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There is no time like this time to test the merits of World Postals.
The Weather Indications.

The EVENING EDITION World.

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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892. PRICE ONE CENT.

# COUNTRY PEOPLE ARE PLEASED WITH WORLD POSTALS.

# EXTRA.

## 2 O'CLOCK.

## TABOO THE STONE

### Growing Ranks of Union Men Who Refuse to Handle New England Granite.

### Seventy Thousand Now Locked Out or on Strike.

### Railroad Trains Laden with Stone May Be Embargoed.

### No Concessions Made by Either Contractors or Pavers in New York City.

Neither bosses nor union men show any signs of weakening to-day, regarding the strikes and lockouts in the granite and paving industries. Reports of additional "sympathy" strikes are received at frequent intervals, and evidences multiply that the movements of the unions have been planned and are being carried out with great skill and thoroughness.

The unions claim that their position is daily growing stronger. A conservative estimate of the total number of men now affected by the strike throughout the country is 70,000. Of these one-fifth are out in New York and its vicinity. To-night there will be a meeting at Clarendon Hall of the Strike Committee of the Granite-Cutters and the Building Trades delegates, the result of which may be an order to all the building trades unions to order their men out wherever any New England Granite Manufacturers' Association stone is used.

The Building Trades Delegates of the Central Labor Union, have already assured the granite cutters of their sympathy and assistance when necessary, and action on their part will roll the number of men out of work beyond 100,000.

A feature of the strike, which is expected to prove very effective, is that there may be a stoppage soon of all the granite that comes into the city from the East by rail, as intimated in the Sporting Extra EVENING WORLD last night. Should the railroads be able to get their cars loaded at the quarries, it would not be handled here. The lockout in New England, however, makes it very improbable that any stone will be loaded on the cars at the quarries.

SEEKING OUT COMBINE GRANITE.

The Granite-Cutters' Strike Committee was actively engaged yesterday in finding out on just what buildings the Combine stone was being used. Wherever such a building was discovered the men, including cutters, derrick men, setters and others directly connected with the granite-cutting trade, were ordered out.

Following is a list of the structures in New York and Brooklyn where the granite-cutters have quit work:

Mutual Life Building, on Nassau street.
Museum of Art, in Central Park.
Third Avenue Cable-Power House, Bowery and Bayard street.
Broadway Cable-Power House, near Houston street.
Gate House, Washington Bridge.
Black Building, lower Broadway.
New building at Fulton and Nassau streets.
A dwelling-house at One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Riverside Drive.
A house on Sixty-ninth street.
The Aqueduct.
Brooklyn Water Tower.
Brooklyn Memorial Arch.

The advisability of ordering a strike on the North river docks is to-day being considered.

NUMBER OF THE STRIKERS.

The exact number of granite-cutters who are out in this city is not known, but is thought to be about twelve hundred.

The number of idle men in New England will be increased to-day by from seventy-five to one hundred men, who will be ordered out at Contractor Johnson's quarry at Millstone Point, Conn.

The cessation of work on the Memorial Arch in Brooklyn is being severely felt. A granite cutter said this morning that men had been offered as high as $15 a day to resume work there, but the tempting offer was refused.

DELAYING OLD PAVEMENT.

Commissioner Gilroy's contemplated action to temporarily appease the indignation of property-owners and merchants by compelling contractors to relay the old paving-stones is not causing the striking pavers any uneasiness.

"That won't hurt us any," said Committeeman McNair this morning. "It will only make matters worse for the contractors, for the work will be poorly done, as a matter of course. The streets will soon be in a worse condition than before.

"As to Mr. Pierce's threat of bringing in Italian pavers, we don't give that report any more thought than we did that about the German pavers. The Immigration Department will not allow any contract labor to pass through without our consent, so where will the Italians come from? Why haven't they been brought into use before?

"Mr. Pierce is reported as saying that paving does not require skilled labor. The fact that pavers are paid from $4.50 to $5 a day proves that assertion to be false. About one man in twenty becomes proficient.

"As to the strike clause in the contracts. There is not such a thing as a strike clause in the paving business. The contractor may have a strike clause in their contracts with the builders. They may have been conspiring against the interest of the builders a long while."

Regarding the laying of stone for the Third avenue cable road Mr. McNair said that it would not be touched, as it was Combine stone.

BLOCKING THE STREETS.

"Now as to the blocking up of streets," continued Mr. McNair. "If Commissioner Gilroy was making any exertion in the interest of the public he would demand that the Bureau of Encumbrance remove the obstructing material. Certainly the contractors have no more rights than property-owners.

"It has come to a question now as to whether the Department of Public Works will favor the taxpayers or the combine."

Commissioner Gilroy said this morning:

"I have not decided yet how I will proceed. It is the contractors' duty to put the streets in proper condition, but they can't accomplish impossibilities. I understand that Executive Committeeman McNair, of the strikers, has said that the Committee will not even permit the strikers to touch the old granite blocks."

