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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889. THREE CENTS

A CAREFUL CORONER.

Reasons for Moving Slowly With the Inquests on the Johnstown Victims.

NO TIME FOR PREJUDICES.

The Verdict Must Be Fair, and Accuse Nobody Unjustly.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE BROUGHT OUT.

Testimony of Two Men Who Saw the Dam Break—They Never Saw the Water Rise so Rapidly—The Feeling of the Johnstown People—Deceitful Appearance of the Dam as to the Volume of Water it Contained—What the Jury Saw Yesterday—Another Adjournment Till Thursday—Conference of the Governor With the Local Finance Committee—The Boroughs Favor the Consolidation Scheme.

Coroner Evans is moving slowly with his inquest for the purpose of securing a full and fair investigation of the causes of the break of the South Fork dam and the extent of the responsibility as far as possible. The jury doesn't intend to be influenced by those who feel indignant at the amount of property destroyed and the terrible losses of life, but, on the other hand, it doesn't mean to shirk their responsibility.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—Coroner Evans and his jury viewed the South Fork dam to-day, and took the testimony of two witnesses. Before the jury left Johnstown I overheard a prominent business man remark: "Why does Coroner Evans go to so much trouble before the verdict is rendered? Everybody knows the dam was always unsafe, and that settles it."

Coroner Evans may have his own opinions about the safety of that lake, but he is doing nothing rashly. He is proceeding slowly and according to law with the inquest. Naturally, the people of Johnstown feel bitterly against the men who maintained such dangerous fishing grounds. You can scarcely find a man in the town who doesn't think they ought to be held responsible financially.

The Universal Feeling.

The feeling, to tell the truth, is universal and strong against the South Fork Fishing Club, or somebody else unknown, who backed the dam enterprise. Even the jurymen find it a difficult matter to lay aside their prejudices, and with the people instructing them how to decide, they realize they have a very ticklish task to perform. On the one side is the immense loss of life and property that the treacherous lake has caused; on the other is the phenomenal rainfall, and whether or not the catastrophe was produced by causes and forces over which humanity has no control.

All the facts must be brought out in the case before a fair and judicial decision can be reached. Said one of the jurymen this afternoon:

I know just how the people of Johnstown feel about this matter. Their losses have been heavy, and they pronounce the lake an insecure structure. Men who before the dam broke thought it was all right, and even when warned laughed at the warning, are emphatic in their declaration that the reservoir was nothing more than a mud wall, and a constant menace to life and property. But even with such strong influences pulling at us, we intend to be just, and have no intention of injuring either side.

Deceitfulness of the Dam.

At a distance the dam looks insignificant enough, and more than one man, deceived by its gigantic proportions, wondered how it could have done so much damage; but, when one stands on the top and looks down into the great basin, that is sufficient. The jury had this experience, but it didn't take them long to discover that the reservoir held a large body of water. Against the breast of the dam the ravine is narrow and deep, but up the valley in front of the club house it widens out and covers considerable ground. Just above the dam is a short curve, and standing on top of the reservoir the observer can get a full view of the basin.

Two of the jury walked up to the bend to see what was above. When they came back one of them said:

A Significant Remark.

If I had known such a volume of water was dammed up in these mountains behind such a mud puddle, I would never have remained a day in Johnstown. I tell you, boys, it was awful.

The jury made a very critical examination of the structure, but they kept their opinions to themselves. They noticed that the puddling toward the top consisted principally of slate. The material is not nearly as good as the clay used farther down. Coroner Evans thought this was a mistake, and he questioned if the good clay had been put in all the way up, whether or not the disaster might have been averted.

"I am not an engineer," said another juryman, "but I think this riprap should have been better. It is nothing but loose stone, dumped in with a cart."

Engineer John G. Parke explained that the stone did not add strength to the dam, but was intended to keep the waves from washing away the earthen embankment.

One of the Points of Interest.

It has been stated that the dam was lower in the center than on the sides; indeed, the testimony of one of the witnesses shows that it was, and the jury were quite particular in determining this point. This part of the embankment is gone, and only an ugly gap is left. The parts of the wall remaining appear to the eye to be on a level, but it is understood that there was a slight depression in the middle.

When the jury had satisfied themselves with their examination two more witnesses were called. A New York correspondent and THE DISPATCH representative placed boards on their knees and took down the testimony for the Coroner. The latter has found the reporters useful in more ways than one, and he is glad to have them with him. We all sat down under a tree on the edge of the dam and proceeded with the court. The testimony is given below:

A Man Who Saw the Dam Break.

