The Sun.

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THOUSANDS SEND GREETING.

GEN. HANCOCK'S OFFICE FLOODED WITH CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

An Exchange of Compliments between Himself and His Associate on the Ticket—Arrangements for the Formal Tender of the Nomination—How Gen. Hancock Spent the Day—Hancock and English Clubs.

Gen. Hancock has received over a thousand congratulatory despatches from all parts of the country. His long public service has given him a very extended list of acquaintances and friends, large numbers of whom have hastened to express their gratification at his nomination. His mail yesterday was enormous, and far greater than he could find time to read. The following was received from his associate on the Democratic ticket:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.

I sincerely congratulate the country upon your nomination. It means harmony between the sections and prosperity to all the people. W. H. ENGLISH.

The answer was as follows:

HON. W. H. ENGLISH: I appreciate fully the kind sentiments and the compliment conveyed by your telegram just received. I am happy to say that I reciprocate them. W. S. HANCOCK.

Gen. Hancock's telegraphic correspondence became so great yesterday that he was compelled to secure a special operator to attend to it. He announced that he should be at Governor's Island about every day this season. In recent summers he has visited Newport, Long Branch, and Saratoga. He is in excellent health and spirits, and he declines to be interviewed with regard to his nomination.

The committee whose duty it will be to notify Gen. Hancock officially of his nomination and to receive his reply have informed him by telegraph that they have selected John F. Stockton as their Chairman. Mr. Stockton addressed a despatch to Gen. Hancock asking him when he would meet the committee. Gen. Hancock replied:

"I shall be at Governor's Island daily. Please name time fixed to meet the committee not earlier than next Thursday. Let me be notified on the day before."

The committee is said to have fixed upon the 12th of July, at the New York Hotel, as the time and place of officially notifying Gen. Hancock of his nomination. Gen. Hancock said last night that he had not been notified of their further arrangements.

Gen. Hancock did not receive many visitors yesterday. He came to the city at 10:15 in the morning, with some friends, on private business, and returned to Governor's Island at 1 P. M. After that he saw only his intimate friends. Ex-Minister Stoughton called, with a black patch over his eye, but the General did not see him. Among those received were Admiral Trenchard, Gen. Newton, and Gen. Crawford.

In the evening Gen. Hancock visited Col. McKeever's quarters and listened to the concert of the David's Island band.

Among the despatches received yesterday were the following:

HARTFORD, June 25.

GEN. HANCOCK: In behalf of the old soldiers of the Second Army Corps, who served under your brave and noble leadership, I send you their sincere and hearty congratulations. We pledge the vote of Connecticut by six thousand majority.
CHARLES WINFIELD SCOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.

GEN. HANCOCK: I congratulate you and the country. Success is sure. G. M. FROST.

MANITOU, Cal., June 24.

GEN. HANCOCK: From the shadow of the Rocky Mountains accept my warmest congratulations. With this message, friend, go up higher. SAM'L D. BABCOCK.

GEN. HANCOCK: I am a Republican of the blackest stripe, but as an old friend I congratulate the man into whose arms I fell, bleeding almost to death, after Mira Flores, on the honor he has attained through his spotless reputation. If I may not vote for you I may congratulate you as your sincere friend, admirer, and fellow-soldier. SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton served during the Mexican war on the staff of Gen. Scott, and was run through the body by a lance at Mira Flores.

NEW YORK, June 24.

MAJOR GEN. W. S. HANCOCK: As a Republican who hates fraud, treachery, and lying, I thank God for your nomination, and predict your triumphant election.
A. B. MULLETT.

The following despatch was sent to Gen. Hancock on Thursday evening, after a meeting of the Democratic Union at its headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-second street:

GEN. HANCOCK: The Democratic Union was the first to hang out the Hancock and English banner on its outer wall, and also the first to hold a meeting to ratify the nominations.

Yesterday morning the following reply was received:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DEMOCRATIC UNION: Many thanks for your cordial greeting. W. S. HANCOCK.

There will be a mass ratification meeting at the headquarters of the Democratic Union on Monday evening.

An illuminated banner, bearing the names of Hancock and English, was yesterday hung out of the windows of the Democratic General Committee rooms, in Brooklyn. A banner, 25 feet by 42, has been ordered by the Twenty-fifth Ward Association and the Eighteenth Ward Association. The Sixth Ward Democrats raised a large banner at Atlantic avenue and Hicks street.

Supervisor Hugh McKeever of the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn yesterday morning displayed the first Hancock and English banner in Williamsburgh. It floats across Fourth and North Seventh streets.

The first Central Hancock and English Campaign Club was organized as soon as the nomination was received in this city at 294 Broadway. Lewis Levy was elected its President, and Michael E. Goodhart its Secretary.

Twelfth Ward Democrats and others who are for Hancock and English are invited to a meeting at 110th street and Fourth avenue this evening.

The First Assembly District Hancock and English Campaign Club was organized yesterday with the following officers: Commissioner Townsend Cox, Chairman; Capts. Hugh Dinnin and Joseph Lafrura, Vice-Presidents; John J. Kearney, Secretary; and Thomas H. Madden, Sergeant-at-Arms. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we hail with unfeigned delight the nomination for President of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania, in whom we find united all the qualities which made Washington great, illustrious, immortal—ardent love of country, heroic valor in the field, wisdom in council—and whose military renown is only surpassed by his civic lustre, who had, while in despotic command, the patriotic wisdom to proclaim to a conquered people that a victorious army, save in actual war, shall be subordinate to the civil authority. That we felicitate the party and country on the nomination of the Hon. William H. English of Indiana for Vice-President, known and recognized not only in his native State, but throughout the whole nation, as an able jurist, pure patriot, and unspotted and stainless statesman.

A large meeting of veterans of the Mexican war was held yesterday afternoon at 62 Liberty street, for the purpose of organizing a campaign club in the interest of Hancock and English. Gen. Wm. Linn Tindall occupied the chair, and Col. G. W. M. Leonard was Secretary. The meeting adopted a resolution inviting all survivors of the Mexican war, soldiers and sailors, to become members of the club.

In addition to the hoisting of transparencies in Jersey City, the Lippincott Battery fired a salute of a hundred guns, and the employees of the Court House brought out their cannon and fired it a hundred times in honor of Hancock. A German saloon keeper who had fought under Gen. Hancock in the war, but had been a Republican for many years and a strong Blaine man, upon hearing the news of the nomination of Gen. Hancock opened a basket of champagne and said: "I fights mit Hancock in the army, und I fights mit Hancock now."

