KEMMLER'S DEATH.

The First Execution by Means of Electricity in New York Proves a Failure.

The First Shock Was Not Successful and Had to be Repeated—A Sickening Sight.

AUBURN, Aug. 6.—Kemmler spent the last day much as those immediately before it in, writing a monotonous repetition of his name, and in talking with the keepers. The effort to surround the affair with a halo of mystery such as the law contemplated, was not altogether successful. The outer world did not know the exact hour fixed, but it knew the time approximately, and a little assemblage of loiterers at the gate of the prison before dawn this morning was good evidence that the interest in the event was keen and general. Besides these, curiosity seekers were active and anxious. A corps of newspapers reporters gathered in the broad road in front of the prison grounds, and waited for the signal that should tell that the execution was over. Just across the road in the dimly lighted freight room of the New York Central railway, at a little table improvised for the purpose, sat a long row of telegraph operators, sent from New York by the Western Union Telegraph Co., watching for a sign of release on a dozen messages filled for the different papers in New York and elsewhere, and at one end of the telegraph desk set the operator of the United Press with a special representative of the United Press, who had come to Auburn at the invitation of Warden Durston. The jurymen in a little prison cell noted the

ADJUSTMENT OF THE STRAPS.

Witnesses of the execution gathered in response to the call of Warden Durston at 6 o'clock this morning. The law named 27 as the number of those who should witness the execution as assistants or in some official capacity. Two spiritual advisers were chosen, the chaplain of the prison, Mr. Yates, and Dr. Houghton, of the First Methodist church, as his constant companion. The law further named as persons to be invited to the execution by the warden one judge of the supreme bench of the State, two doctors, two electrical experts and a jury of twelve persons. These, with the warden himself and six assistants, make up a list of 27. Warden Durston had left a quiet "call" for witnesses and ordered them to report at the prison at 6 o'clock. An hour before their coming, Rev. R. Houghton and Chaplain Yates appeared at the gate of the prison and were admitted. After a brief consultation with the warden they were taken down to Kemmler's cell, where the condemned man was already awake and talking with the keeper. The witnesses as they arrived gathered in the warden's office.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEATH.

At 8:35 the door at the right of the execution chair, leading back towards the execution room, opened and Warden Durston's figure appeared. Behind him walked a spruce-looking, broad-shouldered little man, full-bearded, with carefully arranged hair clustering around his forehead. He was dressed in a suit of new clothing, sack coat and vest of gray material, trousers of mixed yellow pattern, while a shirt whose polished front exposed directly below a little bow of lawn and black and white check pattern. This was W. Kemmler, the man who was about to undergo death; behind him walked Dr. W. E. Houghton and Chaplain Yates. Kemmler was far the coolest man in the parade. He did not look about the room with any special degree of interest. He hesitated as the door closed behind him, and was carefully locked by an attendant on the other side, as though he did not know exactly what to do. "Give me a chair, will you?" said the warden. Some one quickly handed the warden a chair, which he placed in front and a little to the right of the execution chair, facing the little circle of men.

KEMMLER SAT DOWN

composedly and looked about him, and then up and down without any evidence of fear or especial interest in the event. His face was not stolid. It was not indifferent. He looked if anything as though rather pleased at being the centre of interest. Warden Durston stood at the left of the chair, with his hand on the back of it, and almost at the moment Kemmler took his seat he began to speak in short quick periods. "Now, gentlemen," he said, "this is William Kemmler. I have warned him that he has got to die, and if he has anything to say he will say it." As the Warden finished, Kemmler looked up and said in a high key voice, without hesitation and as though he had prepared himself with the speech: "Well, I wish everyone good luck in this world, and I think I am going to a good place. The papers have been saying a lot of stuff that isn't so, that's all I have to say." With the conclusion of the speech he turned his back on the jury, took off his coat and handed it to the Warden. This disclosed the fact that a hole had been cut from the band of the trousers down so as to expose the base of the spine.

NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Kemmler was killed at 6:40 this morning. The first shock was not succesful and he revived. There was frequent respiration, though the doctors claim no consciousness. After some delay the current was turned on and kept for four and a half minutes, the first contact having been fifteen seconds. The current was kept on the second time till the body fumed and gave off unpleasant odors. Dr. Spitzke, the celebrated expert, said afterward that the experiment was a failure and would settle electrocution. There will never be another. He said to your correspondent that the doctors united in the belief that the death was painless and all consciousness was destroyed at the moment of contact. The sight in the execution room was sickening. At 7 o'clock the witnesses left the execution room under an agreement to return at 8:40. An autopsy will be held at 8:30. Kemmler displayed great bravery, and helped to adjust the fastenings that bound him to the chair. No one knows who pulled the lever that turned on the current. A hole was cut through the trousers to allow the electrode to press the bare flesh at the

BASE OF THE SPINE.

Kemmler sat in the electric chair and talked pleasantly, and assisted in the adjustment of the straps. After the rubber cap and sponge had been fastened to his head, Kemmler said: "Press that down further," which was done. When the leather harness had been adjusted to his head, the warden asked: "Do the doctors say it is all right?" Dr. Fell then wetted, with a syringe, the electrodes, one on top of the head and one at the base of the spine. Dr. Spitzka said "All right." "Ready?" asked the warden. The "good bye" was signalled to the next room, the current turned on and a sudden convulsion of the frame took place, a spasm from head to foot twitching the muscles. The face expressed pain, but there was no cry from the lips which were free to move. There was no sound suggesting that consciousness lasted over a fraction of a second. The body became rigid in seventeen seconds. It is supposed the dead lips dropped spittle and the chest moved. A heavy sound proceeded from the mouth. The current was restored, the dynamo being put to its full speed of a current of 2,000 volts until a vapor arose and the body gave out a pungent odor when the current was stopped.

The doctors disagreed as to using the second current. There were twenty-seven witnesses present who were horror struck at the proceedings. One fainted at the burning flesh. Autopsy revealed that the second electrode at the base of the spine had burned the flesh a space of five inches in diameter. All the vital organs have been preserved for future examinations.

THE AUTOPSY ON THE BODY.

Before 8 a.m. most of the doctors had returned to the prison to prepare for the autopsy on the body of the dead man still sitting in the electric chair, the limbs were rigid, the expression of the face, but for the discoloration of the skin, was unchanged. The rigor of the body was a matter for comment and surprise among physicians; the jaw had not fallen, and the pleasant expression with which Kemmler had greeted the witnesses as he entered the execution room still lingered about his features. It was determined that Dr. Jenkins, of New York, instead of Dr. Daniels, should do the work with the surgeon's knife, because of his long experience in performing autopsies of persons killed by electricity. Both Dr. Daniels and Dr. Jenkins stripped off their coats and vests and the surgeon's case was opened and a glittering array of knives and saws was brought to view. The body was lifted from the chair and placed on a table in the centre of the room. It still preserved its rigidity. A small wooden box was placed under the head to support it, and the limbs were straightened out as far as possible. Then a convict was summoned from the prison to take off the clothes. The removal revealed a scar nearly five inches in diameter where the second electrode had pressed against the base of the spine, showing that the current had burned through into the flesh. The body looked healthy and well nourished. Dr. Shrady at this point suggested the necessity of making the examination as formal as though it was to be taken for criminal investigation, and volunteered to act as secretary and take the report in shorthand. This was agreed upon, and the first step taken was to bind a clenical thermometer to the nape of the neck and take the temperature. The record demonstrated that the man was dead beyond all question. The table, on suggestion, was moved over to a corner of the cell directly under the window, whereat better light could be had. When it was in position, a general survey of the body was taken, and its external condition carefully noted. Then Dr. Jenkins took his surgeon's knife and began operations. The body was cut open; the heart, lungs and other organs were taken out and their condition noted carefully. They were all put in Mueller's fluid for preservation and future examination. When the organs in the trunk of the body had been examined carefully, the top of the skull was removed and the brain was taken out. This was the most interesting feature of the examination, as the theory which claims greater humanity for this method of execution is based on the theory that the electric current paralyzes the brain instantly, and thus destroys all sensation. The physicians found evidence of the effect of the current on the formation of the skull; in the blood, and on the brain tissue directly beneath the point of contact, which satisfied them that paralysis of the brain was immediate. Dr. Shrady this afternoon transcribed his notes atd prepared them for the signatures of the examining surgeons, but some of them left the city during the afternoon, so the report will not be made immediately.

VON MOLTKE'S YOUTHFULNESS.

