

TWO AMERICAN FUNDS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROPOSED VIC-
TORIAN MEMORIAL.INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON—BESANT'S
AUTOBIOGRAPHY—THE ASCOT RACES
—PERSONAL.(Copyright, 1901, By The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, June 21, 1 a. m.—When the delegates of the New-York Chamber of Commerce were in London they subscribed to the Victorian Memorial, and left J. Pierpont Morgan in charge of this memorial. It was not considered good taste to have any premature announcement of this subscription, and the delegates separated with the understanding that the matter should be left to the discretion of Mr. Morgan and be brought out after their return to America. Partial subscriptions are reported to have amounted to \$50,000 without Mr. Morgan's own check, and it has been understood that the amount may be enlarged to \$200,000. There was a proposal that the delegates' money should be turned over to the Mansion House Fund, but this was not acted upon. The delegates retired from the festive scene of their own entertainment, after empowering Mr. Morgan to settle all the details. It will be unfortunate if this disposition be made of their subscriptions, as there is another fund, controlled by a representative committee of the American Society, and started after an exchange of communications with Lord Escher and the King. These two funds ought to be amalgamated and used exclusively for the erection of a distinctively American memorial to the Queen, designed and executed by an American sculptor. Englishmen do not want Americans to help them out in paying for their memorial. They prefer to have a distinctly American tribute, without any connection with the Mansion House. The King was consulted on this point and acquiesced.

Speaker Henderson, with his wife and daughter, arrived at Carlton House yesterday for a fortnight in London. He will receive many courtesies from Speaker Gully and Members of Parliament, and will be a prominent figure at the Fourth of July dinner, where he will speak. This dinner will be unusually large and important. Representatives of every self-governing British colony will have seats of honor, and Lord Strathcona will respond for them. Lord Goschen, Sir Ian Hamilton, Levi P. Morton and Frederick H. Gillett will attend the dinner, and speeches will be made by Ambassador Choate, R. W. Hanbury, Bishop Welton of Calcutta, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker and the head master of Rugby.

The late Sir Walter Besant was thorough in his method of championing the dignity of the literary agent. He introduced the literary agent to the publishers' circle, left his own business affairs entirely under control of A. P. Watt, and appointed him executor under his will. Mr. Watt is also Besant's literary executor, with the manuscript of an autobiography, the existence of which had not been suspected.

The Gold Cup was won at Ascot by the English bred and English owned Santol, and, as the horse has been a favorite for many months, the crowd was happy. Rickaby rode the winner with sound judgment of pace, and Lester Reiff was lucky to get second place for Kilmarnock. Mr. Whitney ran three horses at the meeting yesterday, and each was placed second, while Foxhall Keene added to the Oaks and Ascot Stakes victories by winning the Thirtieth Biennial with Olympian. The weather was raw and showery and the attendance of fashionable people was smaller than on the previous day. Not even George Edwards's victory in the Gold Cup could redeem the Ascot from dullness.

Mr. Asquith's speech last night denouncing in the plainest and strongest terms the resolution passed at the Queen's Hall in favor of absolute independence for the Boer republics has caused quite a flutter in political circles. Mr. Asquith was careful not to mention Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by name, but there cannot be any doubt that the leader of the Liberal party was specially singled out for attack because of his support of the pro-Boers in the House of Commons. The Liberal party now seems more hopelessly divided than ever, and while the Conservative newspapers are delighted by Mr. Asquith's attitude, the Radical "News" calls on its readers to ignore Mr. Asquith and rally round the titular leader of the party.

Great interest is being taken in the appearance of the Pennsylvania crew at Henley. The men had their first practice yesterday, and as they happened to be on the water at the same time as the Leander crew the critics had a chance to contrast the opposing styles. The stroke cultivated at the American universities has never found favor here, but it remains to be seen whether it will eventually be reluctantly approved of like the American style of horsemanship.

All the legal preliminaries in the breach of promise suit brought by Portia Knight against the Duke of Manchester have been disposed of, and the case has been set down for hearing. Colonel Knight has arrived in London from the United States to support his daughter in her action. There are about one hundred and fifty cases on the list to be dealt with before this suit is reached.

I. N. F.

TOO STRONG FOR MR. ASQUITH.
LIBERAL LEADER PROTESTS AGAINST THE
QUEEN'S HALL RESOLUTIONS.

