SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Concluding Sessions of the Association Yesterday.

Papers on Pauperism and Reformation of Prisoners.

The Social Science Association's sessions yesterday were attended as usual by a small audience. The paper which attracted the most attention and elicited the most discussion during the day sessions was that of Professor Davis on "Pauperism." In concluding the reading of the paper the Professor said:—On the 1st of July, 1873, the whole number of paupers reported in England and Wales, with a population of scarcely 22,000,000, was 822,323, of whom 650,000 were outdoor and only about 172,000 indoor paupers. That is to say, in the season of the year when outdoor relief is most amply provided by nature for the poor, and consequently when the Poor Law Guardians have the least occasion to furnish it, they do in fact maintain or aid nearly four times as many persons outside of the almshouses or workhouses as are supported inside. Now, in the State of New York it is safe to say that on the 1st of July, 1873, there were more than twice as many persons inside the almshouses as were receiving relief outside, and in Massachusetts the proportion was fully as great; so that the relative abuse or necessity for outdoor relief must have been six or seven times as great in England last summer as in New York or Massachusetts, and the same can be said of Pennsylvania, for which the statistics of pauper relief have been carefully collected by the State Board of Charities, as is the case in New York and Massachusetts. It must also be said in regard to the American recipients of outdoor relief that it would be unfair to reckon them as permanent paupers. They are self-supporting the greater proportion of the year, and are only dependent on the authorities for a very small portion of their subsistence. It is in estimating these persons as paupers, and in counting them two or three times over, that such fearful statistics of pauperism have been deduced from the records of American cities. Could the actual figures of the number and cost of relief administered by public authorities in these cities be correctly given they would show the incorrectness of the high authority on this subject, Professor Henry Fawcett, who, in his volume on pauperism, states the cases of outdoor relief in Philadelphia as 110,000 in 1869, or about double the number (57,821) really relieved both in that city and the whole State of Pennsylvania, of whom probably less than 10,000 were receiving relief on any given day. The statement of Professor Fawcett includes many persons reckoned twice, thrice or perhaps ten times during the year when the relief was furnished in Philadelphia, and, if correct, would show that nearly every sixth person in that city was a pauper in 1869. According to the Professor, 1 person in 20 in England, 1 in 23 in Scotland and only 1 in 74 in Ireland is a pauper. Using the same basis of computation, we should perhaps find 1 person in 100 paupers in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the three States in which pauperism in America is most common. A few years ago the Pennsylvania authorities put a series of questions in regard to outdoor relief to the officials in the different counties. The first was, "Does the giving of outdoor relief prove to be permanent or only temporary?" The answers were 13 for temporary, 9 for permanent and 10 permanent to a great extent. Another question was, "does it encourage pauperism, by encouraging persons to apply for public aid who would support themselves if they were to receive support only in almshouses?" The answers were twenty "it tends to increase pauperism" and eight "it does not." Similar questions in Massachusetts show a different ratio of answers. American statistics of pauperism, though seldom perfectly trustworthy, show approximately a condition of things in this regard in our most populous communities less alarming than had been supposed. Compared with England our position is favorable, yet it cannot be denied that pauperism advances in New York city and probably elsewhere with rapid pace. In Massachusetts, as a whole, it is not advancing, but, rather in comparison with the increase in population, it is diminishing. In Pennsylvania the statistics are as yet too recent to show whether it is advancing or diminishing; but in all our larger cities the tendency is for pauperism to increase. The true and best preventive of pauperism are a thorough and discriminating supervision of all charities, public and private; the most careful attention to the education and employment of the poor and their children; the placing of pauper children in good families at a distance, if possible, from degrading associations. A rigid and exact system of in-door relief, accompanied with labor; the reduction of out-door relief in cities, and the encouragement of emigration to the rural districts from the crowded centres of poverty and crime, which most of our largest cities now have become. The position of New York in this respect is exceptional, because it yearly receives a quarter of a million of emigrants from foreign countries, and this exposes it to peculiar evils and dangers. While this should be borne in mind, it should not be made an apology for neglect or an occasion for abuses, but should lead to increased vigilance and activity on the part of its magistrates and citizens.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall said it was true that at the beginning of the winter we were threatened from the effects of the panic, but the great, charitable heart of the city was not found wanting. There always had been a rush of country laborers to New York in winter, he was informed, and these "tramps" made their way toward this city from distances, by, as it were, begging at the farm houses, where they always got all they stood in need of, not so much because the owners gave it as charity but because they were fearful if they did not give what was asked they might be made to suffer. He asserted that there was no necessity for pauperism in this country. The people of this city gave away too much to impulse; and he believed if the writer of the paper had announced last winter as predictions the views of the situation as he had given it as it had occurred, he would have been borne down by a howl of popular indignation. He said the tendencies of the day were to get rid of the marriage tie. It was becoming a temptation for parents to shake themselves free of those who, by the arrangements of the Creator, have claims upon them. For instance, a wife dies and the man tries to get rid of his children by abandonment, and *vice versa*. Economy was not thought of beforehand. A man who would annually think that he was likely to die at any time, and who would, for that reason, annually put something in the savings bank for his wife and children, would be the better for the thought. He was sorry to say that there was growing up a sort of business competition between charitable associations in this city that was disgraceful. This was seen even between churches, and money that was contributed by private individuals and appropriated by the Legislature was wasted and made away with for purposes that it was not contributed to aid.

