JOHN J. INGALLS DEAD

Passing Away of the Ex-Senator of Kansas.

BRONCHITIS WAS THE CAUSE

He Had Gone to New Mexico, Hoping a Change of Climate Would Benefit Him.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 16.—Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls died at East Las Vegas, N. M., at 2:25 o'clock this morning, surrounded by his wife and two sons, Ellsworth and Sheffield. The news came to the Ingalls home here in a telegram at 10 o'clock today. The funeral will be in Atchison.

Mr. Ingalls' illness dates from March, 1896, when at Washington, his throat began troubling him. He occupied apartments at a hotel with his family, and worked steadily writing political articles for newspapers throughout the country. He was treated by several specialists, but received no relief. Ten months ago he took the advice of physicians and sought another change of climate, traveling through New Mexico and Arizon. He was still able to write occasionally for the newspapers, and to attend to his business affairs. From time to time reports of his serious illness were circulated, but they were invariably denied both by the Senator and his family. He did not consider his case hopeless by any means.

Ingalls' Last Hours.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., Aug. 16.—The remains of ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls, who died this morning at the Montezuma Hotel, Las Vegas Hot Springs, were started for Atchison, Kan., his late home, this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Ingalls and her youngest son, Sheffield. The body will arrive in Atchison Friday afternoon, and the funeral will be held from the old homestead Sunday afternoon.

In accordance with a special request of Senator Ingalls, every feature of the funeral will be simple. The body will be taken from the Ingalls residence to Trinity Church, Sunday afternoon, where the Episcopal service will be read by Bishop Millspagh. The interment at Mount Vernon will be private. No funeral sermon will be preached, and there will be nothing in the nature of a public demonstration.

The direct cause of death was bronchitis. Senator Ingalls had been growing weaker for some time from inability to assimilate his food, and there were also heart complications. He had been able to sit up last evening, however, and his condition was then considered slightly better. He had made all plans to leave for Atchison, where he had expressed a wish to die, and it was intended to start not later than Saturday next.

Of the Senator's last hours, Sheffield Ingalls said today:

"Father was taken suddenly worse a little after 9 o'clock last evening. The medical director of the hotel informed us that my father was not likely to live until morning. I left his side at midnight and retired to my room for a short rest. My mother, whom he desired not to leave his side, came to my door about 2 o'clock this morning and told me that the end was near. Soon after he lost consciousness and passed peacefully away. He talked to us up to half an hour before he died, and repeated the Lord's Prayer with my mother some time before he lost consciousness. His conduct all through his illness has been one of great fortitude. He was anxious for the end to come, as he had felt for the last six months that his life work and career of usefulness was over."

THE POWERS TRIAL.

The Day Given Up to Arguments of Counsel.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 16.—In the Caleb Powers trial today, arguments of counsel were continued. Colonel W. C. Owens, for the defense, made a brilliant address tonight. Much interest is being taken in the argument of Colonel Thomas Campbell for the prosecution tomorrow forenoon, and in the argument of ex-Governor Brown, for the defense, tomorrow, while Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin will deliver a strong argument in closing the case tomorrow night.

Victor Bradley, who continued his speech for the prosecution today, likened the armed petitioners who went to Frankfort to a highwayman who draws his revolver and "petitions" the traveler for his purse, and he told the jury that it had been proved that Charles Finley had said "Goebel will be killed within five days," and in less than that time Goebel was lying quivering on the pavement. He claimed that it had been proved that Caleb Powers had said: "If no one else will kill him, I will kill him myself"; that Henry Youtsey said Goebel could be killed from Powers' office, and the assassin could run down into the basement and never be discovered. A few seconds after the shooting it is proved that Youtsey did run down into the basement, out through the barber shop, and through the eastern entrance into the office next to Powers'.

When Bradley had concluded, G. H. Tinsley, of Barbourville, began for the defense. He said that one fact stood out above every other in this case, and that was that Powers was not within 30 miles of Frankfort when Goebel was shot, had locked his office before he left, and no one was locked in it; that he could not possibly have known who fired the shot, or where it was fired from.

Henry Youtsey, the alleged conspirator, whose case will be tried next, is quite ill in jail here. He may be too sick to go on trial.

