

THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE

HUNTINGTON'S BODY TAKEN TO NEW YORK.

The Funeral, Which Will Be Private, Will Be Held Friday Morning—The Cause of Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The body of Collis P. Huntington, who died Monday at his lodge in the Adirondack Mountains, was brought to this city today on a special train over the New York Central Railway, reaching the Grand Central station at 4:25 o'clock. The body now lies in its casket in the library of the Huntington house, at 2 East Forty-seventh street, where it was taken directly from the train. The funeral, which has been announced, will be strictly private, and held at 11 o'clock Friday morning. Other details concerning the funeral have not yet been decided upon, and will be made public later.

In the party which accompanied the body to this city from Raquette Lake, where the millionaire's summer home was situated, were Mrs. Huntington, the late Charles M. Huntington, the adopted son, and Mrs. M. C. Campbell, a life-long friend of Mrs. Huntington; Mansfield Hillhouse and Mrs. Hillhouse, sister of Mrs. Huntington; Isaac E. Gates, brother-in-law of the deceased; and several other confidential advisers. George E. Mills, private secretary, and William E. Coley, who were guests at the camp.

When the train drew into the station and the party left the car, Mrs. Huntington, wearing deep mourning and heavily veiled, and leaning on the arm of Mr. Gates, was escorted to the family carriage, waiting at the entrance. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington followed, and then came Dr. Coley and Mrs. Campbell. They were driven at once to the family residence. The casket containing the body was taken from the car and remained in the house. In speaking of the death of the Huntington, Secretary Mills, who was present at the time, said:

"His death was very sudden. It was due to heart disease, or, to be more correct, Dr. Coley says that it was due to cerebral apoplexy. Mr. Huntington was attacked with severe coughing just after retiring. His wife and he occupied the same apartment, and when the coughing attack came on Mrs. Huntington gave him a glass of stimulant, as she had always done before. This seemed to relieve him for a moment. Then he said to Mrs. Huntington: 'I am very, very tired. These are the last words spoken by him, and he sank into unconsciousness a moment later.

"We had just finished playing a game of whist and were all in our apartments preparing to retire. Mrs. Huntington called one of the servants and the alarm was quickly given. When I reached the bedside of Mr. Huntington, he apparently knew no one. One of the servants then hurriedly dispatched the team-boss Oseenta, lying at the dock in the lake near by, and a boat was sent for Dr. R. H. Taylor, who was a guest of Governor Loomis, at his camp across the lake, and an intimate friend of the family. Dr. Taylor came with all speed, but when he reached the sick man's bedside he was extinct. It was about three hours after the attack that death came. These coughing attacks usually were accompanied by a slight paralytic affection of the throat and other respiratory organs."

Mr. Mills stated that Mrs. Huntington had borne the strain of the trip to this city remarkably well, having regained her composure in moments after the announcement of her husband's death. He also stated that the deceased was not afflicted with any chronic illness, and no decision had been reached as to whether it would be chosen as the officiating clergyman at the funeral services.

Princess Hilda, the late Mr. Huntington's adopted daughter, who is now in London and who was invited for home yesterday on the steamer Majestic, did not sail. She was notified by cable of the death of Mr. Huntington, and being unable to be present at the funeral, will delay her home-coming for a short time.

Mr. Mills stated that nearly 200 telegrams of condolence had been received, but declined to make public the contents of any of them, except those which were received. He stated that they came from all parts of the United States and Europe, and some even from Asia and India.

It was later announced that the nation's foremost financiers, including the King of the Union Trust Company; F. P. Albert, of the Central Trust Company; Edwin Hawley, traffic manager of the Southern Pacific; Charles J. Treadwell, vice-president of the Southern Pacific; Martin Erdman, R. P. Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and C. A. Low, an old friend of the deceased.

Huntington's Heart Was Weak. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The fact that Mr. Huntington suffered from a weak heart was known for some time by his intimate friends. In coming to California last March he contracted a severe cold in Arizona. It affected both his chest and stomach, and after reaching this city he could scarcely talk above a whisper. He ate very little and had restless nights. After recovering from the cold, he frequently complained of his heart, and it was only after the treatment of Chief Surgeon Gardner, of the Southern Pacific medical service, Mrs. Huntington and Dr. Gardner frequently cautioned him against any violent exercise. J. C. Stubbs, one of the vice-presidents of the Southern Pacific Company, says that he has known Mr. Huntington for three years that Mr. Huntington's heart was weak.