"Will you order the Department to do the work?"

"I don't know what I shall do, until I hear definitely from the Strike Committee. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

STRIKERS' GRIEVANCE EXPLAINED.

Secretary Grant, of the Paving Cutters' Union, this morning threw some additional light on the position taken by the pavers and their associates. He said: "If the public could appreciate the many evils we have done away with by organizing and protecting ourselves, it would more readily understand why we are so strongly opposed to giving way to the contractors in this matter of signing the yearly scale of wages Jan. 1 instead of May 1, as we now do.

"Five and six years ago, when the custom of signing contracts on the former date was in vogue, the contractors had things all their own way. They could dictate their own terms in the Winter, the men being poor and work scarce. We signed for starvation wages and didn't receive a cent of pay from Nov. 1 to June 1.

"When we were paid off it was in trade tickets which were good only at the Association's stores. We had to pay their prices for the necessities of life or had to live at the Association boarding-houses.

"By organizing we have overcome those abuses, and do you blame us for not wanting to return to them? That's what we might have to do if we gave in now. Our families and homes, as well as our wages, are at stake in this contest."

John Pierce, of the Paving Contractors' Executive Committee, was busy at his office in Temple Court this morning, sending and answering telegrams to New England quarry owners.

"So far as I am aware," he said to an EVENING WORLD reporter, "there is nothing new as far as we are concerned. We are just as determined as ever to hold our own if it takes a long time to do it.

"We are shipping stone to this city, unloading and delivering it, and we can see no reason why we should not continue doing this for some time to come."

MATTHEW BAIRD'S CONTRACTS.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy says that he shall be in no haste to award the paving contracts in this city for which bids were opened yesterday. As stated in yesterday's EVENING WORLD, Contractor Matthew Baird did lowest on four contracts. He now holds contracts for the work on West One Hundred and Nineteenth street and West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and his men, who are hired by sub-contractors Moran & Low, are the only men at work in the city on new stone.

Mr. Baird employs none but union men in his quarries or on his contracts, and his quarries are not included among those where men are locked out. As a result there is no embargo on the stone produced there and no strike among his workmen here.

These conditions, added to the fact that his bids were the lowest, render it extremely probable, it is said, that he will be awarded the contracts and can go right ahead with the work, thus affording employment to a large number of the men who are now on strike from other jobs.

UNFINISHED MONUMENT WORK.

To a reporter, Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown, McAllister & Co., said that a large number of monuments and tombstones intended to be put in place and decorated on Memorial Day were still unfinished in the yards in this city, and, owing to the strike, could not be completed, and thus many people would be disappointed. In his own yard, he said, there were seven or eight such, and he estimated that the number in the city would not be far from 250.

Mr. Brown pointed out one stone bearing this inscription:

Our dear parents. Julius Wertheim; born in Frankfort, Germany. Died Sept 27, 1872, aged—

The remainder of the inscription was chalked on the stone, and Mr. Brown said it could be finished in a couple of hours, but that the strike prevented.

At the strikers' headquarters it was said that this statement was entirely misleading. The men in the monument yards, it was said, had been given permission to finish all uncompleted work on which they were engaged, but were prohibited from beginning any new jobs in which New England granite is used.

Comrade E. J. Atkinson, of the G. A. R. Memorial Day Committee, stated that, so far as he could learn, all monument work contracted for would be ready for Memorial Day. Possibly work might be delayed on the Brooklyn Memorial Arch, but that fact would not interfere with the day's ceremonies.

THE SOUTH WANTS THE LOCKED-OUT MEN.

Very many of the locked-out workmen in the New England quarries, it is reported, are finding lucrative employment in quarries in Pennsylvania and the South. The statement is made that already more than three thousand skilled workmen, who were locked out in Massachusetts and Connecticut, have gone south.

Business is said to be very brisk in Southern granite, consumers preferring to buy stone over which there is no controversy which tends to hinder the fulfilment of their contracts. As a result the quarry owners are keen to secure the skilled workmen suddenly thrown on the market.

At the headquarters of the National Pavers' Union yesterday a letter was received from Charles A. Appel, of Lithonia, Ga., inclosing railway tickets from New York to Lithonia, and requesting that they be given to locked-out men who desired to go there to work. Wages there range from $4 to $5 a day.

A few hours after the receipt of the letter a telegram came from Mr. Appel asking that more than the eighty men be sent to him.

Secretary Grant said that so many of the skilled granite-workers were going away from New England to other points that some of the Combine quarry owners were becoming alarmed lest, at the settlement of the strike, they should find themselves unable to man their works again.

The Secretary added that this presented to the Combine a condition, not a theory, and one which would cause the quarry owners to do a good deal of hard thinking.