London, June 20.—Herbert H. Asquith, the former Liberal Home Secretary, speaking at a Liberal dinner this evening, protested against the pro-Boer resolutions adopted at Queen's Hall yesterday evening being accepted as a pro-Boer endorsement of the Liberal party. He declared that Boer independence was impossible, and said the Liberals favored a free, federated South Africa, on the lines of Canada and Australia. Mr. Asquith further said that Liberals holding his views had been branded as schismatics, but they had not changed their views, and they considered it most now be left for the judgment of history.

Mr. Asquith said that at the beginning of the war he believed it was possible to restore the status of the two South African republics, but that he was now a reluctant convert to the necessity of annexation. He looked forward hopefully to the time when these distractions would be ended, and all work unitedly for liberal reform and progress.

TO AD BOER WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
An appeal has been issued for money to buy supplies for the women and children of the Transvaal who have been gathered in camps as part of the

WHEN WESTWARD BOUND
The careful man uses the Pennsylvania Railroad because it is speedy and secure.—Adv.

FOR TEACHERS AND OTHERS.
Special reduced rates to Buffalo (Pan-American Exposition), Detroit, through the Great Lakes, Mackinac, Duluth, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast. Apply early at M. C. Roach, General Eastern Passenger Agent, New York Central, 125 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

effort to end the Boer war. Among the signers of the appeal are the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, William Van Rensselaer, Edward Van Ness, Andrew D. Parker and the Rev. Herman D. Van Broekhuizen, of Pretoria. The appeal says that there are 22,000 women and children in the camps, and that 215 children died in May.

MOB BEATS MOTORMAN.
HIS CAR CRUSHED ONE GIRL; ITS FEN-
DER CATCHES ANOTHER.CROWD CHASES PATROL WAGON AND CLAM-
ORS FOR PRISONER'S LIFE IN
FRONT OF STATION.

About 8 o'clock last night Emma Gerlandt, seven years old, who lives with her widowed mother at No. 1706 Second-ave., was playing in a sand pile near the subway at Second-ave. and Ninety-third-st. with Frieda Kaufmann and her sister, when a Second-ave. car approached. The children attempted to cross the street oblivious of the car's coming. The car passed over Emma and dragged her ten feet before it was stopped, while Frieda was caught by the fender and fell in it.

Although badly bruised and severely shocked, the child jumped out of the fender and ran home to tell Mrs. Gerlandt that her daughter was lying crushed and bleeding under the car.

A crowd of men who were standing in front of a saloon at Second-ave. and Ninety-third-st. heard the screams of the child as she was ground under the car, and they rushed forward, followed by an excited crowd of women. These dragged the motorman, Joseph Fitzgerald, of No. 400 West Fifty-second-st., from the platform of the car, and the men proceeded to assault him with blows, while the women hurled missiles at the unfortunate man.

Policeman Gilligan appeared on the scene and rapped for assistance. He was soon reinforced by other policemen, and it was with difficulty that the motorman was rescued from the mob, the women being the most aggressive.

A crowd of men and women, line arrived, and it was not until after the car had been jacked that the unconscious girl was taken from under it.

An ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, in charge of Dr. Frosch, arrived, and the child was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the skull and other injuries about the body. She will probably die.

The crowd was growing larger every minute, and cries of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" all directed at the motorman, were heard. A patrol wagon was hurriedly driven up and Fitzgerald was hustled into the East Eleventh-st. station.

The mob followed the wagon, and fully a thousand people were soon congregated around the station house. It was a threatening crowd, and the reserve were called out. They dispersed the gathering with difficulty.

The mother followed her mangled baby to the hospital, and was permitted to sit at her bedside. The child's death is expected at any moment.

SUNDAY GOLF, BUT NO BALL.

YONKERS JUDGE TRIES AND CONVICTS

AFTER JURY DISAGREES IN

BASEBALL CASE.

The case of the two men arrested in Yonkers last Sunday for playing baseball was brought before Judge William C. Kellogg, and a jury yesterday. The jury disagreed. The case was immediately retried before Judge Kellogg without a jury. The men were convicted. Section 265 of the Penal Code, which refers to Sunday sports, is interpreted in the Yonkers courts to mean that any man can play golf in Yonkers on Sunday, but he cannot play baseball. About May 1 a number of ministers petitioned the Police Department to stop Sunday baseball playing. The threat was then made that if baseball was stopped golf must also be stopped.