The railroad officials report that the special train bearing the returning Tammany delegates will not arrive at the Grand Central Depot before 8 o'clock this morning, probably between 8 o'clock and 10. The main body of the friends of the regular organization will arrive on a regular train which started after the special train. The regular train was lengthened to accommodate them. The uncertainty that prevailed yesterday afternoon as to the hour of the arrival of the train prevented any special arrangements for the reception of the delegates; but information was sent last evening to the heads of the various Assembly district organizations of the time when, according to the latest reports, the trains were expected to arrive. There will be a band at the depot at 7 o'clock, and it is not doubted that a large crowd will be present to receive the returning delegates of each wing of the party. It is understood that the special car in which John Kelly and Augustus Schell preceded the Tammany delegates to Cincinnati has been attached to the special train on the return. Judge Charles Clancey, Michael J. Shandley, John C. Valentine, Richard M. Walters, and Tobias Cody left Cincinnati Thursday morning and arrived in New York on the 1 o'clock train yesterday afternoon.

What Gen. Grant is Reported to Have Said.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A despatch to the *Times* from Galena says: "It is not true, as reported, that Gen. Grant has declared his intention of supporting Gen. Hancock. The report doubtless grew out of the many favorable comments he has made on the action of the Cincinnati Convention. He does not hesitate to say that in his opinion the Democrats have in Gen. Hancock nominated their best and strongest man for the office of President, and that neither his public nor private character can be successfully assailed. This is the substance of the ex-President's public statements on that subject; but it is no secret to his intimate friends that he declares Hancock will be elected our next President. That opinion has also been freely expressed by leading Republicans in this city since Hancock's nomination."

RATIFYING THE NOMINATIONS.

Senator Thurman's Speech in Columbus—Rejoicing by Democrats Everywhere.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—A large meeting was held in the State House yard last night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Speeches were made by Senator Thurman and others. Senator Thurman said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, FRIENDS, AND NEIGHBORS: It gives me sincere pleasure to meet with you, my friends and neighbors, to-night to ratify, in the capital of Ohio, the nominations made by your Convention in Cincinnati. I say it gives me pleasure, and for reasons that I shall briefly state to you; pleasure, because the nominations are good; pleasure, because they will bring success to our banner; pleasure, because the men you have nominated will be elected, and their election will bring peace and harmony, and it is right and proper that here in the capital of this great State, which we mean to rally under the Democratic banner next November [cheers], that here we should set the ball in motion that is to roll on to victory. Now, my friends, I want to speak as plainly as I can, for you know that I am not given to rhetorical speaking. I leave that to younger men—to men who have more fancy than I have. I want to speak to you plainly, and tell you why Winfield Scott Hancock should be elected President of the United States, and Mr. English of Indiana should be elected Vice-President.

"First, Who is Winfield Scott Hancock? There is not a man in this audience, there is not a boy in this audience, who does not know that Winfield Scott Hancock was one of the brightest, the ablest and most daring and brave of all the soldiers that went to the war to maintain the Union. [Applause.] No man who ever commanded an army ever displayed more courage, more heroism, and ever displayed more skill than Hancock displayed from the time he went into the war until it was closed in triumph. Everybody knows that.

"But, my friends, there is one thing that everybody does not know. Hancock has been in the army all his life, and therefore you might not at once suspect what is literally the truth, that Hancock is not only a soldier, but he is a constitutional lawyer, and a good American statesman. [Cheers.] I call him an American statesman, I call him a constitutional lawyer, and I have warrant for what I say. For when, after the close of the rebellion, he was placed as Military Governor of Louisiana and Texas, before they were admitted to representation in Congress, and to exercise their rights as States, he showed in great contrast to what some other military governors showed. He showed he knew there was such a thing as the Constitution of the United States; that he knew there was such a thing as a free republic; that he knew that the true doctrine, the essential doctrine, the vital doctrine of every free republic and every free government is that the military must be subordinate to the civil power [cheers], and hence, although besieged by that ravenous horde of carpet-baggers that has taken possession of these States in order that they might oppress and plunder the people, though besieged by them to lend the aid of the military to their meditated wrongs and oppressions, he said no; that trial by jury was the right of all American citizens. [Applause.] Equal justice in the courts is the right of the American citizen. Freedom from unlawful arrest is the right of an American citizen. Peace in his home and peace where he is disturbing no one is the right of an American citizen, and I will not use the American flag, or American sword, or American bayonet, or the American soldier to deprive the people of these rights. [Cheers.] I fought them in the war, and no man harder. I helped to put down the rebellion. No man did more according to his ability and his occasion, but now that the rebellion is put down, that there is peace all over the land, now that the Constitution is obeyed in every nook and corner, now that not a hostile hand is raised against the Government of the United States, I will be no party to oppressing the people by unconstitutional modes and unconstitutional measures.

"That is what in effect Gen. Hancock said. That is what makes him the idol of the people of Louisiana and Texas. That is what made Louisiana the first State to nominate him months ago in her State Convention, Texas to follow, and that is what made the stern, hard-backed Democrats of New England throw up their hats and say, 'Hancock is our man,' and when a man is a Democrat in such a State as Vermont, he is one of the very best kind of Democrats [cheers]; and therefore, my friends, when I say that Gen. Hancock is a statesman, I speak but the truth. I do not know that he ever made a speech in his life, and George Washington never made but one, and that was about fifteen minutes long."

IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The nomination of Gen. Hancock was received here with every manifestation of delight by the Democrats, and the ticket was hailed by them with genuine enthusiasm. A hundred bombs were discharged from the roof of the building in which the Democratic City Committee's headquarters are located. Arrangements have been made for a grand ratification meeting on Saturday night.

DEADWOOD, D. T., June 25.—There is great enthusiasm over the Cincinnati nominations. Last night a hundred guns were fired, bands paraded, and bonfires were on every street. Speeches were made by Judge John M. Murphy, Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee, and others.

DENVER, Col., June 25.—The Cincinnati nominations were received by the Democrats and throughout the State with general satisfaction. The ticket is pronounced by Republicans and Democrats to be a strong one.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Democrats throughout the interior of the State were ratifying the Cincinnati nominations last night by meetings, processions, bonfires, salutes, &c. A ratification meeting in this city has been fixed for this evening.

IN THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 25.—A hundred guns were fired here last evening in honor of the nominations of Hancock and English.

A despatch from Helena, Ark., says: "This city was lighted up by bonfires last night in honor of the nomination of Hancock."

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—In contemplation of the arrival of the Georgia delegates from Cincinnati, Atlanta was decorated with flags and bunting this morning, and, upon the arrival of the train at noon, the delegation was met by an immense concourse of citizens, who displayed the national colors with the names of the nominees upon them in large letters. The delegation was escorted to the hotel, where Senators Hill and Brown made speeches. The highest enthusiasm was awakened by Mr. Hill's eloquent tribute to Mr. Tilden and his endorsement of the ticket that had been nominated.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 25.—One hundred guns were fired this evening in honor of Hancock and English. There was an immense concourse of people who, after the salute, paraded the streets with music and were addressed by a number of prominent speakers.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 25.—The nomination of Hancock and English gives great satisfaction in North Carolina. There will be a grand ratification meeting here on the first of July.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 25.—Hancock's nomination is heartily endorsed by the press here.

