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If it's a Boarding House you are looking for you will find the best advertised in the JOURNAL'S "Vant" Advt. columns every morning.

THE BOUND BY PEACE ACT OF THE CZAR.
Final Results of the International Conference Are Announced.
WANTS THREE CONVENTIONS As's Arbitration and Prohibition of Gases and Expanding Bullets.
FIVE "OPINIONS" GIVEN. Inviolability of Private Property Is Reserved for the Future.
WORD "DUTY" IN DISPUTE. All Nations Can Overthrow the Protocols or Stand by Them, as They Wish.

INGERSOLL IN FLOWERS; HIS FAMILY IN WHITE.



The Hague, July 24.—The final act embodying the results of the International Peace Conference, after enumerating the names and qualifications of all the delegates, says:

"In a series of meetings in which the above delegates participated, inspired throughout by the desire to realize in the highest possible measure the generous views of its august initiator, the Conference has drawn up for the approval of the respective Governments the series of conventions and declarations appended:

"Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land.

"Convention for the adoption of laws against the use of asphyxiating or deleterious gases from balloons and projectiles and for the prohibition of the use of bullets that easily expand in the human body."

Expressions of Opinion.

The final act contains five expressions of opinion, as follows:

"The conference considers that limitations of the military charges which at present oppress the world are greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

"The conference expresses the opinion that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date.

"The conference expresses the opinion that the question relative to the use and calibre of rifles and naval artillery, as examined by it, should be the subject of a conference to arrive at a uniform solution by a future conference.

"The conference expresses the wish that an early convention be called to revise the Geneva Convention.

"The conference has resolved that questions relating to the inviolability of private property in war or to the bombardment of towns or villages in naval war be reserved for future conference."

The convention is signed by all the plenipotentiaries.

Meetings to Fix Final Points.

The delegates met this afternoon and re-examined the text of the final act in order to decide how reservations are to be made. It was decided that not only the three conventions but the three declarations must be separately signed, the formula accompanying which will be decided upon tomorrow.

The American delegates also met today and asked that the word "duty" in article 27 be fully defined so that the word may in no case imply any obligation on the part of the United States to interfere in European affairs and vice versa.

The discussion among the French delegates, who framed the article, and the Americans lasted several hours. Efforts are now being made to find a suitable word to substitute for "duty" which will meet the wishes of the American delegates without weakening the purport of the article.

We Can Use Dum Dum Bullets.

Washington, July 24.—The United States will not be bound by the decision of the League conference to prohibit the use of the dum dum bullet in warfare.

So far we have not been obliged to resort to the use of this bullet, but the ordinance officers have been making experiments to secure an increased "stopping" effect for the small calibre ball used in the Krag-Jorgensen, and these experiments have proceeded somewhat on the lines of the dum dum bullet.

The specific reason why Captain Crozier and the remainder of the American delegates voted against the proposal to prohibit the dum dum bullet was because they received instructions forbade them to pledge this Government to any line of action that would retard the development of inventive genius in warfare.

Adhesion to the protocols is voluntary.

Great Britain, it is understood, also refused to prohibit the use of the dum dum bullet.

Two Young Fishermen Drowned.

Hartford, Conn., July 24.—Morris Cavenough, thirteen, and Charles Waltham, twelve, were drowned in the pond at Skinner's Hollow, North Meadows, this morning. The boys were fishing in a small row boat, which upset. Cavenough was a good swimmer, but lost his life in trying to save his companion.

France Approves the Monument.

Robert J. Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette Monument Commission, received a cable message from the French authorities on Sunday announcing their approval of the proposed Lafayette monument to be erected at the Paris Exposition by the school children of the United States, and which will be unveiled July 4, 1900.

BRUTALITY TO A BOY; A WOMAN ACCUSED.

Wealthy Miss Suffer Charged with Shocking Acts of Cruelty.

Miss Jennie Suffer, a middle-aged spinster, of Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y., was accused yesterday of great cruelty toward a little boy of six years, Harry Barclay, Jr., of Paterson, N. J.

The president of the Paterson Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Arthur W. Bishop, sent a letter detailing the charges made by the boy's parent, and to Edridge T. Gerry, president of the New York society, because the case comes within the latter's jurisdiction.

The Suffer family is one of the oldest in the Ramapo Valley. The town in which they live is named for them. Miss Suffer's father owns hundreds of acres of land in the valley, and he is accounted wealthy. In the great old homestead she and her father have lived alone until recently, when several little children were taken in to cheer and brighten the house.