This aroused the members of the Saegkill Golf Club, many of whom are prominent citizens and church members in Yonkers. Benjamin H. Adams was arrested on the club links on Sunday, May 26, and after a trial was acquitted. Last Sunday Joseph Crowley and William Russell, of the St. Aloysius Baseball Club, were arrested on the charge of playing baseball.

The courtroom was crowded yesterday, but only one minister was noticed in the room, the Rev. Charles R. Ross, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Nearly the whole day was consumed in examining jurors, three panels being exhausted before the sixth man was accepted at 3 o'clock.

The jury consisted of A. S. Horton, farmer; Frederick C. Vall, salesman; S. M. Bashford, carriage builder; Adolph Pickler, wine merchant; George M. Ipsen, painter, and Robert L. Harper, plumber. Judge Kellogg acted as prosecuting attorney as well as judge.

Of the jurors more than three-quarters were objected to challenges by the defense. They declared that the law of God prohibited Sunday baseball, and no amount of law could shake their belief. In the examination of the jurors the judge frequently shut off Mr. Harrigan, the defendant's counsel, in the middle of a question, and when the latter objected Judge Kellogg told him: "There is no use arguing. I will not allow you to question this man any further."

The facts brought out showed that Russell knocked a ball out in the field and that Crowley caught it. No game was in progress and no attempt was made to hit the ball the second time. In addressing the jury, Mr. Harrigan introduced two sections of the city ordinances, which stated that the police had authority to arrest for ball playing on the public streets only. He also read an extract from the coroner's report delivered by Charles H. Eaton in the Unitarian Church in this city last Sunday, in which the latter stated that the Sunday golf player was nearer to God than the Sunday worker, and that the golf player was nearer to God than the Sunday worker.

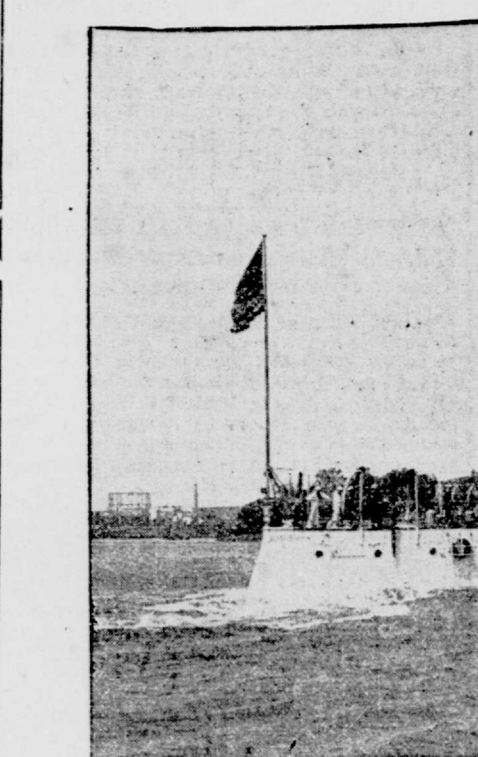
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PREPARING FOR A VISIT BY KRUEGER.
Boer sympathizers are actively preparing to receive President Kruger when he visits the United States a few months hence. A conference of pro-Boers, lasting several days, has just been held in this city at which Charles D. Pierce, Consul-General of the Orange Free State, was elected chairman of the reception committee. Mr. Pierce said yesterday that no definite plans had been arranged so far, and that President Kruger would not reach this country until late in the fall.

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A NEW TRAIN TO BUFFALO.
The New-York Central has placed in service an entirely new train to Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station at 8:20 A. M., arriving Buffalo 8:20 P. M. This train affords another opportunity for a daylight ride along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo.—Adv.

THE BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS PASSING THROUGH HELL GATE.



THE BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS PASSING THROUGH HELL GATE.

TO COUNT CONSUMPTIVES.

DR. LEWIS WILL UNDERTAKE A CENSUS
OF THE AFFLICTED.THE PURPOSE IS TO GET AN ACCURATE
KNOWLEDGE OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS
—THE ENUMERATION TO BEGIN SOON.