NEW ENGLAND'S IDLE MEN.

Secretary Grant estimates the number of men rendered idle in the quarry region at more than 50,000 distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hallowell, Me. (Hallowell Granite Co.) | 1,000 |
| Vinal Haven, Me. | 1,000 |
| Clark's Island, Me. | 500 |
| Long Cove, Me. (Booth Bros.) | 500 |
| Hurricane Island, Me. (Booth Bros.) | 500 |
| Tenant's Harbor, Me. | 500 |
| Green's Landing, Me. | 500 |
| Mount Desert, Me. | 1,000 |
| West Sullivan, Franklin and Bar Harbor | 1,000 |
| Friendship, Me. | 500 |
| Mount Waldo, Me. (John Peirce) | 400 |
| Round Point, Me. (Brown & McAllister) | 200 |
| South Thomaston, Me. | 120 |
| Concord, N. H. (J. G. Batterson & Co.) | 2,000 |
| Marlboro, N. H. | 750 |
| Keelstone, N. H. | 750 |
| Fitzwilliam, N. H. | 500 |
| Milford, N. H. | 200 |
| Nassau, N. H. | 300 |
| Suncook, N. H. | 300 |
| Barre, Vt. | 5,000 |
| Montpelier, Vt. | 400 |
| West Dummerston, Vt. | 400 |
| Rygate, Vt. | 300 |
| Brattleboro, Vt. | 200 |
| Williamstown, Vt. | 300 |
| Westerly, R. I. (quarries of J. G. Batterson & Co., Senator Dixon, Smith Granite Co. and others) | 2,000 |
| Niantic, R. I. | 200 |
| Quincy, Mass. | 10,000 |
| Worcester, Salem and New Bedford, Mass. | 300 |
| Monson, Mass. | 2,000 |
| West Chelmsford, Mass. | 400 |
| Bay View, Mass. | 300 |
| Lakeville, Mass. | 2,000 |
| Rockport, Mass. | 2,000 |
| Pigeon Cove, Mass. | 1,000 |
| Haverhill, Mass. | 100 |
| Millstone Point, Conn. | 350 |
| New London, Conn. | 200 |
| Stony Creek, Conn. (Norcross Bros. and others) | 1,000 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 200 |
| Total quarrymen, paving-cutters, granite-cutters and blacksmiths | 41,600 |
| Laborers | 5,000 |
| Polishers | 2,000 |
| Carpenters and hoisters | 2,000 |
| Teamsters and drivers | 500 |
| Engineers and derrickmen | 500 |
| | 10,000 |
| Grand total of idle workmen in the quarry region | 51,600 |

In several of the towns mentioned the stoppage of the stone works paralyzes all branches of business, the quarries being the chief sources of industry.

## SMALL PLUMS FOR PLUMBERS.

### Mayor Grant Will Name Three for the New Examining Board.

Mayor Grant will probably appoint, soon after his return, the Examining Board of Plumbers created by the bill signed by Gov. Flower yesterday. The object of the measure is to compel the registration of all plumbers engaged in or desiring to begin business in any of the cities of the State. They will be examined as to their competency, and if qualified they will receive certificates to that effect. Every master plumber in the city must be registered before March 1, 1893. Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor.

The Examining Board, shall consist of five persons, of whom two shall be employing or master plumbers of not less than ten years' experience in the business, and one shall be a journeyman plumber of like experience. The other members of the Board shall be the Chief Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage of the Board of Health of each city, and the Chief Engineer having charge of the sewers.

The master and journeymen plumbers serving as members of the Board shall be paid at the rate of $5 a day for each day's service rendered.

## FITZGERALD FOR SURROGATE.

### The Register Said to Be Slated for the New $15,000 Office.

There was rejoicing among the friends of Register Frank T. Fitzgerald this morning because Gov. Flower had signed the bill creating an additional Surrogate in this city, which was admittedly introduced in Fitzgerald's interest.

Mr. Fitzgerald said some time ago that he would be a candidate for the place if the measure became a law, and it was generally understood that it was "all fixed" for Fitzgerald. No one else has announced himself in the field, although the office is a most desirable one. It pays $15,000 a year, and the term is for fourteen years. The election for the new Surrogate will be held next November.

Register Fitzgerald has been one of the most successful politicians in the city, though still a young man. He is a New Yorker by birth, and a graduate of Columbia College. Since 1888, when he succeeded Police Justice Duffy as leader of the Eighteenth District, he has carried the district in every campaign. In 1888 he was the Tammany candidate for Congress and was elected. His term of office began on the 4th of March, but there was no session of Congress until December. Meanwhile he was elected Register, and resigned as Congressman, never having taken his seat.