John Rorabaugh, a farmer near-by, who saw the dam break, testified as follows:

I saw the dam about 8 o'clock in the morning of May 31. It was raining fast and the water in the lake was rising. The water was running out of the waste weir. It was back and forth between my farm and the house until noon. At that time the water was running over the top of the dam. I came down to the dam after dinner and at that time it hadn't washed away any of the front of the dam. I then went home and about 2 o'clock I saw the lake drop. I knew the dam had broken. The center of the dam was about a foot lower than on the sides. At 1 o'clock I walked across the top of the dam when the water was up to my ankles. The boom in the waste weir broke and blocked the end somewhat. They tried to pull the pieces out. The water in the weir was half way up to the bridge. I have lived here since 1844 and I never saw the lake so high before. The dam now is not any higher than when the State had it. The dam had sunk in the center. It was

Built Up Below With Timbers,

and these gave way. If the water hadn't gone over the dam it never would have broken. The waste weir should have been deeper, but even then, I am not sure that the water wouldn't have run over. In filling up a break in 1881 they merely dumped in the stone and dirt, but that break had nothing to do with the last one. The water up the stream was very high, but it was not over the fences, because they are not near to the water. The dam did not leak. They put in some hay to keep it from leaking. They did this when they patched it, in 1881. I hauled two loads myself—about a half a ton in each load. It was put in to keep the water from washing out the dirt. No more hay was used for packing. The dam was repaired without puddling the earth.

George Gramling, a miller and lumberman, testified:

I was here when the dam was washed out. As nearly as I can tell I came here between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. At that time the water must have been

Within Six Feet of the Top.

I stayed at the dam until I got hungry, when I went home for dinner. Then the lake lacked about 18 inches of being full. Going home I met Colonel Unger, and I told him I thought the dam unsafe, for the water was rising fast, and when I came back, at 1 o'clock, the water was running over three-fourths of the dam, clear over to the west side, and the water was about half way to my knees. It was about 2 o'clock when the water commenced to wash the dam away. At first it was only a small channel, and then the sides began to cave in. The riprap on the center of the dam was not heavy, having been made up of small stones. I don't think it took more than 15 minutes to drain the dam. The water never ran over before. I was here when it was only six inches from the top, but after that they put two feet on top. For the upper side of the dam they had good clay. When the old dam was made they

Put the Clay in the Layers,

but when the reservoir was made higher they dumped in the material, and the finer stuff rolled to the outside, while the coarse stuff went to the center. The new filling was not as strong for preventing the water washing it away as that used by the State. I told Colonel Unger not to build a bridge over the waste weir, but he was excited and didn't say anything. The Colonel ordered the Italians to build up an embankment to hold the water, but they didn't seem to care about working. They were a jolly set. At first the water leaked through the new filling, but it got tighter every year.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest until next Thursday evening, when he intends to close. He is anxious to secure the testimony of Lieutenant Rees, of the United States army.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ebensburg, with Mr. McKesson, a competent engineer, made a complete survey of the dam last winter for a map of the county, which he will soon print. At that time he pronounced the dam unsafe, and he is not surprised that it broke.

ISRAEL.

A SECRET SEANCE

Held by Governor Beaver, General Hastings and the Johnstown Local Finance Committee—The Registration Unsatisfactory.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—Governor Beaver, General Hastings and the Local Finance Committee held a secret seance to-day. General Hastings said after the meeting that the little gathering had been entirely harmonious, and no new plans were formulated. They agreed to stick to the old ones, and push the work on this policy all summer. The Governor will hurry up the Chicago houses, and Master Carpenter Hughes was instructed to build 100 two-story structures to begin with, and more will be added if they are needed.

The Governor told the committee the cheering news that Judge Cummin, who will have charge of the distribution of the funds, will be here to-morrow and begin the work at once. The meeting was very satisfactory, and the members of the financial committee left feeling encouraged and in better spirits.

The appearance of Judge Cummin is awaited with interest. He is a Williamsport man, and when he went there and stayed almost a week after his appointment, his action was regarded by the Johnstown people with suspicion. They conceived the idea that he intended to take good care of his own town, when they did not need the money half so sorely as the sufferers in the Conemaugh Valley.