Mrs. Tell, from Boston, told of her experience after the great fire in that city, and declared that there had been cases which came under her notice where young women so long as they could get charity refused to go into service in good families at good wages.

Mr. J. W. Skinner did not believe in outdoor relief. It did not, he said, do anything to decrease pauperism. Relief ought to be accompanied by work so long as the parties asking for relief could work. This would prevent pauperism, and he had an idea that prevention was better than cure, in charities as well as in all other things.

Dr. Bishop said the subject treated of in the paper was exhaustless and could only be treated, therefore, in parts. He said it would be difficult to enforce the new compulsory education act, and that therefore many little children would be as bad off as they were now. There were thousands of children in this city who went from door to door repeating the sorrows of their home, the suffering, the poverty of their parents. They went to the kitchen doors and the servants believed their stories. These children were taught daily lessons of this kind of story telling by men and women who profited by their gains and the result was that at least 6,000 children were every day going about in this way, becoming chronic liars and getting schooled in crime and vice of all kinds. When they grew up what were they going to do? They dropped into the worst forms of degradation. They made up the worst of our dangerous classes in the end. Then there was the children who beg in the street. He illustrated the evil of this street begging by telling how one winter's day he had met two little girls, barelegged and ragged, begging. He noticed several geetlemen give them money, and he asked them several questions, and finally told a policeman that he thought they were impostors, and that they had shoes and stockings hidden in the neighborhood. This on investigation was found to be true, and their shoes and stockings and shawls were discovered under a nearby woodpile. This kind of deception, he said, was very prevalent in the city. It was a kind that did more than anything else to swell the current of vice and crime and pauperism in the city. His advice was not to give anything to the street beggars or to those who called at the doors of dwellings. Let those in want, he said, go to the regular places of charity. Then, again, he said, never listen to those who meet you in rags at night time or call at your doors complaining and whimpering and asking for aid. In 999 cases out of 1,000 they were frauds who followed this way to make a living, and who in the day time went about well dressed.

A question was put to Dr. Hall as to the results of the establishment of a central bureau of charities last winter. The Doctor replied by saying that this city was following in the pauper wake of great cities of Europe, and if things continued to go on as they are now going he predicted that in fifteen years from now we would have an abundant crop of our most adroit thieves made from the beggar class who now infest the town. There were 20,000 impostors in this city who pretended to be in want. This was ascertained by actual investigation by the central bureau. These impostors on an average managed to secure about $1 a day. The result of their success was that they despised Christianity itself and considered it only necessary to make pretence look like fact to obtain "charity." It was to ferret out these people and to make charity reach only those who were in real need that the Bureau of Charities was established—a sort of clearing house of charities. The great majority of the charitable institutions responded to the plans of the bureau, but there were a few which refused to co-operate.

Mr. Robert H. McCurdy spoke of the progress of pauperism in this city since he was a young man. In 1833 he lived on Fifth avenue, near Tenth street, and in the neighborhood was an immense number of shanties. Great poverty existed among the inmates and it was traced to the same cause which was now really the cause of pauperism—the rum shops. Everybody in those days drank pretty freely, and in all the social customs of the day liquor was never wanting. Rum was really at the bottom of all our poverty, and when we swept away the rum shops we would have undermined pauperism and made a clear and bright way for a better future for that class of people who are now suffering from want and misery.

Papers were also read on the "Education of Deaf Mutes," by Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington; one by Z. R. Brockway, on the "Reformation of Grievances;" and another by Mr. Sanborn, on "The Social Science Work of the Past Year."

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

A Young Girl Brutally Assaulted By a Negro.