## HNNG BY A MOB TO A TREE.

### A Negro Ruffian Snatched Out of Jail by Enraged Marylanders.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CLAYTON, Del., May 18.—James Taylor, the negro who assaulted Nellie Silcox at Kennedyville, Md., was taken from the Chestertown jail at 9.30 o'clock last night and lynched.

From fifty to three hundred persons guarded the jail all day yesterday. Five hundred persons engaged in the lynching, some of them being connected with the best families of the town.

They broke into the jail, put a rope around the prisoner's neck, dragged him to a tree a hundred yards away and hung him up.

The Point Is This
—WORLD Postal Cards
ARE ALWAYS READY AND MAY BE USED IN AN INSTANT. THEY SHOULD BE KEPT IN POCKETBOOK.

The large telescopes in the United States in use in 1892 will be found tabulated in THE WORLD ALMANAC.

## POINTERS ON THE RACES.

### Excellent Sport Promised at the Gravesend Track To-Day.

#### Russell, Raceland and Other Cracks Meet in a Handicap.

The Brookdale Handicap at a mile and a furlong is the feature of the card at Gravesend to-day. This event is a sort of consolation race for the defeated horses in the Brooklyn Handicap, and most of the cracks are named to go to-day. Longstreet, Raceland, Russell, Clarendon, Major Domo and others will go. The rest of the card is made up of sweepstakes and selling races, but the events look interesting and may furnish good sport. The track will be dry and fast. The selections are as follows:

First Race.—Sweepstakes, at $20 each, with $1,000 added, for all ages; five and a half furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Empire Stables' Tormentor | 125 |
| H. Jackson's Tracassian | 125 |
| J. A. and A. H. Morris's Correction | 122 |
| Boulevard Stable's Trinity | 122 |
| Wm. Barrick's Dr. Hasbrouck | 122 |
| F. A. Ehret's Fairview | 122 |
| W. C. Daly's Bolero | 122 |
| J. Rapport, jr.'s Sonora | 105 |

The opening event is a hard race to select winners from. Correction, Dr. Hasbrouck, Fairview and Sonora are all very fast for five furlongs. Fairview's performance in the Handicap makes him look dangerous, but Correction on her past form should safely take care of him. Sonora may spoil the pace, and in any event should not be worse than third.

Second Race.—Sweepstakes, at $20 each, with $1,000 added, for mares three years old and upward; mile and a sixteenth.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. and A. H. Morris's Reckon | 117 |
| P. J. Dwyer & Son's Reclare | 116 |
| G. B. Morris's Celia | 112 |
| P. J. Dwyer & Son's Madrid | 96 |
| Foxhall Keene's Harlem | 91 |

Reckon worked a mile in 1.43 yesterday in handy fashion. This is good enough to enable her to defeat the poor lot pitted against her to-day. Reclare will not start. Having gone home a few days ago, the runner up may be Harlem, and Celia ought to beat the others handily enough.

Third Race.—Sweepstakes, at $20 each, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds; one mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. and A. H. Morris's St. Florian | 122 |
| P. J. Dwyer & Son's Temple | 117 |
| M. F. Dwyer's Airshaft | 115 |
| H. McCarron, jr.'s St. Mark | 110 |
| Southside Stable's Two Bits | 110 |
| —Sir Arthur | 105 |
| —Springlake gelding | 105 |
| Brookwood Stable's Sleet | 105 |
| W. C. Daly's Knick-Knack filly | 100 |

St. Florian and Two Bits look to have this race between them and may finish as named. Sleet ought to beat the others.

Fourth Race.—The Brookdale Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; at $30 each, with $1,500 added; mile and a furlong.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. F. Dwyer's Longstreet | 125 |
| M. F. Dwyer's Raceland | 118 |
| J. A. & A. H. Morris's Russell | 117 |
| F. A. Ehret's Clarendon | 112 |
| W. A. Spier's Major Domo | 112 |
| J. B. Collins's Isinglord | 108 |
| P. J. Dwyer's Purtichester | 108 |
| W. R. Jones's Charade | 105 |
| W. C. Daly's Fidelio | 98 |
| McKane's colt by Capt. Flaherty—Sue Rider | 90 |

The Brookdale Handicap should be won by Raceland. He would have beaten Russell in the Brooklyn but for his unfortunate mishap. Russell ought to land place money and Clarendon should not be worse than third.

Fifth Race.—Sweepstakes, at $30 each, with $1,000 added; for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| —Lawless | 118 |
| Brookwood Stable's Perrier Josef | 118 |
| —Pearl Top | 118 |
| M. F. Dwyer's Kihic colt | 113 |
| Walcott & Campbell's Warsaw | 113 |
| W. C. Daly's Florence Bell | 110 |

This race should be won by Pearl Top with Warsaw the runner up and Florence Bell third.