POISON IN THE STOMACH.

Suspicious Death of a Chicago Man—His Widow Suspected.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Poison in deadly quantities has been found in the stomach of Edward Herrick, an aged commission merchant, whose sudden death last week served to recall several mysterious deaths in his household, among the victims being his first wife. In January last Herrick married Mrs. Limburner, formerly a domestic employed by the family. Her first husband also died suddenly. The result of the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach will be produced for the Coroner's Jury. Mrs. Herrick, the widow, will be called as a witness.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Proposed Censorship of Communications by Union Members.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 16.—The International Typographical Union today voted to meet next year at Birmingham, Ala. The forenoon was taken up in discussing a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for a censorship by the executive council of all communications of union members to be printed in newspapers, circulars or pamphlets reflecting on the standing or character, private or public, of any member or members of the International Typographical Union. Members violating this clause shall be subjected to trial and fined, suspended or expelled on a two-thirds vote of the members. The object is to control, in a measure, the matter printed in labor papers. The proposition was adopted, 132 to 28. The labor editors were given a hearing and have promised to ignore the legislation.

Other matters acted upon today were the indorsement of the Women's Label League and the adoption of legislation prohibiting speed contests either by hand or machine.

A resolution was presented empowering the executive council to treat with a special committee of the National Publishers' Association for the purpose of creating a general arbitration committee, whose duty it will be to arbitrate all differences, pending and future. It is said the matter will be first referred to all the unions, and if 50 unions sustain the ruling, a referendum vote will then be taken.

DEATH OF STEYN.

Again the Report Comes From Lourenco Marques.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Ex-President Steyn, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenco Marques, dated yesterday, is reported to have died while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger, as the result of a severe wound.

A British correspondent, recently released from captivity at Nooitgedacht, asserts positively that Mr. Kruger wishes peace, but that the fighting Commandants insist upon continuing the war and would prevent his flight by force if necessary. The burghers, according to the same authority, share this view. The Transvaalers have 90 guns at Machadodorp, with abundant provisions.

Dewet to Join De Larey.

KRUGERSDORP, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—General Dewet has crossed the railway and is going north in order to join Commandant De Larey, who is heading for Rustenburg. Kitchener and the other Generals are pursuing him and pressing him hard. His force is reported to be beyond Ventersdorp.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Lourenco Marques, dated yesterday, it is rumored there that General Dewet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

Lord Wolseley's Condemnation.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Viscount Wolseley, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, delivered, according to the Daily Mail, the most scathing condemnations ever heard at Aldershot, after witnessing yesterday's maneuvers. He declared that the 30,000 men who participated were utterly unfit to send abroad, being badly led and badly taught. Many distinguished officers listened to these remarks, among them General Montgomery Moore, formerly in command in Canada but now commanding at Aldershot.

American Coal in England.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Dealing with the question of American coal imports this morning, the Daily Chronicle says:

"American coal-owners seem bent on gaining an entrance into the British market. We wish them good luck in the name of free trade. Let them do their best in the open market and bring certain greedy folk on this side of the water to their senses."

Plot Against King Albert.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A youth about 20 years old was arrested at Leipsic yesterday, according to a special dispatch from Berlin, who admits having conspired to kill King Albert, of Saxony. He says he was appointed by lot to perform the deed, but that his courage failed him. His identity has not yet been established, but a dagger and loaded revolver were found on his person.

EX-CONFEDERATES PROTEST

Want No Reunion of the Blue and Gray.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—The Confederate Association of the Army of Tennessee, which includes a large majority of the Confederate Veterans in New Orleans, has protested against General J. B. Gordon, commanding the United Confederate Veterans, attending the G. A. R. encampment at Chicago. The following resolution, introduced by General Chaldron, president of the association, was unanimously adopted:

"In view of the recent occurrences at Atlanta and the utterances there of the commander of the G. A. R., this association deprecates and objects to all so-called re-unions of the Blue and Gray and protests against General John B. Gordon accepting an invitation to be present at the re-union of the G. A. R. in his capacity of commander of the United Confederate Veterans."

THE PEACE UNION.