A colored man, who gave his name as William Baker and his residence as No. 102 Greene street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct police, on Sixth avenue, and locked up at the station house in Mercer street. He is charged with committing, in a most brutal manner, an indecent assault on a young Italian girl named Amelia Bartinelli. From, what can be gathered of the particulars of the case it appears that Amelia, who is but eleven years of age and lives at No. 113 Sullivan street, with another child named Celesta Rosuagli, about nine years of age, of No. 9 Sullivan street, were playing in Washington Park yesterday morning when they were accosted by the negro. He asked them if they would like some flowers and both answered "Yes." He led them out of the Park to an unoccupied house in Amity street, and, frightening Celesta away, took Amelia into the basement of the building. The house, which is No. 38, was recently occupied by disorderly people, who were driven out by the police, and no tenants have yet gone into it. Upon getting the child into the basement and shutting the door Baker caught her by the throat with both hands and threatened to kill her if she made any alarm. The little thing seems to have struggled desperately notwithstanding, for, upon examination at the station house by the police surgeon called in for the purpose, she was found to be bruised and cut all over the body. His purpose accomplished, Baker fled, leaving the little girl in the basement in an apparently dying condition. Her companion, alarmed at seeing the negro take Amelia into the basement, ran to Officer Lockwood, who was on duty below the park, in the street, and told him what had occurred. The officer went at once to the house and found the girl lying on the floor crying bitterly with the pain of her wounds. He had her conveyed to the station house and reported the case. Captain Byrnes promptly turned out a squad of men and commenced a search for the negro. Both girls had given a most minute description of him and the clothing he wore, so that the police were confident of getting at him as soon as he dared to show himself in public. Captain Byrnes left the officers on the hunt and went to Jefferson Market Police Court to attend to some duties there. On his way back to the station house he met Baker on Sixth avenue and at once took him into custody. He is a tall, thin, regular featured, desperate looking scoundrel, and stoutly denies being the criminal. Both girls, however, fully identified him last evening, and the police are now looking for further evidence against him. The physicians are of opinion the child Amelia cannot live. Baker will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP WHARVES.

The Piers of the White Star Steamship Company Removed to New York.

The new and extensive pier of the White Star Steamship Company, on the New York side of North River, at the foot of Christopher street, will be ready for occupancy early next week, at which time the wharf offices will be transferred from Jersey City. The company will occupy two piers, the larger 544 feet long by 80 feet in width, the smaller 550 feet long by 60 feet in width. The dock between the two piers will be 150 feet wide, 500 feet long, and will have an average depth of 27 feet. The piers were built by the Department of Docks in the most substantial manner, and for strength and solidity are superior to any others on the water front of the metropolis. The buildings erecting by the White Star Company on these superstructures are very large and handsome. The shed on the large pier will be thirty-six feet high, and the main doors at the sides, through which the cargo will be loaded, will be twenty-four feet high. Both sheds are roofed with felt and gravel. They will be painted light drab color, with brown cornice; and, in the words of General Graham, engineer of the Dock Department, "will be the finest piers on this Continent." Under the present system of docks these piers are known as Nos. 51 and 52; but when the new system is adopted they will be Nos. 44 and 45.

The Dock Department is building the stone bulkhead, which will be 210 feet in length. It is a good specimen of what the wall will be which is to eventually surround the entire river front of our city. General Graham explains the method of putting down this wall. The mud is dredged out along the bulkhead line to a depth of 20 feet at mean low water. Piles are then driven 2½ feet apart from the centres for a width of 22 feet. These are cut off at 14 feet below the low water line. The interstices between the piles are filled with broken stone up to within 2 feet of the top of the piles. Divers are then sent down and this space is filled with concrete and water lime. This forms a solid bed on which two layers of Beton blocks, 17 feet wide at the base, are laid. Five courses of stone, which bring it to a hight of 5 feet above the water line, complete the bulkhead wall. The distance from the bulkhead to the houses on West street will be 250 feet. This will leave a wide space for teams; and Mr. Cortis, the agent of the White Star Company, says that it is the intention to have a side track from the Hudson River Railroad along West street, which will enable them to transfer freight directly from the cars to their steamers. The ferriage and cartage between New York and Jersey City, so expensive and the cause of frequent delays, is entirely avoided, and, as the import trade is gradually moving up town, the White Star Company will find itself able to challenge its rivals as to location. The great width of West street will also be of immense advantage. The White Star Company give up their pier in Jersey City, for which they paid only a nominal rent, and transfer their steamers to the New York side, where they pay a rental of $45,000 annually. The Dock Department expended $225,000 on these piers, so it will be seen that the city will receive a rental equal to twenty per cent per annum.

THE FIGHTING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

A Question of Deep Import to Immigrants—The Existing Competition To Be Ended Next Week.