Sixth Race.—Selling sweepstakes at $20 each, with $1,000 added; six furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| —M. Corbett's Valdez | 115 |
| 881 C. B. McCoy's Experience | 112 |
| —Jordan's Silver Prince | 112 |
| 37 W. Daly's Dalsyrian | 109 |
| —P. J. Dwyer & Son's Kingsbridge | 109 |
| —J. H. McLaughlin's Flavilla | 106 |
| 42 H. Randolph's Foreigner | 105 |
| —Walcott & Campbell's Gonzales | 103 |
| 355 Madison Stable's Tammany Hall | 95 |

The closing event should be won by Dalsyrian. Tammany Hall may be second and Kingsbridge not worse than third.

### Morning Papers' Selections.

AT GRAVESEND.

First Race—Correction, Dr. Hasbrouck.
Second Race—Reckon, Celia.
Third Race—Two Bits, St. Florian.
Fourth Race—Raceland, Portchester.
Fifth Race—Pearl Top, Warsaw.
Sixth Race—Flavilla, Kingsbridge.

First Race—Senora, Correction.
Second Race—Reckon, Harlem.
Third Race—St. Florian, Temple.
Fourth Race—M. F. Dwyer's ches. (Raceland or Longstreet), Clarendon.
Fifth Race—Pearl Top, Warsaw.
Sixth Race—Gonzales, Dalsyrian.

First Race—Fairview, Dr. Hasbrouck.
Second Race—Reckon, Celia.
Third Race—St. Florian, Airshaft.
Fourth Race—Longstreet, Russell.
Fifth Race—Warsaw, Ethie.
Sixth Race—Vardee, Experience.

First Race—Correction, Fairview.
Second Race—Reckon, Dwyer's entry (Reclare or Madrid).
Third Race—St. Florian, Two Bits.
Fourth Race—Dwyer's entry (Longstreet or Raceland), Russell.
Fifth Race—Warsaw, Pearl Top.
Sixth Race—Kingsbridge, Vardee.

First Race—Correction, Senora.
Second Race—Reclare, Reckon.
Third Race—St. Florian, Two Bits.
Fourth Race—Raceland, Russell.
Fifth Race—Pearl Top, Warsaw.
Sixth Race—Dalsyrian, Experience.

## A LUNATIC SOUNDED THE ALARM.

### Result, Brief and Causeless Panic in the Blackwell's Island Asylum.

A female patient in the Disturbed Ward of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum broke the glass front of the fire-alarm box and turned in an alarm at 7.30 o'clock this morning.

There was considerable excitement among the patients when the Island fire department's engine rattled up to the scene, but it quickly subsided when it was shown that there was no cause for alarm.

Dr. Tyler, of the asylum staff, says that this is the first time that the fire signal apparatus has been tampered with by a patient since the system was introduced.

## BIG TOM WANTS BIG DAMAGES.

### He Will Sue the New York Central Company for $250,000.

The New York Central Railroad Company is to be made defendant in a suit that Street-Cleaning Commissioner Thomas Brennan intends instituting for $250,000. It was one of that Company's engines which smashed Mr. Brennan's carriage recently on Eleventh avenue, killed his horse and gave the Commissioner such a shaking up that he is still incapacitated for active work.

"Tiger-Head Brand." ROBERT SMITH. India Pale Ale and Brown Stout; superior to any imported. All dealers. Agency, 21 Hudson st. *

# TICE DIES EASILY.

### Success of Auburn Prison's Second Electrical Execution.

### No Revolting Scenes and No Burning of the Flesh.

### Four Short Contacts Employed and a New Style of Electrode.

#### Firmness of the Condemned Man—Medical Witnesses Commend the Operation.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AUBURN, May 18.—Joseph L. Tice, the Rochester wife murderer, was killed in the electric chair at the prison here at 6.39 o'clock this morning.

The execution is considered a great success. There was nothing revolting about the affair. The witnesses saw no burning of flesh, no exhalation of air from the lungs, no struggling of the victim. The murderer met his fate calmly, bravely. He was apparently unmoved while being strapped in the chair and he had nothing to say at the last.

JOSEPH L. TICE.

The electric current was turned into the body four times, each contact being brief. The physician in charge believed that better results would be obtained in this way than with two long contacts. The complete time of contact was fifty seconds.

Tice slept from 10 to 12 o'clock last night. At midnight he was awakened to be shaved. He had been told early in the evening by his spiritual advisers that his life would be taken this morning. He said he was ready and that he would meet his death like a soldier, and he joined fervently in the prayers of the clergymen.

Tice slept but little after midnight. He paced the floor restlessly when not lying on his cot. The guards state that the condemned man had little to say to them during the night. They could see that he was laboring under a terrible mental strain, while at the same time he constantly endeavored to control himself and appear calm. About 5 o'clock he had almost completely overcome his nervousness. This is the story of the execution:

THE WITNESSES GATHER.