They report that old Field Marshal Von Moltke was specially invited to celebrate Easter Sunday with the Emperor's family. The veteran gayly accepted the invitation, and he romped round with the children as gayly as if he, too, were a little lad. First he hid the children's Easter eggs in the garden and made the children find them, and then the children, assisted by the Empress, hid the Easter eggs intended for Von Moltke, and it was insisted that the old gentleman should hunt the treasures just as the children had. They say it was comical to see the grim and grave old soldier ploughing around among the bushes and thickets searching for eggs. He went at the business with awful earnestness, and whenever he found an egg his diligence was rewarded with the plaudits of the Empress and the little ones. When the party drove into Berlin late in the afternoon the Emperor insisted that his venerable guest should occupy the first carriage. The populace went wild with enthusiasm when they saw the white haired warrior perched up in the carriage, surrounded by gayly-painted Easter eggs, and Von Moltke himself looked as pleased with his trophies as if they had been gold medals instead of fragile, perishable emblems of a mere holiday.—Chicago News.

UNITING TWO WORLDS.

Stupendous Plans for a Grand Cosmopolitan Railway—Re-annexing all the Continent.

Scheme of Ex-Governor Gilpin for a Railway System Across the American Continent.

Ex-Governor William Gilpin, of Colorado, formerly of Missouri, with Miss Gilpin, and Mr. William Gilpin, jr., arrived in the city from the Sound last evening, and are here awaiting the departure of the next steamer for Alaska. The ex-governor is a man of distinct and original ability, was one of the earliest explorers of the Great West, was first to advocate a trans-continental railway, and was also first to break ground therefor. He is now developing the most stupendous railway project in the world, namely for his construction of a line through America and across Behring's Straits into Siberia, thence through Asia and Europe to the Eastern shores of the Atlantic.

While upon this tour of exploration Governor Gilpin conceived the idea of uniting this continent with the rest of the world by a system of railways, and during the last 47 years, in which he has made a special study of the geography, the industrial probabilities, the resources, and the social and political life of North America, he has also been at work on the plans of the great Cosmopolitan railway. He now declares this part of the work finished. The results of his labor consists of a series of handsome maps of the globe, large and small, showing the practicability of railway communication between all the nations of the world, accompanied by a volume of explanation. In this explanation he argues that America as a fallow continent, with territory and resources capable of maintaining hundreds of millions of people, is to be the basis of operations, the work to be prosecuted jointly by the government and the people.

All the most extravagant prophecies made by Gilpin have been fulfilled in the marvellous development of the west. What he foretold then was regarded by the wisest American statesmen as the vagary of an enthusiast and a dreamer. The present proposition is not a new one. It is occasionally mentioned in eastern cities merely as a remote possibility. However, there are many intelligent, progressive persons in Colorado who believe in the possibilities of the enterprise, and are now giving the subject their serious consideration.

His plans for a railway that will reach from the eastern shore of North America to the western shore of Europe—a continuous line from New York city to St. Petersburg and Paris—has been an important department of his life study. As in all this unerring predictions and unfailing endeavors, he is uncompromising in his faith and confidently expects to see its consummation within the present century.

Spread the map of the globe upon a plane and it is seen that the isothermal axis of the temperate zone passes through the United States near its centre, the temperate belt covering all the populous portion of the North American continent. Passing in its irregular course through the Pacific Ocean, it covers all Asia, a large portion of Southern Russia and all the rest of continental Europe. Within this belt of the temperate zone is gathered the grand aggregation of active, intelligent, industrial peoples of the world. Here the learning, the arts, the sciences and the inventive genius of the world have their home and their life. On either side of the isothermal axis is seen the great, restless, striving moving army of enlightened humanity, unified in one common pursuit and purpose. However varying in cast and condition, whether Caucasian or Mongolian, the pursuit of wealth and honorable struggle for existence are the universal motives, and along this line, marked by the northern and southern limits of the temperate zone, is the world's highest stage of civilization. Thus begirdled, as it were, by a bond of sympathy, and thus united by the ties of commercial interest, the industrial masses of the world have reached that point in their progressive march which demands a closer and more literal relationship. The ships of commerce, burdened with their precious argosies, for every need of man, come and go between the two great worlds and they will come and go forever. The fleets of commerce and of war can never lose their dominion of the seas; but, according to Governor Gilpin, the fullness of the time has come when the necessities of this age of human progress demand quicker and more universal carrying facilities. Responsive earth may pour forth her treasures tenfold and the ships may plow the foamy deep through the ages with their precious burdens, carrying food and raiment to the markets of the world, and still through the centuries will come back across the waters from the nations of Europe and the empires of Asia the cry of oppression, poverty and want. It is the mission of the North American people to heed this cry and go to their relief, not with ships of war nor with cargoes of supplies, but with a well organized plan that will enable the people of the two worlds to exchange product for product and money for labor. America can feed and clothe the starving millions in the lands of the plutocrats of the old world. America is a continent concave in its structure, tending to homeogeneity and harmonious unity; a fallow continent, with land and resources of wealth to sustain hundreds of millions of industrial people; a continent which displays infinite forces, characterized by order, activity and progress, and possessing a population in whom agitation, creative energy and industry throb with every movement.