The estimates of Huntington's fortune, made by his business associates in this city, vary from \$5,000,000 to \$70,000,000. A consensus of opinion among railroad men here is that Charles H. Tweed is likely to be the new president of the Southern Pacific Company.

The officials of the Southern Pacific Company who are to go East to attend the funeral of their late president, but have ordered an expensive floral tribute to be placed on the casket.

The Superior Court of this city has refused, as yet, to grant any letters of administration on the Huntington property located here.

THE DEWEY ARCH. Subscriptions to the New York Fund Nearly Ceased. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Louis Windmiller, one of the most active members of the citizens' committee for perpetuating the naval arch, more commonly called the "Dewey arch," in Fifth avenue, at the corner of Broadway, has written in spite of waning public interest, every effort will be made to replace the present structure with one of stone. Mr. Windmiller has just returned from Europe. He is the chairman of the subcommittee on entertainment.

"The naval arch must be built," he said emphatically. "It has now become a question of pride. True, the movement began in consequence of the popular enthusiasm over the homecoming of Admiral Dewey. Because of a certain opposition, which, as we all know, was felt toward making the monument solely in honor of Admiral Dewey, it was decided to name the arch in commemoration of the Navy. Such an act was thought to be only a slight acknowledgment of the past and present courage of our commanders at sea."

"Nevertheless, the ebb of enthusiasm has continued and subscriptions have become smaller and smaller. The last entertainment given on Dewey day to raise funds hardly met the expenses."

BRYAN AND THE IRISH

SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF CHICAGO SOCIETIES.

Stevenson, Towne and Alschuler Were Also Heard—Governor Roosevelt's Campaign Tour.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson and others made speeches today at Sunnyside Park on the occasion of the annual meeting of the United Irish Societies of Cook County. The attendance was large, notwithstanding threatening weather. Mr. Bryan's speech was that of the series, but before he was heard the assembly adopted an address from which the following is an extract:

"With the President has received desperate blows at the hands of nations who claimed to be wedded to liberty, and we regret to say that the foreign policy of our own American Republic has exhibited a desire to acquire territory and government to share in the seizure of territory, which is the distinguishing mark of the nation that throttled liberty upon this continent, burned its capitol at Washington, destroyed its cities, and massacred its millions of its own people, and its merciless savages upon defenseless women and children, scalping, burning and destroying them."

"We are unalterably opposed to any alliance, tacit or open, with any European monarchy, particularly ours, and America's bitter foe, and shall resist in every practical and legal way the imposition of imperialism and militarism upon a people who have shown a great capacity for self-government, and with an abiding trust in the good sense and patriotism of the vast body of the American people, we commit, as far as we may, the fortunes of the Republic of America to the strength and determination of citizens born of American soil, aided by those sons from other lands who sought here a refuge from open tyranny, judicial misconstruction and military despotism."

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: "I do not want you to think that my happiness depends upon any public office within the gift of the people of this country. I have a higher ambition than that to be President of the United States. I want to be a man whose happiness depends upon what others do for him may be deemed to be appointed, but if one's happiness depends upon what one does for others, he will not be disappointed. (Renewed applause.) I hope you will credit me with the ambition that is within the reach of every citizen of this land, an ambition which all can entertain, and which, to my mind, is a higher ambition than that for any office, and that as an ambition to do what I can to make this Nation so great and good that to be a simple citizen will be greater than to be King in any other land. (Great applause.)"

"I am not here this afternoon to flatter your pride by telling you what the descendants of Erin have accomplished. I am not going to dwell upon the work of the sons of Erin, because I would take all the afternoon and leave me no time to speak of what the daughters of Erin have also done. (Laughter and applause.) The work of the Irishmen in the development of this country is too well known to need detailed description."

While paying a tribute to the Irish race he voice shouted: "You might as well be 'O'Brien.' (Laughter and applause.)" Mr. Bryan replied: "My friend has tried to ingratiate me into your favor by suggesting that my name is 'O'Brien,' and not Bryan. If the gentleman would just think about it as I do, he would know that 'Bryan' is the original name and 'O'Brien' a derivation. (Applause and laughter.)"

When Mr. Bryan spoke of the work of the 'O'Brien' race, he pointed out the common people who never got stuck upon a relative being a King. (Renewed applause and laughter.)