A census of the consumptives in this State is soon to be taken by Dr. Daniel Lewis, Commissioner of the State Board of Health. It will be the first census of the kind ever undertaken by this State and one of the most important from a physician's and a layman's point of view. The records in the majority of medical libraries show, it is said, that many boards of health of large cities have tried to learn the number of persons suffering with tuberculosis within the territory over which they have control, but none of the statistics regarding consumption indicate that any effort has been made to take the census of tuberculous persons in any State or in a large area inhabited by several million people. The census about to be taken in this State is only for the purpose of learning the number of consumptives in the State as far as possible, and the revealing of other facts relating to the disease which will undoubtedly be of great import to physicians and surgeons in every part of the world. It is expected that this enumeration will throw much light on the question as to what the State should do for the care of those within its borders who are afflicted with consumption and who cannot afford to pay for treatment at the private sanatoriums.

The annual number of deaths from consumption in this State is about twelve thousand, and some persons think that this death rate indicates that there are about seventy-five thousand persons in the State who have tuberculosis. About eighteen or twenty months after this census is completed another one will be made, and the results of the two will form, it is expected, a good basis for comparison. The results of these statistical tables will reveal to the Commissioner of Health and to the public whether consumption is on the increase or wane, and other valuable data.

Dr. Daniel Lewis was seen at his home yesterday afternoon by a Tribune reporter, and in reply as to when the census would begin said: "It will begin in about a week, and I am hopeful of excellent results. I first thought of asking the various boards of health throughout the State to ascertain the number of consumptives in their respective districts and to submit a report to me. But I have decided that I could better obtain the information that I need by sending a circular to every physician in this State. Of course, I do not expect to get answers from them all, but I am sure of the fact that the majority of them will do all in their power to help me in this work and to make the statistics to be recorded as reliable as possible."

This census is solely for the purpose of finding out the extent of tuberculosis in the State, and, secondarily, to determine the effect of climate on the disease, to know the location of those suffering with the disease, and to know the number of consumptives in the State as far as possible, and the revealing of other facts relating to the disease which will undoubtedly be of great import to physicians and surgeons in every part of the world. It is expected that this enumeration will throw much light on the question as to what the State should do for the care of those within its borders who are afflicted with consumption and who cannot afford to pay for treatment at the private sanatoriums.

At present we do not know whether there are as many consumptives in this State now as some years ago. It is presumed that the number of cases is less, but I don't think they are less. Our opinions about the number of consumptives in the State are little more than conjectures. From the number of deaths a year, and from an idea that better sanitation and better treatment afforded tuberculous persons have resulted in more persons being cured than formerly, we are able to determine the number of consumptives in the State.

The State care of consumptives is a momentous question. In dealing with the disease, the State knows almost the exact number of persons likely to be placed under its care. Few persons would think of keeping insane relatives or friends at their homes. They either send them to the State hospitals or to private sanatoriums, where such persons are received and treated. By the records of these hospitals we know how many lunatics there are in the State. The idea should be borne in mind that if the question of State care for the insane is one that is very important, how much more important is the subject of State care for consumptives; for we know that the number of consumptives in the State is greater than the number of insane persons in the State, and that the number of consumptives within its limits, will ultimately be called upon to care for nearly all the consumptives who are in the State.

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—E. H. Debray, a patrolman, was shot and instantly killed at 10 o'clock last night at the corner of Holderness and Gordon sts., the extreme limits of the city on the west. His assassin is not known. A wagon load of reserves left the central station at 10:35 p. m. for the scene of the crime.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The Waumbek, at Jefferson, N. H., now open.—Adv.

DYNAMO BURSTS, MEN FLEE.

THEY STORM LOCKED GATE AS FIRE
FOLLOWS DETONATION.WOMEN IN PASSING CAR FAINT; THOSE IN
ADJOINING BUILDING IN A PANIC—
ONE ENGINEER DYING.

Fifty men fled for their lives when the rotary of one of the high tension converters burst on the basement floor of the Edison Light and Power plant, in the building extending from No. 53 Duane-st. to No. 331 Pearl-st., last evening. Henry Kraemer, an engineer, thirty years old, of No. 129 First-ave., was passing the dynamo at the time, and pieces of flying steel nearly tore his right leg to shreds. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in a dying condition.

The insulation caught fire from the friction of the massive wheel, and spread all over the floor. It seemed that the building would go up in flames. Jacob Shroebel, an oiler, worked his way to the street and turned in an alarm. The firemen extinguished the flames with sand, but not without difficulty, as the burning insulation flew into the dynamos adjoining the demolished one.