The American, intelligent and self-reliant, has banished forever the impossible from his philosophy. He has surmounted the greatest obstacles possible to commerce upon his own continent. He now looks to other continents for conquests and his attention is directed to Alaska and to the contemplation of a railway into Siberia and thence down through the empires and kingdoms of Europe and Asia. The key to this gigantic railway system is Behring straits. That the passage of this channel, or near the Arctic seas, would be difficult and next to impossible is merely suppositional. For many years the feasibility of bridging, or ferrying, or tunneling has been under discussion, and those who profess to be familiar with the subject declare that the work of bridging the straits would be less difficult than the building of the great railway bridge at St. Louis.

THE QUESTION OF PRACTICABILITY.

Starting from New York or Boston, the transcontinental lines now established and reaching into Northern Oregon constitute the first American division of the proposed Cosmopolitan railway. The plateaux and valleys along the base of the Rocky mountains offer a natural route through Alaska to Behring's straits. Bridging the straits, the line would cross over into Siberia, and thence, running in a southwesterly direction, connect with the lines of railway now under construction to give the Russian government an outlet to the sea at the mouth of the river Amoor. From this point of connection southward and west along the course of the isothermal belt two main lines would project into the interior, thence south through the Chinese empire, Indian, Arabia, thence across the Straits of Gibraltar into the Moroccos and coastwise around the continent of Africa. Westward its course would be easy and natural throughout Russia, Austria, Germany, France, Italy and Spain.

The passage of Behring's straits is the only apparent obstacle, and two objections are offered. First, that the straits are embraced in the Arctic circle; second, the great distance with water intervening between the American and Siberian shores. These objections present no impossible or very difficult problems. The straits are only forty-eight miles in width with the Diomede islands nearly midway. The island is large enough to contain the cities of New York and Brooklyn. A bridge of little more than twenty miles on either side of this island would make the connection. The water has a shallow, solid bottom, in no place exceeding a depth of forty feet. The warm current, or the Pacific "gulf" stream, having a temperature of seventy-five degrees, passes through Behring straits into Behring sea as through the small mouth of a funnel. Thus the passage has a uniformly mild temperature all the year round; the straits are always open and icebergs are unknown. By reason of the temperature of the gulf stream the isothermal axis is deflected northward at this point in exact correspondence with the eccentric course in the Atlantic, where the warm waters of the gulf stream bring mildness to the climate of the northern seas. Thus nature offers her assistance, and there are no mechanical obstacles to the construction of the two bridges required. The mountains of America and Siberia will furnish from the eastern shore of North America to the western shore of Europe—a continuous line from New York city to St. Petersburg and Paris—has been an important department of his life study. As in all this unerring predictions and unfailing endeavors, he is uncompromising in his faith and confidently expects to see its consummation within the present century.

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BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lord Salisbury, at the Mansion House Banquet, Refers to the Peaceful Condition of Europe.

France's Ultimatum to Dahomey—Queen Victoria's Unpleasant Experience.

An Unpleasant Experience.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Queen had an unpleasant experience this evening. She left Osborne for a drive to witness the yacht squadron parade at Cowes, and her carriage had to cross the steam ferry. On the pontoon a too sudden letting down of the platform on which the Queen's carriage stood caused a rush of water, which partially submerged the pontoon, and the Queen and spectators were for a moment panic stricken, but the pontoon soon righted itself and floated free. The Queen was then conveyed to her destination.

Royalty's Movements.