The existing dispute among several of the European steamship companies concerning the rate at which immigrants shall be brought to this port is becoming more intense day by day. The lowest rate quoted yet or on record is that of the Williams & Guion steamer Nevada, which brought a number of Mormon immigrants to this port yesterday at $13 a head, or £2 10s. English money. Yesterday morning a HERALD reporter called upon Mr. Guion, at the office of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company, to learn his views on the subject, and he stated that the rate of $13 charged for the Mormon immigrants involved a loss of upwards of $10 a head, and that the rate in question had been charged for a special purpose—viz., to bring the National Steamship Company to terms. The contest, said Mr. Guion, had been carried on more energetically in Liverpool than here.

WHAT A PROMINENT AGENT SAYS.

In conversation with a HERALD reporter, a prominent agent of a European steamship line made the following statement last evening:—The fight is now on its last legs, as the Inman line has received a telegram from Liverpool stating that the North Atlantic Steamship Conference have resolved to submit the question in dispute to a leading Liverpool merchant, who is to act as arbitrator in the matter and will designate regular rates of passage for steerage passengers, and thereby put an end to the existing ruinous competition. Mr. Thomas S. Sandford, of 29 Broadway, Secretary of the Conference in question, will receive probably in the early days of next week a telegraphic despatch informing him what has been decided upon by the Liverpool merchant and ratified by the Conference. The prevailing rate here at the present moment is $25 to Liverpool, but next week, when the compromise is agreed upon and competition ended, the rate will probably be $30. It may be remembered that two years ago the Cunard line drew out of the Conference, and took passengers to Liverpool for $15.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

FLEETWOOD PARK, May 22.—Purse $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $50 to the first, $30 to the second and $20 to the third; for horses that never beat 2:45.

ENTRIES.

John Murphy's b. m. Lady Trimble	1	1	1
B. Wilson's b. g. Patsey Bolivar	2	2	4
R. Smith's b. g. Humpty Dumpty	5	3	2
James McKee's blk. m. Midnight	3	5	3
J. M. Alcott's c. g. Jim	4	4	5
P. Manee's b. m. Ada	dr.		
Charles Lull's b. g. Kansas Pet	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:16	2:42
Second heat	40	1:17	2:45
Third heat	40	1:16¼	2:45

THE BETTING.

Lady Trimble was the favorite before the start at about even money against the field; but after winning the first heat 3 to 1 went begging on her. There was no betting after the second heat.

THE TROT.

First Heat.—The track was in capital condition. Patsey Bolivar took the lead at the start, Lady Trimble second, Midnight third, Humpty Dumpty fourth, Jim fifth. Patsey Bolivar led two lengths to the quarter pole in 39 seconds, Lady Trimble second, two lengths in front of Midnight, the latter being four lengths ahead of Jim, who was four lengths in front of Humpty Dumpty. Going along the lower turn Lady Trimble closed up the daylight and lay on Patsey Bolivar's wheel as he passed the half-mile pole in 1:16, Midnight six lengths away, Jim next, and still further off was Humpty Dumpty. On the hill of the backstretch Patsey Bolivar broke up and Lady Trimble went to the front, leading two lengths at the three-quarter pole. The heat was no longer in doubt, as Lady Trimble came along nicely and won by four lengths, Patsey Bolivar second, Midnight third, Jim fourth, Humpty Dumpty just inside the the distance flag.

Time, 2:42.

Second Heat.—Humpty Dumpty was first away, Lady Trimble second, Patsey Bolivar third, Midnight fourth, Jim fifth. Lady Trimble soon went to the front, closely followed by Midnight; but the latter broke up before reaching the quarter pole. Lady Trimble passed that point first in forty seconds, three lengths ahead of Humpty Dumpty, Midnight third, Patsey Bolivar fourth, Jim bringing up the rear. Going around the lower turn to the half-mile pole Lady Trimble opened the gap to six lengths, passing there in 1:17, Midnight second, one length in front of Humpty Dumpty, Patsey third, Jim fourth. Climbing the hill on the backstretch Lady Trimble made the daylight eight lengths between herself and followers, Humpty Dumpty second, one length ahead of Patsey Bolivar, Midnight fourth, Jim fifth. Lady Trimble came along steadily, and won the heat by six lengths, Patsey second, Humpty Dumpty third, eight lengths in front of Jim, who was half a length ahead of Midnight. Time of the heat 2:45.

Third Heat.—Midnight was the first away, after several ineffectual attempts to get up even with the others, Humpty Dumpty second, Lady Trimble third, Patsey Bolivar fourth, Jim fifth. Going around the first turn Lady Trimble rushed to the front and led to the quarter pole two lengths, Midnight second, one length ahead of Humpty Dumpty, Patsey Bolivar fourth, Jim fifth. Time, forty seconds. On the lower turn Lady Trimble opened a gap of six lengths, which advantage she retained to the half-mile pole, passing that point in 1:16½, Midnight second, four lengths ahead of Humpty Dumpty, who was two lengths in advance Patsey Bolivar, the latter being ten lengths in front of Jim. There was no change of place on the hill, and the horses passed the three-quarter pole in the same order that they did the half-mile pole. Lady Trimble came on leisurely and won the heat and race by four lengths, Humpty Dumpty second, a head in front of Midnight, who was half a length in advance of Patsey Bolivar, the latter being fifty yards ahead of Jim. Time of the heat, 2:45. Patsey Bolivar won second money, Humpty Dumpty the third premium.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The First Trot.