Some Family Trouble.

For a number of years Miss Suffer and her father were estranged. During part of that time she lived in Paterson. She had been well educated, and to support herself taught music and languages to the young folks of Paterson. Among her pupils were several members of the Barclay family, and a friendly feeling grew up between them and the teacher.

Recently Miss Suffer and her father became reconciled, and she returned to the ancestral home in the Ramapo Valley. But it was lonely there and she wished for children to brighten up the house and to keep her company. She called on the Rev. Mr. Barclay in Paterson four months ago and proposed to take little Harry home with her to continue his education during the summer months.

Terms were agreed upon and the boy went to the Suffer homestead with his teacher. A little girl, Rose Leutz, aged thirteen years, whom Miss Suffer had taken from the Paterson Woman's Home, was also in the house.

Anonymous Note Tells.

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay say that last Saturday they received an anonymous note from Suffer, declaring that their son was being ill treated and starved. They could hardly believe this, for they knew that until recently the child was very happy in his new home, but nevertheless they went to Suffern on Sunday.

Miss Suffer was away for the day, but they met little Harry and Rose Leutz, returning from church. At first sight, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay declare, they hardly recognized their boy, he was so emaciated and changed. They assert that his face was torn and scratched, his neck badly hurt, and his body bruised with welts from head to foot.

Boy Tells of Cruelty.

The boy's story, according to his parents, is that after his last visit home he had been subjected to cruel punishments for little shortcomings, of many of which he was not guilty. The most cruel punishment, he said, was to be locked in a dark room for days, on a diet of bread and water, or for nothing at all to eat.

This was sometimes followed by a beating with a rawhide on the bare flesh. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay also say that their son was kept up by the neck until several times, because he did not stop crying from pain of punishment.

Lizard in His Mouth.

The most heinous part of the charges against Miss Suffer is the allegation by her son that she had put a lizard in his mouth. He was held fast while a small, slimy lizard was placed in his mouth and allowed to crawl along his tongue, drawing blood until it could hold no more. The reptile was withdrawn, and the boy, sick and fainting, set free. The parents declare this disgusting punishment was frequently inflicted and that the boy's mouth was greatly inflamed thereby.

Little Harry was immediately taken from Suffern to his home in Paterson, where Mrs. Barclay, his grandfather, said yesterday:

"He was brought to my house and ate as if he had never seen anything but oat before. I examined him and he was in a truly terrible condition. It seems that Mrs. Suffer has a wicked temper, although we never knew it before."

INGERSOLL'S MOURNERS TO-DAY GIVE UP THEIR BELOVED DEAD.

After Simple Services at the Family Residence the Body Will Be Taken to Fresh Pond for Cremation—Hundreds Send Messages.

FOR the first time since Colonel Robert Ingersoll died his wife and daughters were brought to the realization yesterday that they must part with the dear remains. This was when George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, took a cast of the head and features of the dead man. When the work was finished the woman who had watched him die at his home in New York, and the negro waiter at his table was weeping. He inquired the reason.

"I have just lost a good friend," replied the waiter. "Colonel Ingersoll has died at his home in New York. He was one of God's men, sir. I met him every time he came to Detroit, and in his presence I never knew whether my skin was black or white. He always treated me like a gentleman."

A stocky, red-faced man, visibly embarrassed, came to the house during the morning, carrying an immense, and most beautiful bouquet of flowers. The family recognized him. He was the driver of the express wagon that delivered milk to Colonel Ingersoll's city home from the farm in Westchester. His grief when he saw the face of the dead was pitiful and his person, as he expressed it, struck the keynote of the character of the great orator.

"I never met him," said the old driver. "I had never met him, but I feel better."

Many men and women came up differently. "I worked for Colonel Ingersoll," was the burden of their greeting. All gazed at the white face and all wept in a sorrow they could not smother.

"I think," said Mr. Farrell, "that Colonel Ingersoll, if he could know, would be more pleased with the grief of the humble than with the sorrow of the rich and powerful."

Hundreds of Messages.

More than 250 letters of condolence to the widow were delivered at the house yesterday afternoon in the house at 4 o'clock. The funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the house at 4 o'clock. The funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the house at 4 o'clock.

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quired effort to persuade him to return in a carriage. He went away weeping.