Emperor William rose early this morning and enjoyed a ride on horseback to the village of Ryde. Upon his return he took breakfast with the Queen in the garden attached to Osborne house. In company with the Prince of Wales he afterwards drove to Cowes, where he embarked upon the Prince of Wales's yacht, which participated in a race for the Queen's cup.

England Will Not Assist Russian Jews.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the Commons to-day Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, said in reference to the order to enforce the Russian edicts of 1882 against the Jews, that the British government could not interfere with the Czar's treatment of the Jews.

France's Ultimatum to Dahomey.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—France has sent an ultimatum to Dahomey demanding the cession of Kotonou and Whydah. If the demand is rejected an expedition, to be composed chiefly of Senagalese Arabs, will start for Abomey in October.

Carnegie Honored in Scotland.

GLASGOW, Aug. 5.—The town council of Wick conferred the freedom of that place on Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg.

Careless Mountain Climbers.

LONDON, Aug 5.—During the last two months a large number of tourists have met with fatal accidents through attempting to climb the Austrian Alps, the fatalities in most cases resulting from the carelessness of the victims.

To Prevent the Spread of Cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Egyptian Government has sent troops to prevent the landing of pilgrims returning from Mecca, where cholera is raging.

Matters in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says: "It is impossible to describe the indignation that prevails here, arising from President Celman playing with his solemn promise to resign. Every effort will be made to prevent Vice-President Pelligrini from resigning, as he will become president if the Chamber accepts President Celman's resignation. It is expected, in the event of his becoming president, that Senor Pelligrini would surround himself with the best and most honorable men. Every effort will be made to sustain the credit of the republic. Everybody is disposed to make monetary and personal sacrifices to help any honest government."

His Annual Review.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Mansion House to night, Lord Salisbury spoke of the peaceful condition of Europe. During the six years that his government had been in power, he said, Europe had never presented so uninteresting an aspect from a war point of view. He alluded to the widespread tendency to settle disputes by compromise. Egypt was steadily progressing toward financial equilibrium, and the future of the country was a delicate diplomatic matter. The time had not come for Egypt to govern herself. The Anglo-German-African agreement proved that it is the desire of the leading powers to maintain amicable relations. The government of Ireland was entirely successful, and that country was most orderly and contended.

Does It Mean Anything?

HAMBURG, Aug. 6.—It is said that Kaiser Wilhelm will spend nine days in Russia on his coming visit to the Czar. It is also thought that he will be accompanied by Chancellor Von Caprivi and the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg.

Agreement Signed.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The much-looked for agreement between England and France in regard to Zanzibar has been signed. The conditions of the document have not yet been made public.

O'Brien Banqueted.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien were entertained at a banquet to-night by the Irish Liberal members of parliament, and a number of prominent Irish members of the metropolis. A large company was present. Toasts to the Irish in America were responded to by Mr. Fitzgerald of Boston.

Swords for Brazil.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Brazilian government has ordered the immediate delivery of a large quantity of swords from a factory in Solingen, Rhenish Prussia.

Happily Wed.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Miss Ethel Mackenzie, daughter of Dr. Sir Morel Mackenzie, was married to Mr. McKenna, a prominent lawyer, to-day.

Forced to Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 6. — Herr Krahn, state director of railways of Germany, has been compelled to tender his resignation, owing to the resentment of his superiors at his having recently delivered a speech highly eulogistic of Prince Bismarck, and comparing the ex-chancellor to his successor to the disparagement of the latter.

Trouble Feared.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Great excitement prevails at Cardiff in consequence of the labor troubles and the action of the chamber of commerce in connection therewith. The employing companies have arranged for feeding and lodging a large number of non-union laborers, and workshops and stores have been barricaded in anticipation of an attack upon them. There is every prospect of a prolonged fight attended with violence and perhaps bloodshed. Both sides are resolved to hold out to the last.

President Celman's Resignation.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 6.—Senor Dardo Rochas will attempt to form a ministry. The investigation into the affairs of the government conducted by the Celancites is a complete fiasco. In secret session to-day Senor Roca declared that congress must sit until the question of government was settled. A committee visited President Celman to-day and informed him that if he did not resign he would be impeached. Celman then resigned, but said that history would justify his course. His resignation was accepted by a vote of 81 to 22.