It is 6.15 o'clock. This is the hour at which the witnesses were requested to report at the prison gate. They are all on hand and are admitted. The city is quiet. The sun has risen just high enough to show its mellow rays over the high gray wall and through the three-barred windows of the death-chamber facing the east.

There is a suppressed excitement in the prison office. Warden Durston enters and addressing the gentlemen assembled he tells them that the physician in charge has decided to make four short contacts instead of two long ones. He explains for the benefit of those who never have seen an electrocution how the body will pull forward as the current is turned on and settle down as the contact is broken. Then the Warden says: "Now, gentlemen, I am ready."

The witnesses file out the big front doors, and turning around at the bottom of the stairs, pass through a small entrance into the basement.

SCENE OF THE EXECUTION.

In a moment they find themselves in the death chamber. There are chairs and benches for them to sit on. A sickly prison odor fills the room, but a flood of sunlight comes in the three windows looking to the east. The agony of suspense evidently tells on some of the witnesses. That ugly chair alone preserves a calm stolidity.

The witnesses are seated, and Edward F. Davis, the State Electrician, signals the engineer. The incandescent lights flash up. Mr. Davis is testing the apparatus and he says to the Warden that everything is perfect.

Mr. Durston, addressing the witnesses, says that Dr. C. M. Daniels, of Buffalo, will be the physician in charge, with Drs. C. O. Baker, of Auburn, and R. R. Irvine, of Sing Sing, as assistants.

Mr. Durston announces that the chair is the one in which Kemmler died less than two years ago. The machinery with some slight improvements and an increased voltage, is also the same. A new electrode will be applied to the head, the Warden says, and will divide the current carrying it each side of the head instead of ending in one spot. Above the chair are two rubber bags to provide a constant flow of water to the sponges at the hands and legs. Finally, the Warden says, that all is ready for the final act.

ENTER THE CONDEMNED.

He passes through a door at the left. In a moment he reappears, and just behind him shambles in Tice, the condemned, with Guards Patterson and Redlauch by his side. Owing to his spinal trouble Tice is obliged to carry a cane, and he cannot stand erect. He is perfectly calm as he takes his seat in the chair. His vest is untuttoned. Now the attendants are strapping him down. They do their work quickly. "Guard, take my cane," says Tice, holding out his walking-stick.

"Oh, you will break my nose." These are Tice's last words. He is complaining because the broad leather straps over the face are too tight. Chaplain Yates and Pastor Penney now enter the room through the door at the left. It is just 6.39 to a second when Dr. Daniels raises his right arm as a signal to Electrician Davis.

THE DEATH CURRENT.

The latter presses something, and instantly the body of Tice tugs at the straps. This lasts fifteen seconds. Then the contact is broken for a space of three seconds, when the current is turned on for another fifteen seconds. Again the body pulls at its fastenings and again it settles back when the circuit is broken.

For a third time a contact is made, this time lasting ten seconds. Then there is a rest of five seconds. The fourth and last contact lasts ten seconds. The total time of contact has been fifty seconds, and the total time of execution sixty-three seconds.

At the request of Dr. Daniels, Drs. Baker and Irvine examine the body. They say there is no pulsation whatever. Tice is dead.

The other physicians also examine the body a little later, on invitation of Dr. Daniels. All agree that Tice passed into eternity the instant the first contact was made.

Electrician Davis says that the indicator showed 1,720 volts on the first contact, with a very slight falling off when the three other circuits were made.

A closer examination of the body shows no marks or burns upon it. Dr. Daniels announces that the autopsy would be held at 10 o'clock. Then the witnesses go to the office and sign the official certificate of death. They are as follows:

Dr. Frederic Remington, Rochester; Dr. T. K. Smith, Auburn; Dr. J. H. McCort, Rochester; Dr. J. R. Ruf, Clyde; William F. Lansing, Little Falls; Edward M. Allen, Reuben J. Hess, John M. Bailey, L. C. Washburn, Auburn; Dr. George E. Fell, Buffalo; G. E. Graham, Albany; Harvey D. Burrill, Syracuse; C. W. Welch, Syracuse; Rev. Frank D. Penney, Rev. Horatio Yates, Auburn; Dr. A. G. Root, Albany; Dr. C. M. Daniels, Buffalo; Pierre Purcell, Chas. H. Bailey, Rochester; W. B. Brown, Sing Sing; Dr. C. O. Baker, M. D. Peck, Auburn; Dr. R. T. Irvine, Sing Sing.

MINISTERS TALK OF TICE.

Chaplain Yates and Pastor Penney were with Tice half an hour before the execution took place. He told them, they say, that he did not sleep well last night and that his spine had pained him considerable.

"He was very brave," said Chaplain Yates, "he fulfilled his promise to Mr. Penney and myself, that he would die like a man and a Christian."