The distribution of the local funds will hardly be made for another week. The work of registration has been unsatisfactory, and the committee finds, on looking over the list of names, that about 1,500 will have to be stricken off. These people were not touched by the flood, and some contention is bound to arise. It is surprising how far and wide the people have been scattered. The registers received letters from all parts of the country asking them not to forget their old friends in the distribution. Mr. E. T. McNeilis, who assisted in the registration, accounts for the small list of dead in this manner. Said he:

Many of the registers did not know until they had handed in their reports that the list of dead was to be taken, and for this reason it is incomplete. Besides, some of the living, in their anxiety to get the money, forgot all about the dead. So much time has elapsed since the flood that I do not believe an accurate list of the dead can ever be made. The people are too widely separated.

CONSOLIDATION IN FAVOR.

All the Boroughs Heard From Wish to Join the Combine.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—The question of consolidating the boroughs was discussed this afternoon, at the conference of the committeemen elected. East Conemaugh, Franklin, Upper Yoder, Morrellville and Walnut Grove were not represented. Those present passed resolutions recommending consolidation and appointed A. J. Maxham, Colonel J. P. Linton, and G. T. Swank a committee to study plans.

The conference adjourned for another meeting next Monday, when it is hoped all the places interested will be represented.

Only Six Bodies Recovered.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—Six bodies were recovered to-day. Three were recognized as those of Mrs. George Hager, her servant girl, and F. J. Daly, the Auditor of the Gautier department. The others were unidentified.

Clearing the River Forks.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—Major Phillips started this morning, with a large force of men, to clean up the forks of the river. He is making good progress.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Returns on the Prohibition and Suffrage Amendment as Forwarded to the Secretary of State—Facts That the Figures Show.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 1.—The official returns from the various counties have been received at the office of the Secretary of State. There is but little change from the figures as originally given, although the majority against the suffrage amendment has grown somewhat. The following are the particulars:

	Prohibition Amendment		Suffrage Amendment	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	2,167	3,505	415	4,889
Allegheny	19,611	45,799	7,457	33,444
Armstrong	3,760	3,913	278	6,582
Beaver	4,751	3,221	693	4,414
Bedford	2,829	3,677	147	5,842
Berks	3,229	22,438	2,475	16,385
Blair	6,122	4,698	563	7,050
Bradford	6,903	3,488	925	9,706
Bucks	4,698	9,018	417	12,069
Butler	5,614	3,191	697	7,034
Cambria	2,798	4,100	884	2,549
Cameron	311	373	69	298
Carbon	1,530	3,862	471	2,997
Center	4,289	2,854	874	4,623
Chester	5,415	6,723	698	11,733
Clarion	3,701	2,241	337	4,826
Clearfield	5,152	3,570	915	6,155
Clinton	2,135	2,181	641	1,862
Columbia	2,697	3,848	428	4,801
Crawford	7,518	4,014	1,800	6,891
Cumberland	3,779	4,423	1,180	4,809
Dauphin	5,082	5,737	3,991	6,541
Delaware	4,339	5,595	2,163	2,398
Elk	928	1,579	237	1,489
Erie	5,163	8,978	2,147	6,910
Fayette	7,154	4,142	1,098	7,566
Forest	843	414	158	592
Franklin	3,604	4,914	1,438	5,464
Fulton	548	1,142	31	1,608
Greene	3,143	2,331	230	4,768
Huntington	3,096	2,391	407	4,342
Indiana	4,966	2,067	402	5,869
Jefferson	4,078	2,452	825	4,682
Juniata	1,337	1,431	265	2,251
Lackawanna	7,889	9,896	1,996	7,751
Lancaster	7,290	18,271	7,384	9,813
Lawrence	4,485	1,588	247	4,187
Lebanon	1,460	4,752	546	4,313
Lehigh	1,779	11,624	584	11,108
Luzerne	11,148	14,867	1,734	11,642
Lycoming	4,566	5,081	896	5,256
McKean	3,054	2,038	1,717	1,656
Mercer	6,634	5,887	2,228	5,700
Mifflin	1,034	2,335	169	2,786
Monroe	970	2,585	267	2,626
Montgomery	4,633	14,358	2,652	12,870
Montour	1,199	1,627	346	1,835
Northampton	2,865	11,184	533	10,200
Northumberland	3,062	5,699	1,286	7,107
Perry	1,938	2,712	1,065	2,510
Philadelphia	26,468	118,903	111,727	20,889
Pike	260	993	51	1,122
Potter	1,570	1,546	1,449	997
Schuylkill	4,180	16,490	3,225	12,008
Snyder	947	2,358	521	2,546
Somerset	2,079	4,351	4,322	2,256
Sullivan	667	961	91	1,425
Susquehanna	4,781	2,835	253	6,268
Tioga	4,713	3,637	1,809	3,563
Union	1,005	1,412	229	2,237
Venango	3,409	1,876	796	4,411
Warren	3,532	1,672	796	3,398
Washington	6,762	4,757	1,310	8,879
Wayne	2,621	2,779	499	3,396
Westmoreland	8,291	14,104	547	14,386
Wyoming	2,239	1,041	63	2,965
York	6,341	11,407	1,835	11,409
Totals	296,617	484,644	183,371	420,323