IN NEW YORK STATE.

ROCHESTER, June 25.—The nomination of Hancock and English excites unbounded enthusiasm here. One hundred guns were fired last night in honor of the event. A ratification meeting will be held to-night, and a reception will be given to John Kelly and the New York party as they pass through here.

ITHACA, June 25.—One hundred guns were fired here last evening for Hancock and English. Crowds paraded the streets with music and fireworks. There was great enthusiasm.

CUBA, N. Y., June 25.—One hundred guns were fired here last night in honor of the nomination of Hancock and English.

RONDOUT, N. Y., June 25.—A Hancock and English ratification meeting was held here last night, at which speeches were made by Congressman Lounsbery and others. A salute was fired in honor of the nominations.

COLLEGE POINT, June 25.—An enthusiastic demonstration, including a torchlight procession, the firing of cannon, and the discharge of fireworks, was made at Flushing last evening in honor of the nominations of Hancock and English.

WINDHAM, N. Y., June 25.—One hundred guns were fired here last evening in honor of the nominations at the Cincinnati Convention, and the old Catskills echoed back one hundred thousand majority for Hancock and English in the Empire State.

OGDENSBURG, June 25.—The Democrats held a ratification meeting to-night in honor of the nomination of Hancock and English. One hundred guns were fired, and there was a torchlight procession, with transparencies and three bands of music.

CORNING, June 25.—An enthusiastic Hancock and English ratification meeting was held here to-night. The Hon. George B. Bradley presided, and stirring speeches were made by him and F. N. Drake, the Hon. C. C. B. Walker, H. Goff, Gen. J. H. Lansing, a veteran of the old Second Corps; F. A. Williams, L. C. Kingsbury, and others. One hundred guns were fired, two bonfires were lighted, a brass band played, fireworks were displayed, bells were rung, and several locomotives sounded their whistles. The meeting was the largest outdoor gathering held here for years, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. It closed with a parting salute to the returning delegates on the night express for New York.

ALBANY, June 25.—The Corning-Monk Democrats held a meeting to-night, at which Col. A. J. Parker presided. The Cincinnati nominations were promised a hearty support. Resolutions congratulating Tammany on the harmony which prevailed at Cincinnati were adopted. Speeches were made by Col. Parker, Edward Newcomb, E. J. Morgan, and others. Austin's band and 100 torches will be at the depot at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning to give the Tammany delegation a reception. One hundred guns will be fired when the delegation arrives.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—There was a great Hancock demonstration in this city to-night. The Americus Club and the Samuel J. Randall Association, escorting the delegates to Cincinnati, arrived in the city at about 8 o'clock. Long before that hour the streets around the West Philadelphia depot were thronged with people, and the streets along the route of the parade were lined. Democratic clubs from every ward formed in line, and with torchlights, fireworks, banners, and transparencies, moved down Chestnut street hurrahing for Hancock. The affair was gotten up within a day or two, and was almost entirely impromptu. No one looked for such a tremendous turnout. The procession took almost an hour in passing a given point, and has rarely been equalled except in the heat of a Presidential campaign. Chestnut street was ablaze with light, and the members of two visiting clubs were loudly cheered as they passed along in their neat suits of serge, swinging their great palmleaf fans. On every transparency the name of Hancock appeared. The Randall boys, under the leadership of Marshal McMullen, and the rival Democratic, or Wallace, faction marched in the same line, and to all appearance the party in this city is now united.

Despatches all over the State speak of great and unbounded enthusiasm. There was nothing like it when Garfield was nominated, and the Democrats are loudly proclaiming everywhere their ability to carry the State for Hancock and English.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 25.—The Bradford Democracy held a mass meeting to-night in the public square to ratify the nomination of Hancock and English. Speeches, bonfires and fireworks, with much enthusiasm, were features of the meeting.

MILFORD, Pa., June 25.—The nomination of Hancock was received here with great demonstrations of rejoicing. Last night guns were fired, and the town was ablaze with bonfires. The nomination gives complete satisfaction. There is a large ratification meeting to-night.

IN THE EAST.

NORWALK, Conn., June 25.—The Norwalk Democrats respond to the nomination of Hancock and English with one hundred guns, and flags flying.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 25.—The Democracy of this city had a spirited jubilee last night over the nomination of Gen. Hancock. There was a bonfire, a pyrotechnical display, and music. Crowds thronged the streets, and satisfaction was everywhere expressed at the work of the Convention.

RETURNING DELEGATES.

New York Men Greeted in Rochester—The Message that was Sent to Gen. Hancock.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Nearly all the delegates have departed, and Cincinnati is again in its normal condition. Mayor Cooper, Corporation Counsel Whitney, John Tracy, and their party started for New York this evening. Mr. McLaughlin, Congressman Bliss, Mr. Kingsley, and the Kings County delegation went in a special car this afternoon. They all regard the nomination of Hancock as a good one, and predict its success in New York next November.

The Kings County delegation came here with the intention, if possible, of putting a Kings County man on the ticket, bringing the support of the New York delegation as a unit. They first started a movement for the nomination of Judge Colvin Pratt. Being convinced that he was not available, they withdrew his name and voted in the delegation for English of Connecticut. It was the intention of Kings County, had a Western man been nominated for the Presidency, to have labored for the selection of Congressman Bliss as a candidate for Vice-President. They were confident that his nomination would have insured a Democratic victory in New York.

The delegates from the Empire State return to New York well pleased with the nomination, but disgusted that they had no hand in making it.

Gen. Durbin Ward of Ohio says that he has been meanly treated by his friends. He avers that the delegation voted to present his name as candidate for Vice-President, and then failed to do so.

ROCHESTER, June 25.—At 7½ this evening two trains of twenty-six cars altogether reached Rochester from the West, bringing delegates from the Cincinnati Convention. Before the longer train of nineteen cars had halted, several hundred people had assembled, and were loudly calling for speeches.

Comptroller John Kelly was first to step upon the platform of the car and address the constantly increasing throng. He congratulated them upon the happy union effected in the nomination of two such worthy Democrats as Hancock and English, and predicted victory, for which he proposed to work in harmony with every other loyal Democrat. Mr. Kelly was warmly greeted by his hearers.

The Hon. Augustus Schell, the Hon. D. C. West, Senator Fowler, and the Hon. Erastus Brooks spoke in the order named, and the latter was repeating Gen. Sherman's eulogy of Gen. Hancock when the train started for New York.