Mr. Bryan then turned his attention to imperialism, concluding as follows: "When we speak against imperialism or protest against the wrongs which it says that we are pleading the cause of the Filipino. I deny it. No matter what becomes of the Filipino, the world will go on, but when this Nation puts out its light then unto the nations, it is struggling humanity look for hope and inspiration."

Mr. Stevenson followed Mr. Bryan. His speech dealt upon a recent visit to Ireland, and he concluded by saying that Charles A. Towne was the third speaker of the day. Mr. Towne's speech was largely an appeal to "make good and keep good the promises of the Declaration of Independence."

Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, also spoke.

Roosevelt's Campaign Tour. CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Vice-Chairman Henry C. Payne, representing at Republican headquarters this morning a copy of the itinerary of Governor Roosevelt, as far as agreed upon by the Governor and the National committee, and which will make his first speech at Detroit September 6. He will speak at Grand Rapids, Mich., September 7; South Bend, Ind., September 8; Lacrosse, Wis., September 10. From Lacrosse, Governor Roosevelt will visit South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, finishing his speech-making in New York.

Republican Campaign Fund. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—An important conference on the financial condition of the National campaign fund was held at Republican headquarters today. Members of this conference were Senator Hanna, Postmaster-General Smith, Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Treasurer C. N. Bliss, Senator Scott Allen, of Massachusetts; latter being called in occasionally for short consultations. Senator Hanna absolutely refused to discuss what occurred at the conference.

Extra Session In Kentucky. FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 15.—Governor Beckham this morning issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly in extra session on Tuesday, August 22. The only subject to be considered is the modification or amendment of the Goebel election law.

Bryan Goes to Lincoln. CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan and his son, left tonight for Lincoln. There was no demonstration at the station, whether Mr. Bryan went unattended.

Mississippi Congressional Election. JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 15.—Complete returns from the Second Congressional district confirm the election of Thomas Splitt, Democrat, to Congress.

BALLOON RACE. Result of Contest Between French Aeronautes. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The long-distance balloon race, which started from the Pac d'Aerosta station at Vincennes, could not be brought to a statistical conclusion, as the leading balloons were stopped by the ocean. The first prize may go to the Comte de la Vaulx, whose balloon, the Horizon, of 3500 cubic meters capacity, the largest in the competition, descended at Guadalupe in the Department of Loire Inferieure. M. Faure, in his balloon, the Aero Club, of 1500 meters, landed near Mantes, while the Comte de Castillon de St. Victor, in the balloon Centaur, of 1500 cubic meters, was seen within sight of the ocean near Lorient.

The Temps points out that nothing would be easier than to avoid races that necessarily be such failures. As regards a distance record, it would suffice for the committee to have the option of transforming the distance race into a landing contest at a given spot when wind blows toward the ocean. This would evoke no complaint, since the same would be true of any other race.

On August 15 will take place the contest for landing at a given point. The chances are that the wind will then blow inland, and will be favorable for the distance race, but it will be impossible to take advantage of this circumstance, because the nature of this contest is specified in the hard and fast programme drawn up months ago.

M. Emmanuel Aime, who is the secretary of the Aero Club, was interviewed on his aerial trip in the Orient, 1000 cubic meters. He said: "I was shot up to a height of 1000 meters, the wind carried us toward the south. Then we drifted westward until we arrived at La Fleche and anchored, as we had no more ballast except what we were carrying, and returned to France with 'During the trip our balloon passed several other balloons, and we even conversed with M. Faure in the balloon of the Aero Club. At 9:45 the two balloons parted company, the one toward the west, and the Aero Club toward the northwest, with an upper current."

Interesting Demonstrations at the French Academy. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: Highly interesting demonstrations of the properties of bioxide of sodium are being given before the French Academy of Sciences. Bioxide of sodium is found to possess the property of renewing the oxygen of air that has been breathed and in absorbing carbonic acid gas given off.

This, with an apparatus containing the sodium, furnished by Desgrez and Balchouard at the Academy, a diver can remain under water and walk about without having the air renewed by pumping apparatus at present employed. Moreover, by means of the new apparatus miners will be able to penetrate into poisonous gas and foul air and breathe into smoke without asphyxiation. It will also render practicable submarine boats.

Ample proofs of all that is claimed for it were given at the Academy. Two men were placed in a chamber in which all air was excluded, and remained inside two hours. Afterward the same men remained under water in the Seine during half an hour. The experiments are creating the greatest interest in scientific circles.

