murraysburg.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, July 8.—Scheeper's Commando has entered Murraysburg, which was not garrisoned, and burned the public buildings and private houses.

PLANS TO REOPEN 7TH NATIONAL.

Talk of a Syndicate to Pay Depositors and Take Over Securities.

The directors of the Seventh National Bank will meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the offices of William Nelson Cromwell, 47 Wall street, to consider a plan said to have been formulated by Gen. Samuel Thomas and Alexander McDonald, for the underwriting of the bank's obligations, and to discuss means for putting the bank on its feet. Mr. Cromwell said yesterday that a report upon the condition of the bank's affairs might be made public. It is understood to be the intention of some of the wealthiest of the banks' directors to present a proposal to pay the depositors in full, and take over the securities of the bank. The amount necessary to pay off the depositors will be nearly $5,000,000. At to-day's meeting it is expected that Frank Sullivan Smith, the assignee of Marquand & Co., will be prepared to submit some kind of a statement regarding the value of the firm's assets.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that some of the depositors of the Seventh National Bank had held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to discuss the advisability of bringing criminal proceedings against certain directors of the Seventh National.

WIFE BY ACCIDENT RUINED HIM.

She Both Wed Mundy and Got His Fortune While He Was Drunk—He's Dying Homeless.

A policeman found Frank Mundy suffering from exposure in Wythe avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, and had him taken to the Clymer street station. A few hours later the man was found insensible and he was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, suffering from a general breaking up of his system. His condition last evening was serious.

Mundy is about 45 years old. On the death of his father, about six years ago, he inherited real estate valued at $15,000. One night at a wake he got drunk and on waking up at home the next morning he found a woman in his room who showed a marriage certificate setting forth that the two had been married early that morning.

Mundy had no recollection of the marriage and he vainly tried to have it annulled. Afterward he and his wife went to housekeeping. One day Mundy told his friends that the woman had induced him to sign a paper while he was intoxicated assigning all his property to her. Mrs. Mundy converted the