The other train of seven cars soon followed, with its large number of delegates from New England.

Later in the evening one of the most enthusiastic mass meetings which Rochester has ever seen was held in Court House square by the Democracy of Rochester. There was a torchlight procession of uniformed men, followed by a display of fireworks. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. J. C. Cochrane, W. G. Ashby, and Luther H. Hovey. The meeting was larger and more enthusiastic than the Garfield meeting that was held in the City Hall ten days ago.

The following has been sent to Gen. Hancock:

"On board a train on the shores of Lake Erie, as we enter New York, June 25, 1880, via Rochester, N. Y., the undersigned citizens of the State of New York and members of the Democratic party, deeply interested in the fraternal union of the State and the welfare and prosperity of the American people, on their return from Cincinnati desire to tender to you, and through you to their State and country, sincere congratulations upon the wise and patriotic action of the National Democratic Convention. We visited Cincinnati neither as delegates nor as members of any fragment or faction of the Democratic party, nor committed to any man, State, or section of the Union, but simply as citizens seeking the good name and fame of our common country. All the more, then, are we gratified that the unanimous voice of the Convention, which we believe will prove the voice of the people, pointed to one who in war so largely contributed to the preservation of the Union, and whose first act when the war was over recognized the fact that the Constitution was mightier than the sword and the only supreme law of the land."

The despatch is signed by Erastus Brooks, Wm. Purcell, Daniel Pratt, Charles A. Fowler, and about twenty others.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

The Ticket Strongly Commended by the Principal Journals in the South.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The *Courier-Journal* says: "Winfield Scott Hancock is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The South takes him and will give him her undivided vote. He fought the South, but when the smoke of battle rolled away he as earnestly fought against the impositions of despotic expedience upon the Southern communities in the military division of which he was the head. He understood the war to have been fought to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution over the Southern States, and when the conflict ended he knew that logically these States were under the Constitution, and that the substitution of the sword for civil government was but a new phase of rebellion against the Constitution for which the Union armies fought."

MEMPHIS, June 25.—The *Appeal* says: "While in Memphis three months ago, Gen. Hancock asked his friends to make no demonstration over his arrival, or even announce his presence in the newspapers, as his visit to his son in Mississippi would be attributed to an electioneering tour, which was abhorrent to his feelings. Gen. Hancock was one of the most gallant soldiers in the federal army; but while he was for war during the war, he has been for peace in time of peace. Democrats in assembling at Cincinnati were resolved to nominate no man for the Presidency whose character was in the least tainted with disloyalty, and they present to the country one of the most conspicuous heroes of the late war—a man who shed his blood in defence of the Union, a man who has endeared himself to the Southern people by his administration."

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The *Enquirer* says: "The ticket is courageous, aggressive, spirited, splendid, impregnable. About it hang the sweet odors of loyalty, of Union, of patriotism, of Democracy, of that whitest of blossoms, 'civil liberty.' It is the patriotic laurel of the Democrats of the South, and compels admiration for this reason. It is the commanding beauty of the ticket that a distinguished Union soldier, by the largeness and votes, and at the instance of ex-rebels, was placed at its head."

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The *Republican* says: "The ticket is built to run and win. It unites all the elements of popularity, all the elements of success. It has no flaw in its armor, and the shafts of partisan malice will find no weak spot to touch. It will require neither apology nor defence. It is its own endorsement and recommendation. The Democrats at Cincinnati have done their work wisely and well. The people will do the rest."

The *Times* says: "The Convention at Cincinnati yesterday did its work promptly and well. If it had deliberated a week it could not have made a stronger ticket, an abler one, or one more acceptable to the party and to the mass of the people. Its action had the rush of a cyclone and the wisdom of an inspiration. Gen. Hancock's nomination was, in the highest sense, spontaneous."

GEN. HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

The Story of the Surgeon who Dressed his Wound in the Third Day's Fight.

Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty of Newark was Medical Director of the Second Corps when it was commanded by Gen. Hancock. He is a Republican, and was Postmaster of Newark under Grant's first administration. He will, however, vote for Hancock. He said yesterday:

"When Gen. Hancock succeeded Gen. Couch as commander of the old Second Corps, I became his Medical Director. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the First, Second, and Third Corps, one-half of the army. In the third day's fight at Gettysburg he was wounded, and I was sent for. I found him lying on the hill slope, under a tree, and facing the enemy. There was a deep, wide gash in his leg, near the groin. In the wound were wood splinters and a tenpenny nail. Gen. Hancock was anxious to know what the rebels were using in their shells. He thought he had been wounded by splinters from one of the enemy's shells. We put him into an ambulance, and I lay down beside him. Then we drove through a hot fire to my hospital. Afterward I discovered that a bullet had penetrated his saddle, and then lodged in his thigh, carrying with it the wood splinters and the tenpenny nail.

"As he lay in the hospital in great pain, I, at his dictation, wrote his first despatch to Gen. Meade announcing the victory won at Gettysburg, adding to the despatch that the defeat would be turned into a rout. He was calm, patient, and heroic. He is equally entitled with Meade to the honor of the victory at Gettysburg, and Meade would say so if he were alive. On the night of the second day's battle a council of war was held. It was proposed to fall back and establish the line of battle at Pipe Creek, but Hancock opposed it. He argued that the army should stay where it was, and he said that the Army of the Potomac had made its last retreat, and should fight or die on the line where the battle was begun. Gen. Meade finally coincided with Hancock, and the result was that that great victory crippled the rebels so that they never recovered from it. Hancock will be the next President. Several of my Republican friends have assured me they will vote for him. We don't want any President who accepts bribes or perjures himself, or who has even the suspicion of a taint about him."

REPUBLICAN DISCORD.

A Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club Breaking Up in a Row.

The campaign club fever took hold of the Republicans in the Twenty-second Assembly District last evening. About 75 members of the district association assembled in the large hall at Third avenue and Sixty-eighth street, having in view the formation of a campaign club. Overlooking the avenue was a transparency inscribed, "Headquarters of the Twenty-second District Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club," with a space below for the names of the officers. Charles F. Valentine called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and symptoms of a row at once became manifest. On the left of the hall sat Jacob Knobloch, who was some time ago removed as an officer of the Fifty-seventh Street Civil District Court by Judge Langbein because of political differences, and who has since cherished no kindly feeling toward the latter. A few seats from him was Henry C. Robinson, ex-Assemblyman and a leader in the district. On the opposite side of the hall was Justice Langbein, apprehensively watching his old clerk, Knobloch, and at his elbow was Charles H. Hall, ex-clerk of the Tombs Police Court.