The majority against the prohibitory amendment is 188,027, and that against the suffrage amendment 236,952. The total vote on the prohibitory amendment is 781,261, against 819,212 for Governor in 1886, 753,216 for State Treasurer in 1887, and 997,568 for President in 1888.

THAT M'DOW JURY

Is Now at Work on Another Interesting Murder Trial.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—On the 9th of March last, three days before Captain Dawson was killed, William Munzenmaire's throat was cut from ear to ear on King street, this city, by John Weir, a factory operative. The murder was the result of a bar-room row. Munzenmaire, Weir and a number of others had been drinking, and a general melee took place in the street. Weir almost severed Munzenmaire's head from his body with a razor. The trial of Weir began to-day before Judge Kershaw.

The State is represented by Solicitor Jervey, and Weir is represented by Judge Twiggs, of Augusta, and Captain Simon, of Charleston. The jury consists of seven white and five colored men. Three of the white and three of the colored men served on the McDow jury. Quite a number of witnesses were examined to-day. The case will probably continue till Wednesday. The result of the trial is being watched with considerable interest.

A COLORADO TOWN IN DANGER.

Durango is Being Wiped Out by the Devouring Flames.

DURANGO, COL., July 1.—At 3 this afternoon a fire broke out in the south part of the city, and in an incredibly short time the flames, assisted by a strong wind, spread in every direction, leaping from building to building, until, at this writing half of the town is in ashes. Every business house and public building in the city, with the exception of the postoffice and Strater's Hotel, is burned to the ground. The wind is still blowing and the fire is entirely beyond control. The telegraph office is threatened and may soon go. What the final result will be cannot now be foretold.

Should the flames be communicated to the residence part of the city—which is not unlikely—what was but a few hours since the flourishing city of Durango will soon be nothing but a mass of charred debris and ashes. The fire department responded, but were completely powerless. The origin of the conflagration has not been learned.

THEY CANNOT COMPROMISE.

Trinity Church Must Pay $1,000 for Importing a Preacher Under Contract.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Attorney General has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury expressing grave doubts as to the authority of the latter under section 3469, revised statutes, to compromise cases arising under the alien labor contract law. The question arose on the offer of the officers of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of New York City, to pay $100 in compromise of the fine of $1,000 imposed upon them for a violation of the alien labor contract law in the engagement of a foreign clergyman.

The District Attorney at New York and the Solicitor of the Treasury recommended an acceptance of the offer. The question was subsequently submitted to the Attorney General, with the result as stated. The case had been previously appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

EVERYTHING IS STRAIGHT.

The Count of the Notes and Stamps in the Bureau of Engraving.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Commission of Treasury experts appointed to count the stock of notes and stamps and paper therefor on hand at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, concluded their work to-day and found everything correct. Mr. F. O. Graves, the ex-Chief of the Bureau, left Saturday night for Seattle, Wash. T., where he will open a bank. His successor was inducted in office to-day.

STILL AFTER TERRITORY.

Another Island in the Pacific Annexed to the British Crown.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Department of State has been informed by the United States Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, that the Island of "Suwarrow," in the Pacific Ocean, has been annexed by the British Crown, the commander of the warship Rapid having hoisted the British flag on that island on May 1 last.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Slight Odds on the Great Fight Are Now Offered on Sullivan.

ONE BIG BACKER FOR KILRAIN.

Pony Moore Comes From England With $14,000 to Put Up on Him.

JUMPED THE ROPE A THOUSAND TIMES.

Mississippi's Governor Offers a Reward for the Pugilists' Arrest.