A letter came from a friend of the family in Detroit. He said that he was sitting in the Cadillac Hotel in that city at the dinner table Saturday when he noticed to see the chief rise and fall beneath the sheet. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughters—Mrs. Brown and Miss Maud Ingersoll—did not leave the room. Until the body shall be placed in a casket.

On the advice of Sculpector Barnard, a photograph of the profile of the dead man was made yesterday afternoon. From the cast made by Mr. Barnard a marble bust will be carved for the family.

of your honored husband, Robert G. Ingersoll, whom I have known as to cherish and love.

The body lay all day on a raised couch in the room in which Colonel Ingersoll died. No grave clothes embowered it, and from its natural position, one almost expected to see the chest rise and fall beneath the sheet. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughters—Mrs. Brown and Miss Maud Ingersoll—did not leave the room. Until the body shall be placed in a casket.

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PROGRAMME OF LAST RITES FOR INGERSOLL.

1 p. m. to-day: The undertaker and his assistants will take charge of the body and place it in a plain black cloth casket. The casket will then be carried from the bedroom of Mr. Ingersoll, where the body now is, to the parlors, where the services will be held.

4 p. m. to-day: The funeral services over the body of Mr. Ingersoll will be held in the parlors of his home. The services will be private.

8:20 a. m. to-morrow: The casket containing the body of Mr. Ingersoll will be taken from his residence to a special train. It will be accompanied by the immediate family of the dead man and a few friends—less than twenty in all.

9 a. m. to-morrow: The special train will leave for New York City.

10 a. m. to-morrow: The special train will arrive at the Grand Central station. It will be met there by a hearse and five carriages, four of which will be occupied by members of the dead man's family.

10:20 a. m. to-morrow: The funeral party will arrive at the foot of East Twenty-third street to take the ferry for Long Island City. The distance to Fresh Pond Crematory from the ferry is about three miles. There will be no services at the crematory. The body will be wrapped in its shroud cloth and put in the furnace. It will be a dozen hours before the ashes can be got.

Ingersoll Is Remembered.

Poor, Ill., July 24.—Friends of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll in this, his old home city, will rear a monument to his memory in Glen Oak Park. A popular subscription was started at the memorial meeting to-day, and the details of the arrangement toward erecting the monument will be given in a committee of fifteen citizens.

WOMAN SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.

Mrs. Hirsch Struck by a Bullet Fired by Unknown Man.

In broad daylight, in the heart of a thickly settled portion of the city, Mrs. Verona Hirsch, a wealthy woman, prominent in Harlem Jewish society, was shot down yesterday by the hand of a person unknown. She was in a dangerous condition last night, and the surgeons in charge of her case hold out little hope of her recovery. Three detectives of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station are endeavoring to apprehend the person who fired the shot. They believe a careless handler of firearms is responsible for the affair.

Mrs. Hirsch is fifty years old, and the wife of Fred Hirsch, an importer, whose place of business is at No. 31 Spring street. She lives in a magnificent residence at No. 53 West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, and, so far as she knows, neither she nor any member of her family has an enemy in the world.

She started out yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock to visit a friend in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, intending to walk down St. Nicholas avenue. Just after turning into the thoroughfare from One Hundred and Nineteenth street she heard the report of a gun or a pistol. She says that immediately she felt a sharp pain and received a powerful electric shock, and then she became unconscious.

Before hearing the shot she noticed five or six boys playing across the street, and at the corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth street she saw three men engaged in excited conversation.

The woman was picked up by passers-by, who cannot now remember that either the three men or the boys were in sight when they reached her side. She was carried into a flat house, where it was found she had been shot over the left eye. Messengers were sent after doctors. There was no pain in the eye.

It happened that all the doctors in the neighborhood were out and the plan of calling an ambulance was being discussed when Mrs. Hirsch recovered consciousness. She asked that a cab be called to take her home and gave her name and address.

One of the tenants in the flat house took Mrs. Hirsch to her home and gave her into the care of her children. Dr. C. E. Phillips, the family physician, was sent for. He administered restoratives, and started to probe for the bullet, but encountered so many pieces of splintered bone he was afraid to proceed. Nothing further can be done toward extracting the bullet until to-day.

From the examination he made Dr. Phillips believes the bullet that struck Mrs. Hirsch was of about 22 calibre, and was fired at close range. In her conscious interview the woman could not remember from what direction the sound of the shot came to her. Had the bullet struck one-sixteenth of an inch to the left it would have killed her instantly.

The detectives, working on the theory that a careless marksman fired the shot, have canvassed the neighborhood thoroughly, but had secured no clue at a late hour last night.