The calling of the meeting to order by Chairman Valentine was the signal for disturbance. Messrs. Knobloch and Hall shouted "Mr. Chairman" simultaneously, but what they said could not be heard at first in the roar of cheers, jeers, oaths, and cat calls that went up on all sides.

After a while Mr. Hall could be distinguished in the lull in the hubbub moving for the appointment of a committee of twenty-one to organize a campaign club. The motion was immediately put, and was declared by the Chairman to be carried. A yell of dissent greeted his announcement. A motion was then made by some one to adjourn, and this was also declared carried, whereupon Justice Langbein, Mr. Hall, Chairman Valentine, and their followers rose and filed out of the room. While they were going out Mr. Knobloch proposed that Charles J. Killeen take the chair, and a responsive "aye" went up from those retaining their seats. The next business was a resolution from Mr. Knobloch endorsing Garfield and Arthur.

Before a vote could be taken, Chairman Valentine and his party reappeared in company with the proprietor of the hall, who was requested to have the room cleared and the lights turned out. Some of the lights were turned off, but were relighted. Subsequently, Chairman Valentine walked up to Chairman Killeen and requested him to vacate the chair. Chairman Killeen insisted that he was the only regular Chairman, and would not move. Chairman Valentine contended that he was the regular Chairman, and in an angry tone he asked Police Captain Gunner, who was present in civilian dress, to remove Mr. Killeen. Sergeant Pickett stood behind the Captain to render him any assistance.

In the midst of the confusion the lusty-lunged Knobloch could be heard shouting: "Look at the little Judge. Look at the little Judge ——. We'll take the starch out of him yet," at the same time pointing his index finger toward Justice Langbein. A member yelled out that it "was a healthy way to start a Republican Presidential campaign club." He was greeted with, "Shut up." "Sit down." "Go to——."

Capt. Gunner whispered to Chairman Killeen, and he reluctantly withdrew to a seat on one of the front benches.

Chairman Valentine then occupied the chair, and in the midst of a tumult of voices proceeded to announce that the meeting was to form a regular Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club, to appoint a committee to name inspectors of election, and to take steps to secure permanent headquarters.

The announcement was no sooner made than Chairman Killeen made a rush for him in a fashion indicating that he intended to drag him from his place. Cries of "Bounce him" and "Get out of there" rose all around.

Chairman Valentine rose and faced Chairman Killeen, and the crowd surged toward them. Capt. Gunner again interfered, and Chairmen Valentine and Killeen resumed their places.

A list of names to compose the committee of twenty-one was read, among them C. H. Hall, James McKenna, Thomas Green, A. G. Mason, John H. Gunner, Frank B. Ball, and J. C. J. Langbein.

Chairman Killeen declined to serve on the committee, and characterized Chairman Valentine as a Chairman who could not read his own writing.

Henry C. Robinson asked for information, but his voice was drowned by the other faction. Subsequently Jacob Knobloch and Chairman Killeen and their adherents marched out of the hall, cheering and threatening to start a Garfield and Arthur campaign club elsewhere.

John Powell deprecated the ill feeling exhibited. He regarded it as a discouraging sign for the beginning of a Presidential campaign, and advised that the conflicting interests should be harmonized.

Dead in Central Park Lake.

At 7:15 o'clock last evening, while it was yet broad daylight, Park Keeper Branigan saw a dark object floating in the Central Park basin, near the west boat landing. He pulled it in with an oar, and saw it was the body of a drowned man. It did not seem to have been long in the water. It was removed in a litter to the Arsenal, and thence in a dead wagon to the Morgue. It was apparently the body of a laboring man, 5 feet 10 inches in height, 40 years of age, light hair, and sandy side whiskers. It was dressed in a short black sack coat, black vest, gray pants, common striped cotton shirt, and gaiter shoes. In the pockets was nothing but a jackknife and a match box. The body was not identified up to midnight.

AN AGREEABLE TONIC.—For delicacy of flavor and as an agreeable tonic the "Hub Punch" stands without a rival.
All grocers and druggists sell it at $1.25 per bottle.—Adv.

TRIPLE HANGING IN OHIO.

THREE BOY MURDERERS SUFFERING THE DEATH PENALTY.

Efforts for a Commutation Assuming the Aspect of a Religious Rivalry—The Militia Ordered Out to Preserve the Peace—A Proposed Mock Hanging Prevented.

CANTON, O., June 25.—There was great excitement in this town to-day over the hanging of George W. Mann, G. A. Ohr, and John Sammet, the three boy murderers. Coup's circus had advertised to give two or three performances within half a mile of the jail, and, in anticipation of a large and possibly unruly mob, the militia were ordered out to preserve the peace, and an extra force of police was on duty. Four military companies formed a hollow square around the court house and jail, and no one was permitted inside the lines without a pass. All the saloons were ordered closed. The boys, who had maintained an air of bravery while there was hope of Executive clemency, began to weaken when it became known that Gov. Foster would not interfere, and that he had gone to New York to remain until after the day fixed for the hanging. Mann and Ohr were convicted of the murder of John Wattmough. Ohr is a native of Germany, and was brought up in Chicago. Mann is from New York. The murder was committed on June 29, 1879, in a grove near Alliance, Ohio. The victim was an aged man who lived in Philadelphia, but who had walked to Illinois to visit friends, and was returning the same way. He had fallen in with his murderers, and had given them of his little store of money to buy food and drink. He had, when killed, only $5 and a silver watch. While asleep he was attacked by Ohr, who struck him on the head with a car coupling pin. Mann then stole his watch and money, and the murderers fled. Wattmough crawled to a house and told of the attack, but died without revealing his name. The murderers were soon arrested, convicted, and sentenced.

John Sammet, a boy of 17 years, was convicted of murdering Christopher Spuhler, a boy of 16, who was an important witness against him in a trial for grand larceny. The boys met the evening before the trial was to take place, and Sammet shot Spuhler through the breast. Sammet was tried on the burglary charge, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was then taken out of the penitentiary and tried for murder, convicted, and sentenced.

Mann has all along maintained that he never struck old man Wattmough a blow, and that Ohr is guilty of the actual murder. Ohr admitted his own guilt and declared Mann equally guilty with himself; and, since Mann has told several stories and Ohr but one, the chances are that the latter's is the true one. The evidence is with him also. Ohr was recently appealed to by the Rev. Mr. Kuhn, his spiritual adviser, to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth in regard to the connection of Mann with the crime, and he replied that he had told the truth and could do nothing more.

In a recent interview Sammet declared his innocence of the murder of Christopher Spuhler. He said that he did not know anything of the murder until informed of it by the officer who arrested him. He said that he was willing to die if necessary, and that, while there was no use of making any fuss about it, he would die an innocent man. He spoke very bitterly of some of those who testified against him on the stand, claiming that they had perjured themselves to convict him. Any one familiar with the case knows that he was convicted upon abundant and overwhelming testimony. The plea of insanity set up by his friends in their efforts to secure a commutation did not seem to have any more basis than the young man's declaration of innocence.