"His last words to me were, 'Oh, if I didn't drink that whiskey.' Put that in big type," said Mr. Penney, with tears in his eyes. Then he added, "But for that very thing, he was as good a man as any witness in this room."

A MEDICAL VIEW OF THE EXECUTION.

Dr. George E. Fell, of Buffalo, who also witnessed the Kemmler execution said: "The execution of Tice cannot be improved upon. The frequent short contacts are undoubtedly the best method. There was nothing revolting in this case.

"In the execution of Tice there were absolutely no reflex movements from beginning to end, aside from the rigidity of the body produced by the making and breaking of the current. I was one of the first to advocate electrical execution, and after seeing this event of to-day I am satisfied that the grounds I assumed were correct. There is no method comparable to it."

### Tice and His Crime.

Joseph L. Tice was more than sixty years old. He served as a soldier on the Union side all through the war between the States, and fought at Winchester, Gettysburg and in many other engagements in a Michigan regiment.

Three years after his regiment was mustered out of service Tice deserted his wife and children in Michigan and went to live in Rochester. He was a skilful mechanic and always earned good wages at his trade.

Ten years ago he married a Rochester woman, and after many quarrels, separations and reunions, he killed her because she refused to be reconciled to him again.

Tice had a naturally sullen temper, and in his latter years this temper was heightened by a nervous affliction. The troubles that led up to the murder of Mrs. Tice began last Spring, when she left him.

They patched up a peace and were living together in Rochester, when one day in a quarrel he plunged a knife into her body five times and then stabbed himself. But none of the wounds proved fatal, and when both he and his wife had recovered he was permitted to plead guilty to assault in the second degree, and sentence was suspended on his agreeing to go to the Soldiers' Home at Bath and remain there.

He went to Bath, but turned up in Rochester again in July. He hunted up his wife and found her employed in housework for Mrs. Kohl on Gesslman street, Rochester.

It was the afternoon of July 10. The doors were open because of heat. Tice entered the kitchen unannounced and seated himself in a chair. His wife made no sign that she was aware of his presence, and for a few minutes he said nothing.

Then in a low, soft tone he asked her to live with him again. She refused as quietly and continued about her work.

"Once and for the last time I ask you," he said.

She refused as firmly as before, and then, while she stood with a dish in her hands, he rose and plunged a knife into her bosom twice. She turned to flee and he plunged the knife into her back up to the hilt.

She staggered out into the yard and fell upon her face, with the knife still sticking in her back. He followed, bent over her, withdrew the knife and tried to return into the house to attack Mrs. Kohl. But she held the door, and after a moment he went away, wandering in the streets till arrested, while his wife died in a great pool of her own blood.

The defense offered was Insanity, but Tice was convicted before Justice Davy, of Rochester, in the court of Over and Terminer, and sentenced on Dec. 3, 1891, to die in the week of Jan. 18, 1892, at Auburn. An appeal was taken and the decision of Justice Davy was sustained and March 15 Justice Davy again fixed a time for Tice's execution at Auburn Prison.

Tice has been cool and indifferent through all the proceedings. He played cards with as much zest after his sentence as before it, and insisted on all occasions that he had no recollection whatever of what occurred on the day of the tragedy.

### Explosion in Salem Glass Works.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SALEM, N. J., May 18.—The large tank furnace at John Gayner's glass works exploded this morning and for a time endangered the whole plant, but by the exertion of the employees the fire was kept under control. About sixty tons of glass will be lost and fifty men and boys thrown out of work.

BETWEEN THE ACTS & BRAVO, 10c. Hair Dyes, 50., all-tobacco cigarettes, are the only brand made by Thos. H. Hall, Estd'd 1836. *

## REVENGE FOR A WRECKED LIFE.

### The Motive That Sent H. G. Stagg on an Anti-Dive Crusade.

#### He Will Prosecute Women Who Caused His Brother's Downfall.

"I am my brother's keeper and I will have revenge for his ruin," said Mr. Hartson G. Stagg, the son of a wealthy commission merchant who lives at 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, this morning, in explaining a suit he has brought against Kate Unger, the proprietress, and Jennie Pyke, an inmate, of an alleged disorderly house at 309 Third avenue.

The case will come up in the Yorkville Police Court to-morrow morning, and will be pushed, Mr. Stagg says, until the two women are brought to book for his brother's downfall. This case, he asserts, is but the beginning of a crusade he intends making against every disorderly house in the city his brother has ever frequented.

The young man whose ruin is to be avenged in this manner is Morgan N. Stagg, aged seventeen, who is now ill at his home as a result of dissipation. He and his brother, Hartson, live with their parents in a brown-stone front house. Their father is a travelling commission merchant. Until recently the two sons kept a fruit store at 84 Park Place. They were forced to close out the business on account of Morgan's dissipation.