The final arrangements for the pugilistic contest between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain are being completed. The friends of both men appear confident, although the betting odds are somewhat in favor of the big resident of Boston. Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation forbidding the fight, and offering $500 reward for the arrest of the principals.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—"Pony" Moore, father-in-law of Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, arrived from England to-day. He had been expected earlier, and Mitchell's visit to this city last week was partly for the purpose of meeting him. He went at once to the *Police Gazette* office, and after being duly interviewed, set out to see a little of town before going to Baltimore to join Mitchell.

He said that he had come over solely to see the Kilrain-Sullivan fight, but that while he was here he would like to get on a match between Dempsey and Mitchell. Mr. Moore is said to have brought with him $14,000, the whole of which he proposes to place on Kilrain at suitable odds. Betting on the fight in this city is dull, chiefly because the Kilrain men want more odds than the Sullivan men are willing to give. The ruling rate is $100 to $80. Arthur Lumley, of the *Illustrated News*, has sent $5,000 to New Orleans to be placed on as nearly even terms as possible.

COULD NOT GET TAKERS.

It was San Francisco money which Mr. Lumley has been holding for some time, and which he was unable to get taken in this city. It is believed that a large part of the big lots of money to be put on this fight will go to New Orleans, in the hope of the odds being better there. A letter from Bismarck, Dak., to the *Illustrated News* says that the odds there are $1,000 to $700 in Sullivan's favor, and that $10,000 has been put up at that rate.

The *Police Gazette* train for the fight will start from this city on Thursday morning. It will have on board a large party from here, and will take on Kilrain, Mitchell and others at Baltimore. McCaffrey, the fighter, with a party of friends, will be on this train.

Sullivan, having postponed his departure from Belfast for Rochester until 3:13 to-day, at the solicitation of his trainer, devoted the forenoon to his usual work. As the weather was cloudy, the daily jaunt was omitted, and the exercise was confined to indoor work. For 15 minutes Sullivan put the heavy ball, and then hammered the heavy raw-hide bag for three quarters of an hour. "If he lands one of those in the first round," said Muldoon to the reporter, as, with the old swinging right-hand blow, Sullivan sent the ball whizzing to the planking, "about 5,000 people will leave the ring side disgusted at the brevity of the contest."

JUMPING THE ROPE.

Apparently not a whit tired after his hour's labor, John seized the skipping-rope and, with a light and airy step, skipped 1,000 consecutive times without a miss. Muldoon then threw a huge blanket over his charge and led him to a couch where he lay for a minute perspiring freely.

"Tell my friends about this," said John to the reporter, "so they can refute the statements that my legs are gone."

A dispatch from New Orleans says: Sullivan will spend Friday and Saturday at Spanish Fort, where preparations are being made to receive him. The 24-foot ring, or square, in which the great fight will take place, will be surrounded by another ring at a distance of six feet. Within this will be seated the representatives of the press, the seconds, bottle holders, etc., and a cordon of police.

Outside of this will be another ring at a distance of 45 feet, within which those holding $15 tickets will be seated. Police will also guard this ring, both on the inner and outer sides to prevent any interference with the fighters or their seconds. A passage way will be formed to allow the fighters to enter, jumping over the ropes of the outer rings.

THE FINAL ARRANGMENTS.

Prof. Denis F. Butler has been given the superintendency of the construction of the ring. The ropes used in the Sullivan-Ryan fight at Mississippi City will also be used in the coming fight. Captain Jamieson, of Meridian, with 20 resolute Mississippians, will have charge of the inner ring. In addition to this special guard there will be a reinforcement of 40 tried men from the city, who, with Jamieson's guard, will preserve order.

So far notices have been received that parties have been made up to come to the fight from Hazelhurst, Vicksburg, Greenville, Memphis, Jackson, Tenn., Cairo, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Pensacola, Jacksonville, New York, Chicago, Montgomery, Denver, Mobile, Birmingham and St. Louis—about 2,000 in all, to date.

Betting men are still wary, but there is no end of interest in the fight, and New Orleans is now affected with the worst kind of athletic fever. Curiosity is expressed as to when the trains are to leave for the battle ground on the morning of the fight. That point has not yet been definitely decided, but it is believed that an early special train to carry press reporters, telegraph operators, backers of the men and interested parties, will leave the city between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the fight for the ring side.

KILRAIN'S PLANS.