Affairs at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 6.—4:20 p. m.—President Celman has been compelled by popular clamor to resign, and Vice-President Pellegrini has assumed the presidency. It is expected that Senors Metre, Costa, Grimstiago and Lavalle will enter the new cabinet. Public confidence is reviving and gold is quoted at 170. The chambers have not accepted Celman's resignation. Complications are feared and great excitement prevails.

ELECTROCUTION A FAILURE.

An Eminent Medical Writer Unqualifiedly Condemns it as Inhuman, If Not Barbarous.

It is a Mistaken Application of Electrical Science, Capable of Disastrous Results.

AUBURN, N.Y., Aug. 6.—Following is a copy of an editorial which Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record, New York, telegraphed to-night to that journal: The lengthened agony of suspense regarding the efficiency of electricity as a means of executing criminals has been finally terminated in the legal killing of Kemmler. As was reasonably anticipated, death was instantaneous, and as far as can be judged, the unfortunate subject of this experiment died without pain. The spectacle presented too, however, by no means edifying to such as hope for improvements on the old method. Although science has triumphed, the question of the humanity of the act is still an open one. But shall we call it a triumph when the object obtained was the killing of a fellow being? Heretofore the proudest claim of science has been to save, or at least to prolong human life and insure for the longest time the greatest enjoyment of its many bounties. In this instance it has been plainly diverted from its course, under the paradoxical plea of "high humanity;" and yet men of science have put their best efforts in this direction to humour the whims of a few cranks and "world betterers," who imagine they could make legal murder a fine art, and enforce into it an element of sentimentality which mitigates not a little of its atrocity.

While we allow that electricity has been a success, as far as killing is concerned, we must also admit that we have gained little, if anything, over the ordinary method of execution by hanging. Preliminaries of electro-thanasia are far from pleasant to contemplate. Alongside of those for hanging they are preeminently terrible. There is something more than weird in the preparation, the deliberate fixation of the victim, the adjustment of the electrode, and the other preliminaries, though hidden, are nevertheless felt. There is something else to be thought of than mere quickness of death. While the latter might have been triumphantly done, the agony of the criminal during preparation must have been terrible as compared with that of hanging. It becomes a serious question if humanity is not paying too dear a price for instantaneous demolition. Awe and mystery of death are intensified a thousand-fold in anticipation of what this instrument of subtile power may be as compared with either the noose of the rope, the grip of the garrotter, the smart of the knout, the bore of the bullet, or the chop of the axe. And yet to harness lightning and bolt it through a human body is thought to be one of the advances of the Nineteenth century.

The experience of the Kemmler case, in spite of all precautions taken, have shown many difficulties in the way of general adoption of this method of capital execution. It is far from simple in its application; it requires elaborate and careful preparation; it implies machinery which, without expert manipulation, is liable to fail in its working and bring about disastrous results. It may be a source of danger to the executioners and spectators. It increases the expenses of executions, but worse than all, in the necessary preparation of the victim there is crowded upon him in a few seconds an amount of horror and suspense, which holds no comparison with any other form of rapid demolition, save those of being thrust into the muzzle of a cannon, or tied to a dynamite bomb. When it is assumed that the ends of justice and humanity are reached by the contrivance in question; and when it must be admitted that even this method cannot be divested either of cruelty or barbarity, a way seems to be open for the discussion of the abolition of capital punishment altogether. From physical, humanitarian and judicial standpoints, time is ripe for its consideration. We venture to predict that public opinion will soon hang the death chair as it has done the rope, and that imprisonment for life will be the only proper punishment meted to a murderer. This is indeed the only rational method which science, justice and religion can consistently recommend. The death chair will yet be the altar from which this doctrine will be preached.

EASTERN CANADA.

Quebec Copying Ontario.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—The provincial elections in Dorchester, Bellechasse, and Kamouraska, as well as the return of Desjardins to the Dominion House for Montmorency, will all be contested.

A Blaze in Comber.

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 6.—Keith's general store, and Westland & Nichol's private bank, at Comber, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

An Expensive Runaway.

REGINA, N.W.T., Aug. 6.—A runaway occurred here this morning, and Capt. Barnes, of the mounted police, had his leg broken; Corporal Spencer both shoulders broken, and the driver, named Irvine, sustained severe concussion of the brain.

They Want Him at Home.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 6.—The Ninetieths are making strong efforts to induce Ed. Quigley, the popular lacrosse player, to postpone his intended departure for Vancouver.