DEERFOOT PARK, L. I., May 22.—TROTTING.—Purse $250, for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $250 to the first, $100 to the second, $50 to the third horse.

ENTRIES.

M. Mead's ch. g. Major	2	2	1	1
T. Evans' gr. g. Pollock	1	1	2	2
I. Pawling's b. g. Byard	3	3	3	3
P. Webber's b. m. Rose May	4	5	5	4
E. Carpenter's b. m. Lady Rafferty	5	4	4	dr
R. Dunham's s. g. Charles E. Cooney	dis.			

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:20	2:38¾
Second heat	40¼	1:20	2:37¾
Third heat	40½	1:20	2:42½
Fourth heat	42	1:24	2:45
Fifth heat	43	1:24	2:48

THE BETTING.

In the pools Pollock had the call, bringing $30 to Byard at $26, Lady Rafferty $20, the other three forming the field and selling at $14.

THE TROT.

First Heat.—After scoring some half-dozen times the word was given to a very straggling start, Pollock, Byard and Major at once taking the lead of the others. At the quarter pole Pollock was a length ahead of Major, having reached there in 40 seconds, these two being some half-dozen lengths in front of the others, where they stayed, with Pollock about a length in front of Major to the half in 1:20, completing the heat in the same order in 2:38¾, both Pollock and Major crossing the score under a run, with Byard third, Rose May fouth, Lady Rafferty fifth and Charles E. Cooney distanced.

Second Heat.—So well did Major show in the first heat that he was made the favorite at the odds of $35 to the field's $30. At the third score the word was given with Pollock and Byard close up, the others a length or so away. Rounding the turn Pollock broke badly, which allowed Byard to assume the lead for a moment, but McMahon catching Pollock quickly, he again resumed the lead, and at the quarter was a neck in front, in 40½, where he stayed to the finish, winning the heat easily by two lengths in 2:37¾, Major second, three lengths in front of Byard, he having taken second place from the latter just before reaching the half-mile pole, Lady Rafferty and Rose May barely saving their distance after a long run.

Third Heat.—With the pools selling on Pollock at $40 to the field's $10, and after several scores the word was given to a good start, immediately after which Pollock broke badly, which gave Major the lead and pole, Crawford sending the latter to the quarter in 40½ seconds, with Pollock second six lengths in front of Byard, who was three lengths ahead of Rafferty and Rose May. Rounding the turn all the horses broke badly and for a few seconds Pollock was leading, but, breaking badly again at the distance stand, Major assumed the lead and passed the half in 1:20; nor could Pollock, who continued to break badly, catch him, notwithstanding all McMahon's exertions in that direction. Major finally won the heat by two lengths in 2:42½, with Pollock second, three lengths in front of Byard, who was the same distance in front of Rafferty and Rose May, the latter being separated by half a length only.

Fourth Heat.—The Major was then made the favorite, good pool selling being done at the odds of $25 on Major to $23 for the field. After scoring three times the word was given to a good start, Pollock taking the lead, but breaking badly in the turn and giving way to Major, who took the lead and was three lengths in front at the quarter in 42 seconds, Pollock second, and two lengths in front of Rafferty, who was third, Byard fourth and Rose May fifth. Rounding the lower turn McMahon undertook to rush Pollock up to the Major; but the latter was not to be caught, and, putting on steam, assumed an increased advantage, passing the half in 1:24 and finally winning the heat easy by three lengths in 2:45. Pollock was second and very tired, six lengths in front of Byard, who was two lengths in advance of Lady Rafferty, she being lapped out by Rose May.

Fifth Heat.—Lady Rafferty, being quite lame, was withdrawn, with the permission of the judges. Major sold as first choice in the pools at $40 to $10 for the field. Again, after scoring several times, the word was given to a good start, but Pollock breaking badly on the turn, Major took the lead and was never headed, winning the heat and race easily; he trotting the first quarter of a mile in 43 seconds, the half in 1:24 and the mile in 2:45; Pollock finishing second, Byard third and Rose May fourth. The winner, Major, is a very promising trotter, ten years old, sired by a son of George M. Patchen, out of the famous mare Lucy.

THE SECOND TROT.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400, for horses that had never beaten 2:30; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $150 to the first, $75 to the second, and $25 to the third horse.