GREAT NIPPUR LIBRARY. Records of Ancient Civilization Unearthed. LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mail advices to the Daily News from Constantinople, dated August 8, announce the arrival there of Professor H. V. Hilprecht, president of the University of Pennsylvania, and his party, who have just discovered the library of the great temple, with over 17,000 tablets, dealing with historical and literary matters, not one of them of later date than 1200 B. C.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also a convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes the unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery free of charge, and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Creed Revisions. Presbyterian Committee Begins Work at Saratoga. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The committee on the revision of the confession of faith appointed under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in St. Louis in May last is in session here. As this is the first meeting of the committee, its work here, according to the secretary, the Rev. W. H. Roberts, is largely preliminary. Its ultimate action must be based in a great measure on the recommendations of the Presbyterian churches, certainly few of which have taken action upon it as yet.

The power and scope of the committee, as defined by the General Assembly, is: "To consider the whole matter of a re-statement of the doctrines most surely believed among us, and which substantially are embodied in our confession of faith."

"That this committee be enjoined diligently to pursue the inquiries, seeking light and knowledge from every available source, and to report to the next assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church."

"That to further the work of the committee the series be invited by the assembly to take action on the subject at their Fall meetings, and to report said action to the committee, whether suggesting revisional, supplemental or substantial changes, or no change at all."

The members of the committee present are: Rev. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia; Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago; Rev. Samuel J. Nicol, of St. Louis; Rev. Daniel J. Fisher, of Hanover, Ind.; Rev. William McKibbin, of Cincinnati; Rev. George B. Stewart, president of Auburn Theological Seminary; Rev. Samuel B. Spear, of Cincinnati; Rev. Henry Vanhook, of Princeton; Justice John M. Harlan, of Washington; Daniel R. Noyes, of St. Paul; E. W. C. Humphrey, of Louisville; Dr. William R. Crabbe, of Pittsburg; John E. Parsons, of New York, and Elisha A. Fraser, of Detroit.

According to Secretary Roberts, it is problematical how many days the committee will be in session.

A NEW YORK MOB. Threatened Vengeance on Negroes—Checked by Police. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A mob of several hundred persons formed at 11 o'clock tonight in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that neighborhood because one of their race had caused the policeman's death. Thorpe was stabbed by a colored woman, and died the following day. The mob was broken up by the police, and the man who inflicted most of the injuries is said to be Arthur Harris. In a few moments the mob swelled to 1500 people or more, and as they became violent the negroes fled in terror into any hiding-places they could find.

The police reserves from four stations, numbering 400 in all, were called out. The mob of white men, which grew with great rapidity, raged through the district, and indiscriminately attacked. Scores were injured. It took the combined efforts of the reserves, with as many more policemen on regular patrol duty in the four precincts, to restore order.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Today's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance \$10,023,474. Gold 7,828,272.

Alleged Counterfeiters. SALT LAKE, Aug. 15.—Three unknown men were arrested in Bingham, Utah, today and brought to this city, where they will be brought before United States Commissioner Twomey on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

World's Wheat Crop. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The official statistics of the wheat crop of the world for 1899-1900 have just been compiled by the Department of Agriculture. They show that in the countries of the Southern Hemisphere, whose wheat crops are commonly included in statements of the world's wheat crops, the production will hardly fall less than 100,543,000 bushels. This is 10,400,000 short of last year's production. In Australia and China are the only countries showing any material reductions. The crop in Argentine last winter is believed to be about 100,000,000 bushels.

Senator Ingalls' Condition. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—A special from Las Vegas, N. M., says: Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls rested well last night, and he ate fairly well this morning. His condition is not materially changed from yesterday.

Floods in Japan. YOKOHAMA, Aug. 15.—Severe floods have occurred and it is reported that 200 persons have been drowned. Railway traffic is interrupted.

WHY SUMMER IS THE BEST TIME TO TREAT AND CURE CATARRH

The Climatic Conditions Are Then Most Favorable and the Liability to Take Cold Reduced to the Minimum.

TREATMENT, INCLUDING ALL MEDICINES, \$5.00 PER MONTH.

Catarrh is an obstinate and dangerous disease. It clings tenaciously to the system, and grows more malignant with each returning Fall and Winter. The time to take treatment for diseases of a catarrhal nature is now. The climatic conditions are most favorable—in fact, the best of the year—the liability to taking cold being the lowest, and one month's treatment now will do more good than two months in cold and rainy weather.