A Drunken Demon.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—A drunken man named Guerin, entered a neighbor's house last night and attacked the wife of Constable McDuff. She was prematurely confined, resulting from fright, and to-day both she and her child are dead. Guerin has been arrested.

Many Dollars Gone Down.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—Barque Isabel, unloading a cargo of molasses and sugar, from Bacbadoes, was run into by steamship Lake Nepigon to-day and sunk in 55 feet of water.

Wired From Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 6.—Mr. Stout, general manager of the Dominion Express company, arrived here this morning on his annual tour of inspection. He is accompanied by his brother, John Stout, who has been appointed agent at Victoria, B. C. Mr. Purdon, assistant to General Superintendent Whyte, has been appointed chief train despatcher of C. P. R. at this place.

Not a Bad Month's Yield.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 6.—The Badger company shipped to-day to Newark, N. J., a car of silver ore, containing 33,539 pounds, and valued at $45,000. This is the richest car ever shipped from Port Arthur, and is the product of Badger's new vein for less than one month's work.

A Warning to Girls.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—A girl named Wearton, while on her way home to dogins yesterday, put a lighted pipe, which she had been smoking, in her pocket, and set her clothes on fire. Becoming frightened she started to run and was soon enveloped in flames. She ran half a mile before dropping to earth so badly burned that she lived but a few minutes.

Bathing Fatalities.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—Wm. Yale, aged 22, was drowned while bathing in the Don river near Todmarden, and a telegram received here to-day says Vivins Platt, aged 16, of Toronto, has been drowned in Muskoka, near Port Carling.

General Methodist Conference.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The general conference of the Methodist church of Canada opens here Sept. 10. The conference was held last year at Sherbrooke, and was remarkably successful. It is expected that British Columbia will be well represented.

Toronto's Costly Don.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—Contractor Randolph Macdonald has brought suit against Toronto city, claiming nearly a quarter of a million dollars damages in connection with the Don river improvement works.

A Wise Man from the East.

STRATFORD, Aug. 6.—Samuel R. Robb, for many years city editor of the Herald, left to-day for Vancouver, where he will assume the city editorship of the Vancouver Telegram.

O'Connell's Anniversary.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6.—The anniversary of the birthday of O'Connell, the Irish patriot, was celebrated here to-day with a procession and games. A good deal of party feeling was exhibited on the streets in the evening, but no serious fights occurred.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

President Harrison Claims Behring's Sea is U. S. Property and Must be Held at all Hazards.

Blaine Says the Claim that the Sea is Closed Cannot be Successfully Maintained.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 6.—The recent visit of Secretary Blaine to the President at Cape May was not altogether of a social nature. There was a prolonged conference on the seal fisheries question and on reciprocity. Blaine is reported on good authority as maintaining the doctrine that the claims of the government in regard to Behring's Sea as a closed water like the Delaware or Chesapeake Bay cannot be successfully complished, and the President claims it is United States property, acquired by treaty and purchase, and must be held at all hazards. Secretary Blaine being the spokesman of the President did not press his views but will await a future cabinet council on the subject. There were radical differences of opinion on the reciprocity question, and instead of Blaine being won over to the President, he is further from him than before the Cape May meeting. There seems to be small chance of concession on either side to formulate administration policy.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canadian Vessels to be Registered According to the Provisions of the Merchant's Shipping Act.

Exhibits to be Sent to the Jamaica Exhibition—Rumored Prorogation of Parliament Unfounded.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 6.—The Minister of Marine has instructed all Canadian surveyors of shipping to register new vessels according to the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping act, which passed this imperial parliament last year. Time for registers of Canadian vessels will conform to the registration system in vogue in the other side of the Atlantic.

The Ontario millers have promised to send representative exhibits of flour to Jamaica. Prof. Robertson will prepare an exhibit of Canadian cheese.

An investigation of the condition of the last superintendent of the Grenville canal reveals a far worse condition of affairs than was anticipated.

Sir John was to leave Riviere du Loup for Prince Edward Island to-day.

The Postmaster-General declines to obey the order of Judge Charland, of Montreal, to deliver the letters of an absconding bankrupt to his assignee, and proceedings will be taken in the Supreme Court to enforce the order.

The statement that parliament will be dissolved this fall is utterly un-