Attached to this train will be in all likelihood a coach carrying one of the principals in the fight. It is though the one will be Kilrain, who will occupy the coach during the night and not leave it until he gets out and shies the castor in the ring. Arrangements will probably be made to have Sullivan, his trainers and seconds go over the evening before, it being thought that quarters quite near to the scene of the fight may be obtained where the big pugilist can have a quiet night's rest.

These arrangements are being made because it is not thought desirable to have the two men go over on the same train. When the first train gets to the grounds all details will be perfected, and everything gotten in readiness to have the pugilists fight instantly after the arrival of the excursionists. The train proper carrying spectators will probably get off about 6 o'clock in the morning.

The scene picked out, it is said, is not on the railroad track, but is not far enough away to make it difficult to reach. The fact that there are several spots on the line of road in several parishes sets at rest all doubt as to police interference. If there should be any indication of interference by officials at the point selected, an event not at all likely to occur, the train will move on a piece further.

JUST A LITTLE ODDS.

Jack Barnett, Sullivan's representative, this morning received a dispatch from Mr. James Magruder, of Richmond, Va., stating that he will leave immediately for this city. He also telegraphed that he had $1,000 which he would like to place on Sullivan. He would be willing to lay the $1,000 against $800. Twenty-five cars had been engaged for the day of the fight, but, from present indications, fully ten more will be needed. A party of 25 sports will arrive from Denver this evening. Birmingham is sending a delegation of 100 to the fight.

A telegram from Jackson, Miss., says: Governor Lowry to-day issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has become a matter of notoriety that certain persons called John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain, from distant States, intend, on some near day and in defiance of law and good morals, to engage in prize fighting; and

Whereas, it has been reliably reported that such prize fighting is to take place within 100 miles of New Orleans, and is likely to be within the limits of this State, now, therefore, I, Robert Lowry, Governor, in the name and by the authority of the State of Mississippi, sensible of the wickedness, brutality and demoralizing influence of such crime, call upon you by your oaths of office to use all vigilance and endeavor to prevent the commission thereof within your respective counties by promptly apprehending all persons engaged or being about to engage therein, as well as their aiders and abettors, and deal with them as the law directs.

Governor Lowry has strengthened his proclamation by offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of Sullivan and Kilrain and their safe delivery to the officers of the county in which they may attempt to fight.

KILRAIN'S FRIENDS.

They Are Confident That Their Favorite Will Win the Fight.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Thousands of people came to see Jake Kilrain to-day. Halstead's Hotel was their stopping place, and there the crowd loitered throughout the morning and evening to catch a glimpse of the man who in a week will meet John L. Sullivan in the prize ring. Of the result of his trip to New York Mitchell said but little, but that was significant, and the visit seems to have resulted to his liking. He met the Sullivan people at Coney Island, and found them intent on having the fight transpire.

They wanted a fair field and no favors and seemed assured that such would be given them, and with both parties anxious to fight he said there was no likelihood of there being any hitch in the arrangements. Just exactly what day this week and by what route he and Kilrain would go South he had not determined. Those who got a good look at Kilrain yesterday pronounced him as a man fit to fight for his life, and could not conceive his being anything else than a winner.

SULLIVAN ON THE WAY.

The Big Fellow Now En Route for the Southern Battle Ground.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 1.—John L. Sullivan, William Muldoon, Charlie Johnson and Joe Warner boarded a special train at Churchville Junction, on the West Shore road, at 10 o'clock this evening and joined about 48 New York sporting men who were on their way to the fight. Sullivan and Muldoon came from Belfast to this city this afternoon, but left the train outside the city line and drove to Chili station on the West Shore, thinking to meet the special there and avoid the crowd at Rochester. It was rumored around this city that Mayor Parsons intended to arrest Sullivan under the law which forbids any person from leaving the State to engage in a prize fight, and the trip out into the country was to avoid this possible contingency also.

Sullivan and his party had to run two miles from Chili to Churchville in order to catch the special. The big fellow says that he is in just as good condition as he was when he fought Ryan. Sullivan to-day weighs 197 pounds.

TWO DIFFERENT DECISIONS.

The Judge Gives His and Then the Complainant Takes Up His.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—A sensation took place in Police Judge Boland's court this afternoon. Last Friday C. Paxson a prominent wealthy stock broker of this city was arrested at the instance of J. J. Halpin, a brother of Maria Halpin. Halpin accused Paxson of a serious charge in connection with the former's wife. The case came to trial to-day before Judge Boland, and no less than four witnesses gave criminating testimony. Judge Boland, however, announced that no case had been made and dismissed the case.