Since they have been in jail here hundreds of people visited them daily. One day two thousand persons entered the jail. Among these were many ladies, especially young ladies. Mann is a Roman Catholic, and he being the most youthful his Roman Catholic friends exerted their influence for Executive clemency. The daughter of Judge Myers, who sentenced all the boys, has been very active in behalf of Mann. Sammet is also a Catholic. His relatives in Stark County labored hard for him. Ohr is of Protestant faith, having been brought up a Lutheran. When the Protestants saw the Catholic influence exerted they declared Ohr should be saved, and the affair assumed the aspect of a religious rivalry, Protestant vs. Catholic. A month's reprieve was granted by Gov. Foster and the strongest pressure brought to bear for a pardon. Judge Myers's daughter went to Columbus again, as did other friends, including the aged aunt of Mann, and the boys had hopes of clemency.

The scaffold was in readiness before the Governor's reprieve, one month ago. It stood in the south corridor of the jail, which is about six feet wide and thirty long, and was so arranged that the three boys dropped from one trap at the same instant. The rear wall of their cells had been removed, and through it the culprits walked to their death. The boys ate heartily this morning and manifested courage. Mann, in parting with his aged grandmother, who had been with him for some time, broke down, but rallied again. The execution, according to the law of the State, was private. No farewell speeches were made except Sammet and Ohr said "Good-by" to those of the Sheriff's attendants they knew, and Mann cried out, "God bless my poor grandmother!" Death was almost instantaneous and without apparent pain. The bodies were allowed to hang thirty minutes. No disorder occurred, although there was a vast number of people outside the jail. None of the murderers had reached 21 years of age.

A mock hanging was advertised to come off at the fair grounds last Saturday, the projector of this spectacle having had the gallows erected, the ropes adjusted, and everything in readiness for the counterfeit presentment of a triple hanging. His plan was to have three boys mount the scaffold, with their arms and legs tied. Their death warrants were to be read, prayers uttered, and "the heart-rending scenes of the gallows enacted," when lo! away over at the outskirts of the large crowd which was expected to gather at twenty-five cents a head, a cry would be heard, and a messenger come rushing forward. "Saved! saved!" would be the cry, and the commutation, which was to arrive just in the nick of time, was to send the crowd home happy, and confident that full value had been given for the quarter. But this scheme was foiled. Several indignant Cantonians broke into the fair grounds on Friday evening and demolished the gallows, thus putting an end to the proposed hanging for fun. Had the mock show not been interfered with in this manner, it was the intention of the authorities to suppress it on some pretext of law.

KILLED BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

Contradictory Accounts of a Raid on Illicit Distillers in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following despatch was received at the Internal Revenue Department here to-day:

ATLANTA, Ga., June 24.

Deputy Collector Post and Deputy Marshal Bolton, with a posse, were engaged to-day in making seizures of illicit distilleries in the section known as Red Oak, in Campbell County. They had found five illicit stills, and were en route to others which were located by a guide, who also accompanied them, when they were fired upon by a party of men in ambush at the roadside. The officers returned the fire, and the distillers broke and ran, firing as they retreated. The officers pursued them, and the distillers opened fire again, which was returned by the officers, who drove off their assailants. One person, with arms in his hands, was brought in by the officers, and it is known that two of the attacking party were wounded, one probably fatally.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—The men whom it is understood were killed by the revenue officials were not moonshiners, neither were they armed. The killing of these men has filled the bushes in the vicinity of Red Oak with one thousand men, who, although perfectly willing to have their territory visited and investigated by revenue officials, will enter a shotgun protest to any attempt to kill any of their number without provocation. About a week ago a posse of revenue officials invaded Campbell County, and, after seriously wounding two men, went away. It is authentically stated that there are no stills near Red Oak, and have been none in some time, and that the revenue men went there expecting to have a rencontre with the citizens of that locality.

From the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—In Campbell County, on Thursday, four young men passing along a road were fired upon by revenue officials; two of them ran and made their escape; the other two were shot; one of them was instantly killed, and the other desperately wounded. There is much excitement among the citizens over the affair.

Suspending Action on Whittaker's Case.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The War Department has suspended action on the report of the West Point Academic Board recommending the dismissal of Cadet Whittaker on account of deficiency, to allow him an opportunity—if he so desires—of asking a court martial to investigate the recent alleged outrage on himself.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Liberal Opposition to Parnell's Bill—The Mansion House Fund Exhausted.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of his new Irish Relief bill, the object of which was to appoint a commission for the relief of distress, consisting of a Chairman, two secretaries, and the principal organizations engaged in the relief of distress in Ireland for the last six months; and that £200,000 of the Irish Church fund surplus be handed over to the commission, to be appropriated as they might deem fit.

William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he could not assent to a bill which proposed to adopt an entirely new principle. He believed the Government's course, aided by private charity, would be sufficient to meet the evil. He regretted, he said, that there had been fever in some of the distressed districts, but there was no evidence that it could be traced to famine, and it was confined to a very few places. The reports he had received from Ireland to-day, he said, were reassuring. The debate was adjourned until Monday.

DUBLIN, June 25.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Mansion House Relief Fund to-day, it was announced that only £40 had been received since last meeting. It was said authoritatively that the fund now afforded only three weeks' supply, and that eight weeks of intense distress had to be faced. The Bishops of the dioceses of Clonfert and Killaloe, who preside over large districts of the west, declared that even if the harvest should be good, which is still uncertain, the troubles of the country will be only beginning, owing to the enormous debt which presses on the tenant farmers, and the utter deadness of credit in every locality. Public works and poor law relief have both utterly broken down, and it is only to the charitable organizations that the people can look to be saved from famine during the next few months.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, last evening. Earl Cowper said that prosperity was returning to Ireland, but he could not deny that in certain districts there was very great distress and great cause for anxiety.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chaplin (Conservative), member for Lincolnshire, Mid., moved the rejection of Mr. Foster's (the Chief Secretary for Ireland) bill in a most vehement speech. He said it would shake the foundation of the tenure of land, and was the greatest error in a session full of blunders. The debate on the bill was adjourned till Tuesday.

IN PURSUIT OF WIFE AND BONDS.

A Chicago Merchant's Marital and Business Troubles Told in a Police Court.