Time and again Dr. Copeland has urged upon persons in desperate stages of catarrhal disease the necessity and importance of taking treatment while the weather is most favorable to a cure. Now is the time. Those who suffer from catarrh should take advantage of all the influences that operate now in favor of a cure. They should not put off treatment until next Winter's stormy days, but should prudently "mend their roof while the sun shines." Now is the time, and the opportunity is just what is desired for the worst cases. Do not let it go by, but place yourself under treatment at once and have done for you in the next few months what might not be possible the next Summer.

A majority of patients will only put themselves under treatment at the season of the year when they are suffering actual pain and distress, namely, during the Winter season, when at times it is almost impossible to do anything for them on account of the changeable weather; then, as soon as the warm weather comes and the immediate distressing symptoms are lessened, they flatter themselves that they do not need further attention, and cease treatment, to wait until Winter comes again, when they go through with the same round of aches and pains and chronic coughs, growing worse, more debilitated and more incurable each Winter.

would have believed half of what I now know they are accomplishing had it not been demonstrated to me by actual experience. My catarrhal trouble came on gradually. I had nasal catarrh a while before I realized it. I was in a state of nervous discomfort from the miserable stuffed-up condition of the nose and head, and

Before I knew how serious it was the inflammation had involved the throat and bronchial tubes, causing a sore, distressed feeling through the chest and a tickling in the throat, giving rise to a violent cough. My cough became so constant day and night as to deprive me of rest and sleep, and threatened me with complete exhaustion.

I had heard of the remarkable results of the Copeland treatment in catarrh. I made up my mind to try it, and I was completely surprised at the promptness and thoroughness with which the treatment mastered my trouble. The treatment brought me

A Complete Cure. I am as well now as I ever was in my life.

HOME TREATMENT. Doctor Copeland requests all who are afflicted with nasal catarrh, or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out this slip, mark the questions that apply to your case and he will diagnose your case for you.

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I was under treatment at the Copeland Institute but a short time when I noticed an improvement. The pain began to leave, my appetite and strength returned, and my head cleared up. I have not felt so well in years as I do now.

"Is your nose stopped up?" "Do you sleep with mouth wide open?" "Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in the morning?" "Do you cough?" "Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Is your appetite falling?" "Is there pain after eating?" "Are you light-headed?" "When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" "Do you have hot flashes?" "Do you have nervousness?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?" "Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?" "Do you wake up tired and out of count?" "Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength falling?"

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Consultation Free. Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE The Dukum, Third and Washington W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. E. MONTGOMERY, M. D. OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays, SUNDAY—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

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show that in the countries of the Southern Hemisphere, whose wheat crops are commonly included in statements of the world's wheat crops, the production will hardly fall less than 100,543,000 bushels. This is 10,400,000 short of last year's production. In Australia and China are the only countries showing any material reductions. The crop in Argentine last winter is believed to be about 100,000,000 bushels.

Senator Ingalls' Condition. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—A special from Las Vegas, N. M., says: Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls rested well last night, and he ate fairly well this morning. His condition is not materially changed from yesterday.

Floods in Japan. YOKOHAMA, Aug. 15.—Severe floods have occurred and it is reported that 200 persons have been drowned. Railway traffic is interrupted.

THE DEWNEY ARCH. Subscriptions to the New York Fund Nearly Ceased. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Louis Windmiller, one of the most active members of the citizens' committee for perpetuating the naval arch, more commonly called the "Dewey arch," in Fifth avenue, at the corner of Broadway, has written in spite of waning public interest, every effort will be made to replace the present structure with one of stone. Mr. Windmiller has just returned from Europe. He is the chairman of the subcommittee on entertainment.

"The naval arch must be built," he said emphatically. "It has now become a question of pride. True, the movement began in consequence of the popular enthusiasm over the homecoming of Admiral Dewey. Because of a certain opposition, which, as we all know, was felt toward making the monument solely in honor of Admiral Dewey, it was decided to name the arch in commemoration of the Navy. Such an act was thought to be only a slight acknowledgment of the past and present courage of our commanders at sea."

"Nevertheless, the ebb of enthusiasm has continued and subscriptions have become smaller and smaller. The last entertainment given on Dewey day to raise funds hardly met the expenses."

for the committee to have the option of transforming the distance race into a landing contest at a given spot when wind blows toward the ocean. This would evoke no complaint, since the same would be true of any other race.</