The dynamo, which was totally demolished, was situated in the southwest corner of the building, near the Duane-st. entrance. The rotary in the dynamo was making thousands of revolutions a minute when it burst. The iron cage leading to Duane-st. was locked, and a scramble ensued as the frightened men tried to escape.

There were two reports like the sound of the discharge of a big gun at three minute intervals. A Madison-st. horsecar was passing the building at the time. Five women in the car, who had heard the report and seen the flash that followed, fainted. One woman jumped from the car directly under the hoofs of a horse. She sustained a few bruises.

Immediately after the rotary burst the men rushed up the steps to the Duane-st. gate, and finding it locked, attempted to climb over it. One, who had the key to the gate, threw it over to Policeman Finn, who unlocked it, and the men swarmed out. Two men on an upper floor jumped to the sidewalk below when they heard the report. They escaped uninjured.

Finn found Kraemer lying unconscious in front of the wrecked dynamo, his right leg hanging in shreds. Finn tied his handkerchief tightly about the wounded limb and turned in a hurry call for an ambulance. When Dr. Old responded from the Hudson Street Hospital he said that Finn saved Kraemer from bleeding to death.

The dynamo that was demolished supplied power from the Battery to Eighth-st., directly opposite the Edison Building, where there were one hundred girls at work on the first floor, occupied by Buckley & Warden, bookbinders. When the first report was heard they made a mad rush for the street, screaming at the top of their voices. Michael Gannon, a porter prevented them from rushing out, locking the door on the outside. Many of the girls became hysterical, and after the excitement subsided they were sent home.

Don Shea, the superintendent of the Edison company, said that the accident was probably caused by a short circuit, positive and negative wires coming together and making an overload of current. One of the others present when the rotary burst said that it was caused by a defective insulation, or else overheated bearings. This, however, was denied by Mr. Shea.

The dynamo that was blown to pieces weighed about fifty tons. The rotary was about twelve feet in diameter, and a foot and a half in width. There was nothing but pieces of the dynamo about the floor. The ceiling and walls had large holes rent in them.

KNOCKED FROM HIS WHEEL AND ROBBED.

HIGHWAYMEN LEAVE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL LYING
UNCONSCIOUS IN A LONELY ROAD.

Port Washington, Long Island, June 20.—Palmer J. Jones, the principal of the Port Washington school, was attacked by highwaymen while riding along a lonely road on his bicycle late last night to Manhasset, where he lived. Two men sprang out from behind trees on the roadside. One of them struck Mr. Jones with a club or some kind of a weapon, inflicting a severe cut on the head. He fell from his wheel, and was set upon by both men. He tried to defend himself, but his clothing was almost torn from his body, and he was beaten into a state of insensibility. When he recovered he found that the highwaymen had robbed him of \$172. The place where he was attacked is about three-quarters of a mile from where he lives, but he managed to make his way home unaided.

His assailants, after leaving him in an unconscious condition, must have gone in the direction of this place. This was indicated by papers that they had taken from Mr. Jones's pocket-book and that were found strewn along the road. The police are trying to trace the highwaymen.

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JUST A DAY'S JOURNEY
Between New York and Chicago by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Protected by electric automatic signals and switches.—Adv.

SAFE THROUGH HELL GATE.

SECRETARY LONG ORDERS THAT HAZ-
ARDOUS TRIP OF THE MASSACHU-
SETTS BE NOT REPEATED.

Washington, June 20.—The Navy Department has taken cognizance of the action of the commander of the battleship Massachusetts in going through Hell Gate to-day on his way from New-York to Newburyport. This course is regarded here as extremely dangerous for a ship of the dimensions of the Massachusetts. Secretary Long issued a stringent order to-night that hereafter no battleship shall go through Hell Gate except under conditions of exceptional emergency.

The first class battleship Massachusetts went from the Brooklyn Navy Yard into Long Island Sound yesterday morning through Hell Gate. Captain Manney, her commander, whose idea it was that this short cut should be taken, sought to dispel the belief of naval officers that the long trip by way of New-York Bay and the ocean for craft of her class was the only safe pathway out of this port. Captain Manney acted on his own responsibility, and took chances which were called hazardous by Rear Admiral Barker, the commander of the navy yard.