"That's your decision, is it," cried the enraged Halpin, "then this is mine," and with a heavy walking stick he struck Paxson a blow on the head that rendered him unconscious. Before another blow could be inflicted Halpin was arrested by an officer. Paxson is in a critical condition, but his injuries will not prove fatal, so the doctor says.

LONGENECKER'S PROGRAMME.

He Wants to Try Burke With the Rest of the Cronin Suspects.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The regular grand jury for the July term will be impaneled July 22 unless the State's Attorney calls for a special grand jury before that date to carry on the investigation of the murder of Dr. Cronin from the point where it was dropped last Saturday. But there is no present indication of such a proceeding.

"I will not ask for a special grand jury," said Judge Longenecker to-day, "unless we get some new evidence that would enable us to indict others for the crime."

"Will you go on with the trial of Coughlin, Sullivan, Woodruff and Beggs when their cases are called this term?"

"I can't tell. I want to try Burke with them."

TACKLED THE WRONG MAN.

Three Young Fellows on a Spree Attack an Inoffensive Individual.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, July 1.—Augustus Foster, a young man, went out on a frolic this morning, and, with two companions, entered the premises of John Knobloch, where they began to destroy the shrubbery, and when Knobloch remonstrated they attacked him and he fired at them, shooting Foster through the left eye. Foster is still alive. Knobloch went to the police station and gave himself up. He admits shooting Foster, and says he shot to kill him, as it was done in self-defense and in the protection of his property.

NEW HOUSES AND STORES.

Distribution of the Portable Huts to be Resumed Again To-Day.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 1.—Forty of the portable houses are scheduled to arrive to-morrow. They will be distributed at once.

Sixty-five applications have been received for business houses on the park. The committee will award them to-morrow morning.

THE STANDARD AT WORK.

One More Extensive Gobble in the Ohio Field.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LIMA, July 1.—The Duke Norton Oil Company have transferred to William Fleming, of the Standard Oil Company, leases on 363 acres of land in this field for a consideration of $40,000.

A ROLLICKING TIME

Anticipated by the President on His Fourth of July Excursion.

HE WON'T TAKE HIS WIFE ALONG.

A Number of Rather Important Appointments Made Before He Leaves.

PENNSYLVANIA FARES FAIRLY WELL.

Ohio Republicans Who Are Not at All Hopeful of Their Coming Fight.

Before leaving Washington for Woodstock, Conn., where he will spend the Fourth, President Harrison is trying to clear his desk of some of the accumulated applications for positions at home and abroad. He made several important appointments yesterday, and more are promised for the next day or two.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A rain which within two hours after it began, flooded hundreds of cellars, floated street cars at Center Market and the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and made a river of water in nearly every street of the city, was pretty effectual in keeping office-seekers from the White House to-day, and so President Harrison had only two or three Cabinet and Congressional callers, and none of the rank and file. The net result of this quiet day's work, so far as appointments are concerned, is 1 minister, 3 consul generals, 10 consuls and 1 commercial agent, which is considered very good work for a President who must be thinking of the rollicking time he's going to have on the Fourth of July with the giddy editor of the religious New York *Independent*.

SOME MORE COMING.

It is expected that the President will, before his departure to-morrow, announce the appointment of eight or ten more consuls, or, if not then, that they will soon after his departure be announced from the State Department; but whether any of the several applicants who expect to be appointed from Allegheny county will be of the number, cannot be discovered. It is intimated, however, that at least one name familiar to Pittsburg will be among them. Notwithstanding the frequent announcements in regard to the nearness of the appointment to fat offices of other Pennsylvanians East and West, there seems to be a hitch in that direction. The terms of several officials have expired, and it is known that their successors have been decided upon, but what stays the hand of the President or the heads of Departments is known only to themselves. Possibly the lack of a spur in the form of the presence of Senator Quay or Colonel Bayne may have some part in the explanation.

MRS. HARRISON WON'T GO.