ENTRIES.

J. L. Anderson's b. g. Ki-ki	1	1	1
J. H. Phillips' gr. g. Jack Draper	3	2	2
J. D. Brown's gr. m. Belle of Toronto	2	3	3
Owner's br. g. Berkshire Boy	4	4	4
J. Chambers' b. m. Moisey	dis.		
M. Mead's br. m. Annie Collins	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:17½	2:35
Second heat	37½	1:16½	2:34½
Third heat	37	1:17	2:33¾

THE BETTING.

In the pools Ki-ki sold for first choice at $30, Jack Draper bringing $20, Berkshire Boy $14 and the field $10.

First Heat.—At the third attempt for the word it was given with Jack Draper (who was on the outside) away in front, with Belle of Toronto second, Ki-ki third, Moisey fourth and Berkshire Boy fifth. Rounding the turn, Jack Phillips, the driver of Draper, pulled in to the pole so sharp as to materially interfere with Ki-ki, and the Belle of Toronto, assuming the lead, passed the quarter in 39 seconds, a length in front of Ki-ki, with Belle of Toronto third, fully a dozen lengths in front of Berkshire Boy, the latter the same distance in front of Moisey, who had badly broken up and seemed unable to trot a bit. Rounding the turn Kiki improved his pace, and as they came up the stretch took the lead, passing the stand a half length in front in 1:17½, with Draper second, six lengths ahead of the Belle of Toronto, who was the same distance from Berkshire Boy. Ki-ki continued to improve his pace; but at the finish Draper, with the aid of a good run, lapped the favorite, so that Ki-ki only won the heat by a length in 2:35, Draper second, Belle of Toronto third, Berkshire Boy fourth and Moisey distanced. The judges, in announcing the race, give Belle of Toronto the second place and put Draper third as a penalty for Phillips' foul driving in the early part of the heat.

Second Heat.—After selling Ki-ki as a favorite at largely increased odds, pools were sold without him and with Jack Draper the favorite for second place at the odds of $20 to $9. After scoring several times the word was given to a good start, Ki-ki at once taking the lead on the turn and passing the quarter pole two lengths in front of Draper, in 40½ seconds, and the half-mile pole three lengths in front, in 1:15, with Draper second, three lengths in front of Belle of Toronto, who was a length ahead of Berkshire Boy. No change being made in the heat, Ki-ki won it handsomely by two lengths, in 2:37¾, with Draper three lengths in front of Belle of Toronto, who was a head in front of Berkshire Boy.

Third Heat.—So sure was the race looked upon for Ki-ki that no pools were sold on it between the heats. At the fourth score the word was given, with the four horses on even terms and the pace very fast. Rounding the turn Ki-ki broke, as also did Draper as they entered the backstretch. Neither lost any ground, Ki-ki leading about a length at the quarter pole, in 37 seconds, and two lengths at the half, in 1:17. Again, on rounding the turn, Ki-ki broke, when Phillips rushed Draper up, so that he trotted all the way down the backstretch almost even with the favorite, only a neck separating them as they entered the homestretch, where Doty laid on the whip, under the influence of which Ki-ki again drew clear, winning the heat and race by a length, in 2:33¾; Jack Draper second, three lengths in front of Belle of Toronto, who beat Berkshire Boy a length for third place.

RACING IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Blood Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, May 22, 1874.

To-day was the fourth of the spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The attendance was very large.

THE FIRST RACE.

The Young America stake, for two-year-old colts and fillies, a dash of half a mile, $25 play or pay, $250 added; $50 to second; five or more to fill. Closed with sixteen entries. Ten started.

SUMMARY.

Turner's br. c. Vassal, by Vandam	1
Bang's ch. c. Verdigris, by Versailles	2
Cheatham's ch. c. Lady Bug, by Vandal	3

Time, 50¾.

The others not placed.

In the pools Cheatham's entry sold first choice, with the field close up. Vassal was fourth choice.

THE SECOND RACE

was a two mile heat for a purse of $500.

SUMMARY.

Franklin's b. m. Arizona, by Lexington, dam Zone	1	1
Jackson's gr. c. Jean Valjean, by Lightning, dam Sequin	2	2

Time, 3:42¼—3:54.

In the pools, previous to the first heat, the horses alternated as favorites, going about even. After the first heat Arizona was the favorite, 5 to 1.

THE THIRD RACE

was mile heats for a purse of $250.

SUMMARY.

Williams & Owing's ch. c. Somerset, by Concord, dam by Glencoe	1	1
Bailie Peyton's ch. f. Summer Rose, by Muggins, dam Panama	2	2
Grinstead's ch. f. Sophy Budderly, by Australian, dam Loretta	3	4
Gordon's ch. g. Jack of Trumps, by Jack of Trumps, dam Velvet	4	3

Time, 1:49½—1:47¾.