The Massachusetts draws 27 feet of water, more than any other vessel in the navy, and she is the only warship of her class to go through Hell Gate. Captain Manney was confident that he could accomplish his purpose, although there is only a narrow channel in the Gate that has the necessary depth of water.

The captain gave as a reason for attempting this passage the desire to economize in coal and time in reaching the Sound, where it was his intention to have the warship's compasses corrected.

No special pilot was taken by the Massachusetts. Captain Bell, the veteran navy yard pilot, proffered his services, but Captain Manney said:

"I have been in these waters a great many times before. I never took a pilot yet, and I don't see why I should now."

Captain Bell also made little of the danger of taking the Massachusetts through Hell Gate. In his opinion it was not specially hazardous, and required only careful work by the men at the steering apparatus. He added:

"Why, there is a vessel three times as big as the Massachusetts which goes through Hell Gate twice every day. That's the Priscilla, of the Fall River line. She comes in in the morning and goes out in the afternoon."

The pilot suggested to Captain Brownson, of the battleship Alabama that he take his vessel out the same way, but Captain Brownson did not care to venture it.

Just previous to making loose the moorings of the Massachusetts at the Cob Dock Captain Manney held a long conference with Commandant Barker. What the nature of it was was not revealed, but the captain's face carried a contented smile. Before starting Captain Manney said:

"I don't know what all this hullabaloo is about. I don't see where there is any danger. They talk about no battleship ever going through. The Maine went through. Of course, she wasn't a battleship of the first class. I don't think there is any danger. If I did I wouldn't attempt the passage."

It took six minutes for the Massachusetts to go through Hell Gate. She was 100 feet from land when she left the Astoria shore. She turned toward Ward's Island, and then changed her direction toward the Long Island shore. On the latter course she was kept until she reached Nigger's Point, south of Ward's Island. Thence she had a full free course all the way through.

It was exactly 11:55 o'clock when the start was made at the Navy Yard, and Hell Gate was cleared at 12:48 o'clock without the slightest accident. The navy tug Powhatan pulled the battleship into the East River. There, under her own engines, she was turned about and headed for Hell Gate.

Admiral Barker did not know that Captain Manney contemplated the Hell Gate adventure, so he says, until he read of it in the newspapers. The admiral denied last evening that he termed Captain Manney's venture foolhardy. He did say this:

"Considering the risk of property, I would not take a vessel of her class through a narrow passage, especially when there is no need for it. I went through here on the Philadelphia myself, but they made a great time about it because they thought I didn't have a pilot. I did have a pilot, though. Of course, if the battleship gets through, it is all right; but if anything happens the captain will be responsible for it."

When the Massachusetts has adjusted her compasses she is to proceed to Newburyport, Mass., to take part in the celebration there. Later she will join the North Atlantic Squadron.

ST. PAUL DEAD AND BURIED.

NO NECESSITY FOR ONE, BECAUSE OF AN
UNDERSTANDING ON RATES.

Wall Street seemed about to have decided yesterday that the predicted St. Paul deal was really off, and that no large amount of the stock had changed hands recently.

It seems that no necessity for a deal has existed at any time because the Rockefeller interests in St. Paul and the Schiff interests in Union Pacific have a mutual understanding by which St. Paul will act in harmony on rate matters with other Western roads.

BARKER CASE NEAR JURY.

COUNSEL TO SUM UP AND JUDGE TO
CHARGE TO-DAY.MR. KELLER ON THE STAND DENIES OUT-
RAGE AND PERSONAL DEBTS TO THE
BARKERS—MRS. BARKER AT-
TACKED AND DEFENDED.

The Barker case goes to the jury at 1 o'clock to-day.

The Rev. John Keller, of Arlington, the Protestant Episcopal minister in charge of Trinity Chapel, who, on the morning of Sunday, February 3, was shot in the face and partly blinded by Thomas G. Barker, his former friend, was the principal witness yesterday morning in the Hudson County Court in the trial of Barker.

Feeble in body, and apparently able only to grope his way about, Mr. Keller was so wrought up when asked by Prosecutor Erwin if the charge made against him by Mrs. Barker was true, that he almost shouted:

"No!"

"Do you know why she left your church?" he was asked.

Every spectator listened breathlessly for the answer.