Minister Wu Ting Fang Sent a Letter of Regret.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 16.—The feature of the morning session of the Universal Peace Union was the reading of letters of regret from ex-Governor John W. Hoyt, of Wyoming; Hon. W. M. Ashman, of Philadelphia, and P. L. Wessel, special commissioner from the South African Republic. Mr. Wessel expects to be present at tomorrow's session. A letter was also read from a friend of Wu Ting Fang, in which the Chinese Minister was quoted as follows:

"I am too much occupied with my duties and too anxious about my country to leave Washington at this time."

Catholic Benevolent Union.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—At this morning's session of the Thirty-second National Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, Bishop McFaul, of this diocese, made an address on the question of the federation of the Catholic societies in this country. The bishop also referred to the Children's Aid Society, an organization which he said took children from almshouses and placed them in good homes, which was not always careful to place Catholic children with Catholic families. The result of all this, Bishop McFaul said, was that Catholic children in public institutions grew up in ignorance or indifferent to their natural religion. The address was cheered enthusiastically.

Troops Needed at Shanghai.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, August 15, says:

"The foreign Consuls, acting on a joint resolution, have sent to their respective governments the following telegram:

"'If the Indian troops (British) are withdrawn from Wu Sung, it will constitute a menace to the safety of Shanghai. These troops ought to be landed on the basis of an international understanding. To insure the adequate safety of Shanghai, more troops ought to be landed immediately.'"

General Wood at Neuvitas.

NEUVITAS, Cuba, Aug. 16.—General Wood met with a rousing reception today along the line from Puerto Principe to Neuvitas. The Judges, the Civil Governor and his staff and the Mayor accompanied him to the Viking. The city and the entire district have been much pleased by his visit. Today General Wood inspected the Eighth United States Cavalry. The troops are in good health.

Illinois Town Destroyed.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 17.—A brief message from Smithfield, a town of 1200 people in Fulton County, at 1 o'clock this morning, announced that 16 buildings had been destroyed by fire and the flames were then beyond control.

Champion Binders and Mowers Triumph.

PARIS, France, Aug. 16.—The Champion binders, mowers and reapers, exhibited by Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., Springfield, O., and Chicago, Ill., have been awarded the gold medal.

RIOTING IN NEW YORK

RACE WAR CARRIED ON WITH A HIGH HAND.

Many Persons Injured and a Large Number of Arrests Made—Plenty of Work for the Police.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Such a furious ebullition of race hatred as found vent in the rioting that occurred here last night, the outgrowth of a murder a few days ago of Policeman Thorpe by a negro named Arthur Harris, has been not equaled in New York in many years.

As a result of the disturbance, which raged from midnight until 3 o'clock, and burst out in a flame of passion and violence at intervals until daybreak, there were about 50 persons injured by pistol balls, razors or knives, rocks and clubs. Of these, one negro, Lloyd Lee, may not recover, and Policeman Kennedy is also seriously injured. Lee is alleged to have made threats against the life of Kennedy because he was the particular friend and associate of Thorpe, the murdered officer. Thorpe was the third white man murderously assaulted in the vicinity by negroes, a race prejudice having been engendered. In less than an hour from the time the trouble began last night, the whole of the west side, from Twenty-eighth street to Longacre Square, above Forty-second street, including Eighth and Ninth avenues, was in an uproar. Forty or more arrests were made. During the riot it is estimated that 500 police were on duty, and ambulances from every hospital on the west side were kept busy. A police estimate of the result puts the number of wounded at 50, the number of arrests.

A Hand-to-Hand Fight.

The most determined and desperate hand-to-hand fight which occurred during the riot was that between Detective John Kennedy and the negro Lloyd Lee. Lee acted like a madman when Kennedy ordered him to move on. Refusing to do so, he said to Kennedy: "I know you. You are Thorpe's partner. I have been laying for you." And at the same time he slashed Kennedy in the shoulder, inflicting a deep wound. Kennedy pulled his revolver and fired four shots. One bullet went through Lee's jaw. Policemen were running from different sections and went in search of Lee. In the search another negro, David H. Carr, got a terrible beating, and when he was taken to Bellevue it was found that he had a fractured skull, a fractured arm and a battered face. Kennedy was taken to the New York Hospital. Later he was taken to Bellevue, when he identified Lee as his assailant. When he saw Kennedy he shouted:

"I am up and about and you are down, damn you; I guess you're down for good. I hope so."