This fact, as well as fraternal love, has induced Hartson to seek revenge, and in speaking of the matter with an EVENING WORLD reporter to-day he said:

"I have personally and with witnesses gone to every disorderly house my brother ever visited. I have seen orgies as bad as Dr. Parkhurst has described. I have proof to sustain the charges made against the Pyke and Unger women, and as sure as there is a God in heaven I will bring them and all others who aided in my brother's moral and physical destruction to justice. Expense is not a consideration. I have attorneys engaged and will get detectives."

Continuing he explained that it had been hoped to keep the affair quiet for a while, but that the Pyke woman had insisted on coming to see his mother during his illness, and had even tried to extort money from his mother.

Capt. Gallagher and Detective Beasley, of the East Twenty-second street station, he said, had aided him in getting evidence against the house at 309 Third avenue. He thought there were at least fifty girls in that house, and said a number of them had performed in a "circus" before himself and three friends who had accompanied him in the search for evidence.

Morgan Stagg was too ill to be seen to-day. The family said that he was completely infatuated with the Pyke woman and had threatened to go to the hearing to-morrow and testify in her defence. He laughs at his mother's talk of revenge and says it will amount to nothing.

## NOT CLEVELAND'S LEGATEE.

### Ex-Gov. Campbell Says He Knows of No Plan of Conference.

Ex-President Cleveland's arrival from Lakewood just at the time when ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, is in this city, is thought to have peculiar significance, in the light of a despatch from Washington published in THE EVENING WORLD a few days ago.

According to that report Mr. Cleveland was about to write a letter withdrawing from the Presidential race and making ex-Gov. Campbell his political legatee.

The despatch stated that the ex-Governor was to be in New York in a few days to meet Mr. Cleveland and his friends and confer with them about the matter.

Mr. Cleveland is at the Victoria, and ex-Gov. Campbell is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. An EVENING WORLD reporter saw Gov. Campbell, who said:

"Mr. Cleveland's chances are very favorable. I have no knowledge that he intends to write a letter, making me his political executor and heir. I did not come here for the purpose of conferring with him on his alleged withdrawal. The sentiment in Ohio is for Mr. Cleveland."

## FOR PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

### A Misdemeanor to Put Glucose in Sugar or Water in Milk.

Gov. Flower has signed the bill providing penalties for the adulteration of goods. The new law has a wide scope.

By its provisions it is made a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale as pure diluted or adulterated wine, milk, beer or spirits; any food, drugs or medicine for man or beast. Putting glucose in maple sugar, honey, beet sugar, cane sugar or syrup is placed in the same category.

The sale for domestic purposes of ice cut from canals or canal basins unless plainly marked or labelled.

The bill goes into effect Sept. 1 next. By the Code a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding $500 or both fine and imprisonment.

## GONE TO MEET HILL.

### Ahearn, Webster and Sulzer Confer with the Senator.

Senator John F. Ahearn and Assemblymen George P. Webster and William Sulzer are in Washington, where they have been in conference with Senator Hill. Each of the statesmen solemnly declared that he was there on private business and that their meeting was a mere coincidence.

Politicians, however, seem inclined to believe that their visit at this time possesses political significance. By some it is believed that the legislators were bearers of a message to the Senator from Mr. Croker. Mr. Croker is at his farm, near Richfield Springs.

DO YOU WANT?
Then Write Your Want on a WORLD Postal and mail it.

# EXTRA.

## 2 O'CLOCK.

## WENT MAD IN AN ASYLUM.

### Amalia Del Gardo Threatened to Kill Sister Irene.

#### She Is the Wayward Daughter of a Once-Wealthy Cuban.

An ambulance was called very early this morning to the New York Foundling Asylum, at Third avenue and Sixty-eighth street, for a woman who was insane. The surgeon who accompanied the ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital took the woman to Bellevue Hospital, where she was placed in the insane pavilion. No little difficulty was experienced in getting the woman into the ambulance and out at the hospital.

The police were able to learn very little about the woman, whose name was given as Amelia del Gardo and whose age was stated to be 38 years. At Bellevue Hospital the woman said that she was born in Cuba and that she was a teacher and unmarried. She was placed in the insane pavilion.

Sister Irene, who is at the head of the New York Foundling Asylum, was unwilling to talk much about Miss del Gardo. The woman came of a fine family, she said, and being in reduced circumstances had been given a home in the institution. Of late she had been acting queerly, and as she was evidently becoming insane and might grow violent and dangerous it was deemed advisable to have her removed to the hospital. Sister Irene added that for the sake of the woman herself and her connections she didn't care to say anything further.

It was learned from other sources that the insane woman is the daughter of Corsando del Gardo, a Cuban, whose family was once wealthy. It is said that she ran away from home when she was a young girl and that her father had never forgiven her for this wildness.

Friends of the family in this country took care of her, and after