LIGHTNING PICTURED A TREE ON HIS BREAST.

Weird Photograph Discovered on Paul Bartsch, Who Was Killed by an Electric Stroke.

When the body of nineteen-year-old Paul Bartsch, of No. 50 Carlton avenue, Jersey City, who was struck and killed by lightning while playing ball Saturday, was prepared for burial yesterday there was noticed upon his breast the clear outlines of a tree which he was facing when struck.

This tree was about three hundred feet distant from where Bartsch was standing when struck. Every leaf and twig stands out prominently, and the trunk ends in a vivid dash of blue.

These marks did not appear when the body was first handled by the undertaker.



View of the Crematory at Fresh Pond. Here the body of Colonel Ingersoll will be reduced to ashes after the services at the residence. There will be no ceremony at the crematory.

BRITAIN OFFERS A PLAN TO STOP ALASKA DISPUTE.

Wants a Duty Free Port on Lynn Canal, but Concedes Sovereignty to Us.

GIVES UNCLE SAM CONTROL. State Department Still Firm in Refusing to Give Up Territory.

CABINET TAKES PROPOSALS. Meeting to Be Held To-day and America's View of Plan Set Forth.

NO ARBITRATION ON LINES. Provisional Boundary Limits Must Be Fixed Before Consulting an Umpire.

Washington, July 24.—The first direct result of the sensational utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Canadian Parliament on Saturday, on the Alaskan boundary dispute, was the transfer from London to Washington to-day of all negotiations relating to the issue. Secretary Hay and Reginald Tower, British Charge, will now conduct the discussions.

The second result is the readiness shown by Great Britain to push the efforts for an agreement which will either be final or at least will extend beyond the next Presidential campaign and election in the United States.

At conferences to-day between the Secretary of State and Mr. Tower, and the Secretary and the President, negotiations for an amicable adjustment of the differences without "arbitration or war" were opened, and some progress along new lines was made.

Cabinet to Take Up Plan.

It remains for the President and his Cabinet to determine at the session tomorrow whether the new plan, understood to have been suggested by Great Britain, is to receive favorable consideration.

Great Britain's proposition of to-day, apparently made without consulting Canada, is based on free port privileges at Pyramid Harbor, or some port on the Lynn Canal, the new proposition specifically stating that sovereignty over the port thus granted is still to vest in the United States.

Although the State Department has not received from its position that no American territory is to be given up, and the provisional line is not to be a subject of arbitration, the whole matter is to be referred to the Cabinet.

Great Britain was assured to-day that this country was ready to grant any reasonable concessions which did not involve relinquishment of any of its rights.

Whether the granting of a duty free port to Great Britain will be considered too great a concession will be determined tomorrow, and upon this depends the success or failure of this latest proposition for an agreement.

Must Fix Limits First.

The State Department still adheres to its refusal to arbitrate unless Great Britain will agree to define the boundary limits in advance, because, it contends, the United States would be playing directly into the hands of Russia. Russia would be arbitrating that which it would agree to purchase, thus leaving to the uncertain decision of an umpire the determination of a question which never was in dispute until the riches of the Klondike accrued the avizore of Great Britain.

What the Dispute Involves.

The dispute between the United States and Canada over the Alaskan boundary does not involve very much land, but it is just as important as if thousands of square miles with a great population were at stake.

Alaska, as purchased by the United States, includes a long, narrow strip of coast line at its northern end along the Pacific Ocean. This strip, owing to the gold discoveries in the interior, has suddenly acquired great importance, because it is the tidewater entrance to the gold fields.

Sitka, the Dyea trail, Chilkoot Pass, a part of the Lynn Canal and many other points that may grow much in value are within the disputed territory.

The boundary of this section, as originally fixed in treaties, is to be paralleled with the coast and ten marine leagues back from it. The coast is lined with islands, forming a barrier pierced only by narrow channels.

The Canadians claim the outer edge of these islands is the true coast line. The United States Government asserts that the mainland is the coast line intended in the treaty.

London, July 24.—Commenting upon the debate in the Canadian Parliament on Saturday, the St. James's Gazette says to-day:

"Nobody thinks of war in connection with the Canadian-American dispute. Yet, since it is we who will have to fight if Canada makes a quarrel, we must read with one of our fellow subjects to me a quieter style."

"As things are going now, we are drifting to a very serious diplomatic collision with the United States, which Great Britain is earnestly anxious to avoid."