Mrs. Harrison will not accompany the President to Woodstock, as she had intended. She fears the oppressive weather and the length of the journey might counteract all the benefits she received from her visit to Cape May, and she will therefore rest until after the President's return, and will then join Mrs. McKee at the Davis cottage at Deer Park.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen will come to this city to-morrow to accompany the President to his Woodstock villa. The Presidental party will leave Washington to-morrow in President Roberts' private car, which will be attached to the 3:45 train on the Pennsylvania road, reaching New York at 9:20. In the party will be President Harrison, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Noble, Associate Justice Miller, Senator Hiscock and Private Secretary Halford. The party will be in charge of Mr. Clarence W. Bowen.

THE ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

On reaching New York carriages will be taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Presidental party will spend the night. Next morning at 10 o'clock they will take a special train at the Grand Central depot for Woodstock. At Stamford the train will be met by Governor Morgan G. Buckeley and staff, United States Senators Hawley and Platt, Congressman Simmons and other Connecticut officials.

A brief stop will be made in New Haven, and citizens of Hartford have arranged some demonstrations in honor of the President on the arrival of the train at 1 o'clock. From Hartford the train will go over the New England road to Putnam, which will be reached at 3 o'clock, where there will be another demonstration, by military organizations and citizens, to do honor to the President. From Putnam the party will proceed five miles to Roseland Park, Woodstock, where the President will spend the Fourth of July.

FEARS OF FACTION FIGHTS.

Republican Quarrels in Several States Threaten to Do Them Injury.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The factional differences in several States threaten to do the Republicans much injury. A number of Ohio politicians, including several Republican Congressmen, who arrived here since the Ohio State Republican Convention, with one accord seem to find it necessary to protest that they are enthusiastic for Foraker. Some of them protest too much. Governor Foraker has not greatly changed in his character or political relations within the last few weeks, yet some of these gentlemen left Washington for the convention bitterly denouncing him as unworthy of Republican support, and predicting his defeat if he should be nominated. They are more discreet now in their public utterances, but privately they say to their friends that they do not think that Foraker can be elected. There are rumors of attacks to be made on him on account of his administration of the State Government in matters of which the public as yet knows nothing.

The Sherman men will support Foraker only in the most perfunctory manner. Some of them will take the stump in the campaign; but they will speak for the Republican party rather than for its candidate. The sincere friends of Senator Sherman will never forget the conduct of Foraker at the Chicago Republican nominating convention last year, and they will never forgive him. Said one of the Congressmen who talks upon the street in favor of Foraker, and in private denounces him:

We could have nominated one of several men, but they were minor candidates. Had one of them been nominated, the Foraker people would have been dissatisfied, and on their part the campaign would have been apathetic. This was the situation for which the opponents of Foraker in the convention did not wish to be responsible. There was one man who could have been nominated, and who would have been heartily supported by all of the Republicans in the State—McKinley; but he would not permit his name to be used.

Blaine Leaves for Bar Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Blaine and Walker Blaine left this evening for Bar Harbor, where the former will remain until September. President Harrison contemplates paying the Secretary a visit some time in July.

Another Pennsylvanian Chosen.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. William B. Shaw, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief of the Agents' Division of the [illegible] Office, in place of Mr. H. C. Bell, of [illegible]

NOT TO BE FROZEN OUT.

Eugene Schuyler Secures a Position in Spite of Senatorial Opposition.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The appointment of Eugene Schuyler as Consul General at Cairo causes a good deal of gossip, as his name was withdrawn after he had been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, for the reason that it was feared he would not be confirmed. In his book on "American Diplomacy" he had scored several Senators by name, almost as severely as they had been criticised by Editor Halstead, and it was generally stated and believed that the ill will which these Senators had for him on that account was the cause of the reconsideration of his appointment, though it was officially stated his name was withdrawn at his own request, because he did not care to serve.

If there was doubt of his confirmation for Assistant Secretary of State, the same doubt will attach to his confirmation as Consul General to Cairo, and the doubt will be even greater, because in addition to his unpopularity with certain Senators, a number of Senators had candidates for this very Consul Generalship, all of which are turned down for Blaine's friend, Schuyler. It is said that Senator Quay had an applicant for the place in a young gentleman named Bostwick, who she particularly desired to have appointed, and if that be true the Pennsylvania statesman may join the opposition.

MINISTER TO GREECE.

Colonel A. Louden Snowden Secures a Foreign Appointment Rather Unexpectedly—No Personal Effort Made to Get the Place.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Colonel A. Louden Snowden, who was to-day appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Greece, Servia and Roumania, was this evening the recipient of numerous congratulations from friends who had just learned