Sergeant James and Policeman Hill of the Tombs Squad yesterday took before Justice Morgan, on a warrant, Mr. Frederick M. Darrington, a gold mill owner of Deadwood City, Dakota Territory, whom they arrested yesterday morning in Mrs. Grannis's boarding house, 5 West Twenty-second street. On Wednesday, Thomas K. Holden, formerly a well-to-do merchant in Chicago, asked Justice Morgan for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Darrington, whom Mr. Holden accused of taking, besides his wife, 160 bonds of the La Grange Iron Steel Company of the value of $6,000, and jewelry to the amount of $400. Sergeant James testified to arresting Mr. Darrington in Mrs. Grannis's house, and to finding Mr. Darrington and Mrs. Holden in company.

Mr. Holden said he had formerly had business dealings with Darrington in Chicago. After he failed in business he assigned the bonds then in court to his wife. He afterward became aware of her infidelity to him, and when he ascertained that she had gone away with Darrington, he determined to track them. He said he would have had them arrested in Chicago, but they contrived to escape, and he followed them to New York.

Mrs. Holden testified that the bonds were her own property. For these she had given Mr. Holden diamonds and deeds of real estate which she held in Chicago. Her husband at the time was in need of money, and represented to her that the bonds if sold at that time would not bring as much as at a future time. She had therefore parted with her diamonds and real estate. Ever since she had kept the bonds in her trunk, and had been unable to raise any money upon them. The jewelry, which was produced in court, she positively identified as her own. She did not leave her husband, she said, but it was he that left her, and he had ill-treated her.

Justice Morgan said he saw no cause whatever why Mr. Darrington should have been arrested on the charge of larceny, as there was no larceny proved. Mr. Darrington was discharged. As he stepped out of court, Deputy Sheriff McGonigle served a warrant of arrest in civil proceedings, and he was taken to Ludlow street jail. Mrs. Holden was handed the jewelry and bonds taken from her trunk.

BRADLAUGH AGAIN IN THE HOUSE.

The Question of the Reconsideration of his Rights to be Considered on Monday.

LONDON, June 25.—Mr. Bradlaugh this afternoon drove to Westminster with his two daughters and Mrs. Annie Besant. About a thousand persons had assembled in the palace yard and at Westminster Hall and cheered Mr. Bradlaugh, who took a seat in the House of Commons under the gallery, outside the bar. The House and galleries were crowded with spectators. Mr. Labouchere said he would move on Tuesday next to rescind the resolution denying Mr. Bradlaugh's right to take the oath or make affirmation.

Mr. Gladstone said he was unprepared to say what action he will take. The Government, he said, will consider to-morrow what measures to propose to reconsider Mr. Bradlaugh's rights. The question should be considered next Tuesday. His remarks were received with loud cheers from the Liberal side.

The Speaker pointed out that it would be inconvenient to discuss the question on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone consequently named Monday for the discussion.

Mr. Bradlaugh then left the House. Mrs. Annie Besant, when leaving the House of Commons, informed the crowd of Mr. Gladstone's announcement, adding that of course, under the circumstances, Mr. Bradlaugh would await the decision of the House, but he would want meetings held throughout the country to support the Government.

Six thousand persons met at Northampton last night to protest against the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the House.

Fast Trotters at Fleetwood.

The speed shown by Mr. Work's Edward, the other day, led to a general speeding exhibition, Thursday afternoon, at Fleetwood. John Murphy jogged Edward a mile in 2:24, and repeated in 2:22¾. Jerome Whepley drove Mr. Everard's Sheridan a half mile in 1:07¼. Murphy then drove Mr. Work's Dick Swiveller—a horse with a record of 2:18—a quarter in 33, and the half in 1:07¾. Wm. Van Cott drove Jack Archer a mile in 2:28½. Old man Gilbert, with the reins over Mr. Charles Kerner's Lady Mills, went a half mile in 1:09, and finished the mile in 2:32. John Barry, with his mare Lady Kelso, did a mile in 2:27½, and repeated in 2:25¼, the first half of which was done in 1:08¼; and Col. Lawrence Kip's very promising black mare Lady Griswold did a half in 1:11, while Col. Griswold's bay gelding Colonel Kip did a full mile at his ease in 2:32.

Thwarting a Kidnapper.

On Wednesday afternoon an elderly man, decently dressed, and a stranger in the place, coaxed a 5-year-old daughter of James McGill, a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, away from her father's house in the neighborhood of the depot at College Point, and led her off in the direction of Flushing. Some little boys who had been playing with the child, after endeavoring to take her away from the man, ran and told Mrs. McGill. She hurried after the stranger, overtaking him a few blocks distant, and recovered her child. She threatened the man with arrest and, after some offensive words, he hastened away. No information had been obtained yesterday of the whereabouts of Gracie Williams, a daughter of the Rev. John Williams of Sea Cliff, who was taken from in front of her mother's home on Saturday of last week.

Hanged for the Murder of his Mother-in-Law.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A special despatch from Huntsville, Mo., to the *News*, says Haden Brown, the murderer, was hanged at 12:32 o'clock to-day in the presence of about 5,000 persons. Earnest efforts were made to save his life, but the Governor refused to interfere. The crime for which Brown suffered was the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Parrish, in 1877. Brown claimed that his wife's parents were trying to separate him from his wife. The latter committed suicide at Kansas City a few days ago, and Brown attempted to poison himself in prison, but was prevented.

A Post Office Clerk Caught.

Joseph Newby, a Post Office clerk at Station A, was arrested on complaint of Special Agent Sharretts, yesterday, for stealing eight letters addressed to G. Upington, 599 Broadway. Four of them were test letters, and contained money. Newby has been in the service of the Post Office for many years. The District Attorney accepted James Barclay as his bondsman, and he was released by Commissioner Shields.

An easy conundrum. Why does Glenn's Sulphur Soap sell so well? Because it makes the skin healthfully pure.—Adv.

HOT WAVE FROM THE SOUTH.

THE METROPOLIS SWELTERING UNDER THE SUMMER SOLSTICE.

The Thermometer Ninety-five in the Shade—The Largest Mortality for One Day yet Reported this Season—Many Sunstrokes.

The heat that has hung over the city for two days was blown to it from the Southern States by a southwest wind. Soon after sunrise yesterday morning the thermometer in New York marked 75°, while at the same hour it was 77° in Mobile, 73° in Augusta, Ga., and 83° at Key West. In Albany the mercury stood at 80°, and in both Boston, Mass., and Charleston, S. C., it rested at 76°. The signal service officials on the Equitable Building report that at 11 A. M. the thermometer showed 86°, at 2 P. M. 87°, and at 3 P. M. 88°. At 2:30 90° was reached, the highest temperature of the day. On the sidewalk, however, spirit thermometers told a different story. The slender pink columns mounted from two to four degrees higher. They registered, more accurately than the official instrument, the condition of the air in which the hurrying crowds moved. The street thermometers vied with newspaper bulletins as objects of attention to pedestrians. Men gathered in front of them, took off their hats, scowled and wiped their perspiring faces while they counted up the degrees. On the outer edge of the sidewalk boys vended Japanese fans from wicker baskets. The merest glance at the pedestrians on the street or at passengers on the horse cars or elevated railroads showed that everybody was uncomfortable and unhappy. People moved away from each other as though bodily contact was distasteful, and they shook hands listlessly. Those who wore collars craned their necks forward, as though they wore a yoke. Vests, cuffs, and collars made life a burden. In the afternoon the wind freshened. Political banners bulged out, and national flags flapped. But the wind brought little relief. It was the same southwest wind, and its breath was like a simoom. It continued to blow fitfully in the evening, but the heat continued to be oppressive.