In the pools Somerset sold first, Summer Rose second, Budderly third and Jack of Trumps fourth choice.

HORSE NOTES.

Mr. H. P. McGrath's stable of race horses from Kentucky reached Jerome Park yesterday. The string numbers six, comprising the famous Tom Bowling, Jerry, Aaron Pennington, Calvin, Chesapeake and Aristides. The latter met with an accident, that may retire him from the turf for some time, on his way to the Park. He backed against a milk wagon and commenced kicking, injuring his hocks very badly.

Dan Pfifer has in training for Mr. John H. Harbeck, Jr., at Fleetwood Park, the brown gelding Windermere and a black colt. Neither have records, but are known to be rattlers.

Dan Mace's stable of trotters are established at Fleetwood Park. Among them are Henry, Fullerton, brown gelding James Howell, Jr., and black mare Blanche. Dan signalized his return to health a day or two since by driving Mr. Thomas P. Wallace's beautiful and speedy bay gelding Henry a turn or two of the track.

Mr. William M. Humphrey's new acquisition in horseflesh, called Turnbull, and also known as the Low Colt, has lately been named James Howell, Jr. This horse is a brown gelding, 15 hands high, with white hind feet. He is by Hambletonian, dam a Harry Clay mare, and has no record, but is very speedy. This is not the horse which trotted under the name of Turnbull in 1872. He was sired by Commodore Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK CITY.

James Whittaker, twenty-four years of age, employed as fireman on the steamtug William H. Vanderbilt, lying at pier 3 East River, yesterday morning, while engaged in oiling the engine, was caught in the crank pit and crushed to death. The remains were sent to the Morgue and Coroner Woltman notified.

At six o'clock yesterday morning Officer Jeffreys, of the Harbor Police, found the body of an unknown man floating in the dock foot of Thirteenth street, East River. Deceased, who had been in the water for several weeks, wore an oilskin overcoat, black sack undercoat and dark ribbed pants. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Croker notified.

Alexander H. Millford, a printer by trade, thirty-five years of age, and formerly a resident of Trenton, N. J., died yesterday in the Essex Market Prison, to which he had been committed the day previous, by Judge Bixby, on a charge of intoxication. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death. The body was sent to the Morgue, and Coroner Croker notified.

Coroner Croker was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of John Cruthers, a youth of twenty, whose body was found in the dock foot of Bank street, North River. Deceased, who was quite dissipated, led an irregular life and preferred to live by chance around the docks and markets to remaining at home with his parents, who reside in Clarkson street.

BROOKLYN.

The rate of taxation will not exceed that of last year, provided the Board of Estimate carry out their declared intention of cutting down the estimates of all the departments.

There are sixty-nine stables within the city limits, in which 799 cows are fed. Of these 265 are fed on swill milk, according to information in possession of the sanitary authorities. The Health Board has determined upon abating the nuisance.

Mrs. Mary Bell, who was shot by her employer, Mrs. McMahon, a month ago, is still lying at the City Hospital, but she is believed to be out of danger. The ball from the pistol has lodged in the lung, and her recovery is regarded as very remarkable.

There were 199 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week. Of the deceased 112 were males and 87 females. Consumption carried off 27 victims, pneumonia, 20; meningitis, 4; scarlatina, 9; diphtheria, 7; croup, 5; intemperance, 7, and typhoid fever, 2.

Yesterday afternoon, as an express wagon, driven by a man named J. McAneer, was turning at the corner of Grand and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, the axle broke, throwing Mr. McAneer out upon his head, injuring him in a serious manner. He was attended by a physician and sent to his home.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the two story frame building No. 655 Bedford avenue, used as a furniture repairing shop. The flames extended to the building No. 653 on the same avenue, and also to No. 657. The three structures were destroyed. The losses amounted to $7,000, and are covered by insurance. The fire was of accidental origin.

The glue factory of Peter Cooper, in Bushwick, was robbed a day or two ago of a quantity of machinery. Yesterday a young man named Thomas McDonald, eighteen years of age, was brought before Justice Eames to answer for having stolen from the factory a brass piston rod chain, valued at $80, which he had sold to a junkman for eighty cents. The examination was postponed in order to find the junkman.

The Department of Buildings have discovered several newly constructed brick houses on Hamilton avenue, near Henry street, in a dangerous condition, the foundations having settled and the walls cracked. The ground on which the foundations were placed was not properly prepared by piles to sustain the weight of the superstructures. The occupants have moved out upon the advice of the authorities, and the owners of the buildings will be prosecuted.