"Yes," he answered, in a strong, full voice. "What was the reason?" asked Prosecutor Erwin.

"I object," said Mr. Van Winkle, Barker's lawyer, springing to his feet.

Not a sound disturbed the stillness of the little, old-fashioned courtroom, and all eyes were bent on Judge Blair.

"Question overruled," said the judge, in a low voice, observing the same rule with reference to this testimony concerning Mrs. Barker's relations with Mr. Keller as he had when he refused to allow any considerable part of Mrs. Barker's assault story to appear as evidence.

Mr. Keller said that Mrs. Barker never had lent him any money; that any financial transactions she had had with him were on church account absolutely.

Dr. John D. McGill, president of the Hudson County National Bank and a brother of the late Chancellor McGill, Dr. J. Leonard Corning, of New-York, and Dr. William R. Fisher, of Hoboken, alienists, testified that, in their opinion, Barker was at the time of the shooting, and is now, perfectly sane. Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the Morris Plains Insane Asylum, said for the defense that when he examined Barker on June 7 he found distinct evidences of mental derangement.

Women residents of Arlington testified that Mrs. Barker's reputation for truthfulness in Arlington was bad. The defense had some witnesses who said her reputation was good.

The testimony was all in before 5 o'clock last night, and Judge Blair told the opposing counsel that they would have an hour and a quarter each in which to sum up. The State's time will be used entirely by Prosecutor Erwin. Messrs. Van Winkle and Wall will divide the time allowed them, each addressing the jury.

The venerable Bishop Starkey attended the afternoon session, and at the close had a conversation with Mr. Keller, assuring him of his confidence and affection, and bidding him be of good courage. There were seven or eight other Episcopal clergymen present, and the courtroom was thronged to the very doors, as usual.

DETAILS OF THE HEARING.

A DIVERSION IN MRS. WILSON'S TES-

TIMONY—PUBLICATION OF MRS.

BARKER'S STATEMENT TO

BE INVESTIGATED.

The courtroom was full at the opening of the morning session, when Judge Blair took his seat on the bench. Prosecutor Erwin advanced and had an earnest conversation with the court for a few minutes. Then Mr. Van Winkle, of the defense, was called, and the three talked in a low tone for five minutes. The cause was the publication of the statement of Mrs. Barker made to her lawyers that had been excluded by the court, and was in part made public to get the forbidden allegation before the jurors and to influence public sentiment in favor of Barker.

After the consultation Prosecutor Erwin made extended remarks condemnatory of the publishing of the statement. Mr. Van Winkle, for the defense, said he and his partners disclaimed all responsibility for the publication.

Judge Blair, in a low, firm tone, said:

Before the attention of the court had been called to it the court had observed this publication. There can be no doubt as to the motive that prompted it, but the court is content that those who it was expected would be affected by it are beyond being influenced in that way. In order to preserve the integrity of this court, this matter cannot be overlooked. The court deems it necessary that a rigorous investigation be made to determine who is guilty of this reprehensible conduct, that they may be fittingly dealt with. The matter will be passed for the present, but it will remain in the mind of the court, and action will be taken later.

MRS. GERMOND CALLED.

Then the trial was resumed, and Mrs. Phoebe R. Germond, with whom the Barkers board, testified that Barker seemed worried and disturbed for several days prior to the shooting, and often put his hands to his head. On cross-examination she admitted that he regularly went to and returned from work, took all his meals, but did not take part in the fun at the table. Robert H. Warren and Frank H. Dennis testified that Barker's reputation was good.

Mr. Van Winkle arose and said:

"Under the steady ruling of your honor, excluding certain evidence, the defense is now compelled to close its case."

The State, in rebuttal, recalled the Rev. John Keller. The prosecutor asked a series of questions, quoting Barker's testimony, which the witness contradicted. He answered in a clear voice, without hesitation and with marked firmness.

"Did you see Barker on the morning of the shooting?" he was asked.

"I did not," replied the witness.

"Did you and Mr. Barker have any conversation that morning?"

"We did not."

"Did Mr. Barker say to you, 'You damned villain, you outraged my wife?'"

"He did not."

"Did you say to Mr. Barker, 'Don't don't?'"

"I did not."

ASSAULT QUESTION RULED OUT.

"Mr. Keller, did you outrage or attempt to outrage Mrs. Barker?" inquired the Prosecutor.