One hundred and sixty deaths were recorded yesterday, which is the largest number in twenty-four hours the present year.

Mary Walter, one year of age, died at 159 Elizabeth street, on Thursday, from the effects of the heat.

The infant child of Mr. Marquarat died at 311 West Thirty-ninth street, yesterday, from the effects of the heat.

Thomas Hale, who was sentenced by Justice Peloubet of Jersey City to the penitentiary, was overcome by the heat in the prison van yesterday. He was placed in a jail ward and given medical attendance.

Philip Long, an old man, of 128 Cherry street, Hoboken, was overcome by the heat on Thursday night and sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

Richard Butcher was sunstruck yesterday in the lower part of the city, and taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

Louis Wolf, aged 40, of Gordon street, Hoboken, was prostrated by the heat yesterday in Laidlaw avenue, Jersey City Heights. He was taken to his home.

Robert Sill, aged 39 years, a merchant of Jarvis, Ontario, Can., was overcome by the heat on Sixth avenue, near Thirty-second street, last evening.

Catharine Mullins, aged 32, of 658 Tenth avenue, died last evening from effects of the heat.

Eliza Farrell of 210 Norfolk street, Newark, was overcome by the heat yesterday. She was found insensible in the street and was taken home by the police.

The thermometer at Hudnut's yesterday: At 3 A. M., 74°; 6, 74°; 9, 81°; 12, 89°; 3½ P. M., 95°; 6, 85°; 9, 81°; 12, 80°.

A TAILOR'S MISSION TO ROME.

To Kill a Personal Enemy, Commit Suicide, or Assassinate the King.

ROME, June 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day an individual in the gallery set apart for the public flung two large stones into the hall below, but no one was hurt. The man was immediately arrested. He said he wished harm to the Chamber in general, and not to any Deputy in particular. He refused to give his name, and said that later on he would state the motives which prompted the act. After again being questioned the prisoner said that his name was Gordegliani; that he was a tailor at Viterbo; that he had come to Rome with the intention of killing a personal enemy or of committing suicide, but that, being desperate and tormented by hunger, he had done something for which to be arrested, in order to obtain food in prison. He also alleged that some time ago he had received a commission to come to Rome to assassinate the King. Active investigation into the affair is proceeding.

Gordegliani is 26 years of age. It is believed he is insane. His pocket, were found full of stones. Those he threw fell upon the Ministerial bench, upon which several Deputies were sitting. They were flung with great force.

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Wimbledon Rifle Contests.

DUBLIN, June 25.—Frank Hyde has arrived here, and expresses the hope that a friendly arrangement will be arrived at with Col. Bodine and the American National Rifle Association with reference to the Wimbledon international contests. He says that Messrs. Gerish of Boston, Dudley of New York, and Burnside of Washington are on their way to England, and he hopes to make up the original number of eight from the present American team. He mentions also that it is likely that Messrs. Fenton and Rigby of the Irish team may join the English in a match.

Mr. Young arrived here to-night to join the Irish team in the approaching contest. Major Leech has not yet named his team. Mr. Young will practise to-morrow.

Parliamentary Elections.

LONDON, June 25.—At Bandon, to-day, an election was held for member of Parliament, and resulted in the return of Mr. Allman, Liberal, who polled 216 votes. Mr. Payne, the Conservative candidate, polled 117 votes. This is a Liberal gain.

An election was also held at Dungannon. Mr. Dickson, Liberal, was returned, receiving 132 votes. Mr. Knox, Conservative, polled 128. The new member for Dungannon is a son of the member who was unseated.

Damages Against Sarah Bernhardt.

PARIS, June 25.—The Tribunal of the Seine has condemned Sarah Bernhardt to pay the *Comedie Francaise* 100,000 francs damages, and has further declared her to have forfeited all rights and privileges resulting from her engagement of 1875 with the *Comedie Francaise*, which is equivalent to an additional loss of about 44,000 francs.

Sunday Law in England.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons this evening the motion of Mr. Stevenson (Liberal) for closing public houses on Sunday in England and Wales was adopted by a vote of 153 to 117, with Mr. Pease's amendment that said houses should be closed as nearly as possible the whole day. The Government opposed the measure.

Regulating Negro Service in Cuba.

MADRID, June 25.—The Council of State has adopted a bill regulating the conditions of the service of negroes in Cuba, reducing the number of working hours and prohibiting corporal punishment.

Canadian Cricketers Victorious.

LONDON, June 25.—In a match game of cricket at the Kennington Oval to-day, the fifteen Canadian cricketers defeated eleven of Surrey. The Canadians scored 212 and the Surreys 102.

Fighting at Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, June 25.—Private despatches from Buenos Ayres, dated June 22, say that fighting is going on, and that many persons have been killed and wounded; that Dr. Tejedos, Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, has issued a pronunciamento; that the city of Buenos Ayres has been fortified, and the unarmed population are fleeing. These despatches, being more or less of a speculative character, are received with caution.

RIO JANEIRO, June 25.—Intelligence from Buenos Ayres represents that a battle was fought on the 22d inst. between the national and provincial troops. The latter were routed. The national troops, however, were repulsed in an assault upon the city of Buenos Ayres on the 24th inst.

The Signal Office Prediction.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, with frequent rains, winds mostly westerly, generally lower temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

George Conniffe fell down a hatchway at North Moore street and West Broadway last night and was killed.

The army worm appeared in large numbers at the City farm, Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, attacking one of the wheat fields.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by a vote of 101 to 90.

In consequence of the revelations made by the Paris *Gaulois* in reference to some unamnestied Communists, it is said that the majority in the Senate have determined to exclude common law offenders from amnesty.

The shipments of live stock from Montreal to Great Britain for the past week consisted of 3,114 head of cattle and 1,450 sheep, the greatest number ever exported in one week from Canada.

Denis Maher, a laborer of 2 Gansevoort street, called to his son Martin, aged 11 years, to stop playing on a truck opposite to his house, last evening. The boy responded, but Maher being partly deaf did not hear him. Maher angrily hurled a brick at the boy and struck him in the forehead, inflicting a severe wound. Maher was arrested, and the case will be reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.