Some time ago thirty-three "punches," valued at $450, were stolen from the Atlantic avenue railroad office, as alleged, by Vernon J. Bell, a conductor on the Broadway and Seventh avenue line of cars. One of the stolen "punches" was found in the possession of Alexander Skinner, a conductor on the Broadway line. Alderman Richardson, proprietor of the Atlantic avenue railroad, testified upon the examination, which took place before Judge Walsh yesterday, that Skinner told him that he bought the "punch" from a small boy and sold it to Bell for $37. A further examination of the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

LONG ISLAND.

William Benson, a laborer employed on the farm of Mr. H. Campbell at Hempstead, burst a blood vessel while coughing yesterday, and almost instantly expired.

A boy named Ellsworth Wells, living at Northville, was found lying in a field on Thursday, he having been kicked by a colt so severely in the head that he can hardly recover.

Henry Ackerly, of Bellport, was cutting wood on Tuesday, when he gashed one of his feet very badly, cutting off one toe and nearly severing two others. He was taken with lockjaw and died yesterday.

It is subject of remark among the fishermen of Long Island, that fish of all descriptions were never more plentiful nor in better condition than now; and this fact would seem to prove that the fears frequently expressed of late years, that the fisheries of the Island would suffer from the indiscriminate and wholesale catching indulged in, are in a measure groundless. Menhaden are more numerous than for many years and of fair quality, and the oil factories are already all in full operation, and the various kinds of edible fish are running in great numbers. Bluefish have commenced to take the squid, and weakfish are biting freely.

No less than three injunctions have been served upon the trustees of Whitestone village within a few days. The first was granted on the application of Mr. John D. Locke, to prevent the removal of the Corporation Buildings from certain land leased from him. This case has not yet been decided. The second was at the application of Mr. John D. Scott to prevent the purchase of what is known as the old schoolhouse property for the purposes of a village hall. This was vacated by Judge Gilbert on technical grounds; but a third injunction for the same purpose was immediately obtained from Judge Donohue, the merits of which are to be argued before Judge Gilbert.

Nelson Hawkins, of Bellport, indicted for receiving trout stolen from the premises of the Southside Sportsmen's Club, was arraigned for trial on the last day of the adjourned term of the Suffolk County Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the case had proceeded as far as the opening for the defence, when the Court adjourned for dinner. When the hour arrived for proceeding, and after the jurors had taken their seats, it was discovered that Hawkins had disappeared. The Sheriff and his deputies were instructed to hunt him up, but no trace of him could be discovered. It was finally ascertained that he had left the place, much to the amazement of his counsel, and the search was abandoned. Judge Tappan ordered Hawkins' bonds to be forfeited, and that his sureties be prosecuted. A bench warrant was then issued for his arrest, and the indictment was ordered to the next term of the Court of Sessions for trial.

STATEN ISLAND.

The newly elected Board of Village Aldermen of Edgewater will organize on the 1st of June, when it is expected some important changes will be made among the village officers.

Thomas McLoughland was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kassner, at Stapleton, upon a charge of burglary, in stealing blankets, door mats and other articles from the residence of Mrs. Hartshorne, at Stapleton. The Justice committed him to the Kings County Penitentiary for the term of six months.

The valuable mare found in the streets of Stapleton by the police, nearly a year ago, and which has since been advertised and kept at Police Headquarters, was yesterday identified and claimed by a gentleman from Brooklyn. It appears that the animal was stolen from him in Brooklyn, and that the thief was captured and is now serving a term of imprisonment.

Police Commissioners Barrett, Marsh and Wright met at headquarters yesterday, and held the regular monthly session. The appointments to fill vacancies in the force were deferred until the next meeting. Detective Romer was ordered to appear on the 1st of next month, in uniform, for patrol duty, and his private room at the station house was ordered to be hereafter used for the storage of stolen goods. The Board have determined to enforce the excise law.

NEW JERSEY.

The first experiment in establishing a breeding place for dogs in this country similar to the English kennels is now being made in Newton.

An immense demonstration of the St. Patrick's Alliance, comprising societies from Newark, New York, Hoboken, Brooklyn and Jersey City will take place in Jersey City next month.

During the thunder storm that raged in Paterson on Thursday a man and a little girl were struck by the lightning. The latter is so seriously injured that she is not expected to recover.

The first party of Mormon converts brought over this year from Europe, numbering 150, left by the Pennsylvania Railroad from Jersey City yesterday afternoon for the land of the Latter Day Saints.

"Raise the tracks above the streets" is now the cry of the people of Jersey City to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Public Works have been appointed to confer with the company on the subject.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county having refused to pay the expenses and salaries of the Boulevard Commissioners and their officers as required by an act