Captain Cooley and Kennedy say that Lee threatened several days ago to "do" Kennedy because the latter was Thorpe's partner.

While Kennedy and Lee were in the street struggling, word was sent to Captain Cooley that Kennedy had been killed. This intensified the excitement among the reserves, who rushed from the station and charged down the street. In doing so they encountered mobs of whites at various points. In making an indiscriminate charge upon the mob, a negro was discovered. He started to run and the mob and the reserves, close behind, gave chase. The negro ran into the Marlborough Hotel and escaped through the office into Broadway, and this added to the excitement. Groups had gathered at various points along Broadway and were discussing the riot. When they saw the negro come out of the hotel the groups quickly joined with the mob and they chased the negro until it seemed the entire disorder and riot had been transferred to Broadway.

Every Negro Chased.

Wherever a negro was seen he was on the run, whether he was a participant or not. This was the case of one who ran out of a side street near Forty-second street, chased by a mob. The negro ran into Shanley's restaurant, one of the fashionable up-town cafes. The place was filled with people, many of whom were women. The sight of the fugitive negro, covered with blood, created a panic among the women in the cafe, who rushed outside only to find themselves in the midst of a mob howling for blood. Some of the patrons of the cafe who were dining up stairs were with difficulty restrained from jumping out of the window.

The negro who had created this scene escaped in the excitement, but another negro named Walker, one of the theatrical team of Williams and Walker, was seen on a Broadway car, dragged off and given a beating. His companion escaped, but not until after he had received a severe drubbing. Acting Captain Burns, of the West Thirteenth-Street station, arrived with a squad and arrested four white men, the first whites of the riot to be arrested. This was after 1 o'clock in the morning.

At 2 o'clock this morning the police had the riot in hand, although there was a feeling that danger was far from past, and a heavy police guard was mounted. Whenever negroes collected they were swearing vengeance. Fortunately about 3 o'clock there was a heavy downpour of rain, and it is the opinion of the police that this did more to dissipate the mob and quiet the riot than a thousand men would have been able to do.

At 4 o'clock, when it was thought all was over, Policemen Hughes and Jeliff, of the West Thirtieth-Street Station, were assaulted with a shower of bricks and bottles thrown by negroes on the roof of a house. The crowd from the street rushed up the stairway, but by the time they reached the roof the assailants had descended through scuttles and had disappeared. Two negroes were later pulled from under a bed. They resisted until clubbed over the head, and one had his nose broken. The men denied that they were on the roof.

Harris a Dangerous Man.

Richard Harris was badly beaten up on account of a report that he was the man who had murdered Thorpe. It was discovered later that this was a mistake. However, as he had a dangerous-looking shoemaker's knife in his sleeve, he was arrested.

The reserves of the station, which had been on duty nearly all night, were called in during the morning, and after all was comparatively quiet. The last arrests made as reported by the police were those of James E. and Ethel Harris. It was said that the man is the Harris who killed Thorpe. At the station he denied knowing anything about Thorpe, and said that neither he nor his wife had taken any part in the disturbance.

Chief Deverey said today: "I will watch this thing closely this morning, and if any man in police uniform does anything more than enforce the law, he will be dismissed instantly. This has been an unfortunate occurrence, but it won't happen again."

The police say that few, if any, previous race riots in this city have compared with that of last night, so far as the dogged determination of those who precipitated it is concerned.

All the prisoners arrested in the riot, except Lee, were arraigned in the West Side Court today. A majority were fined $10; a few were held in bonds to keep the peace; several were discharged, and Carr was held to await the result of the injuries to Officer Kennedy. The magistrate stated in advance that all the prisoners before him should have a fair trial.

Inspector Thompson, with 100 policemen in addition to the several hundred regular men in the precincts affected, was on the ground in the riotous district before nightfall, and he kept his men on the move. They had orders to arrest any man, black or white, who evinced the slightest disposition toward riot. The police arrested several negroes after clubbing them severely.

The Trouble Renewed.

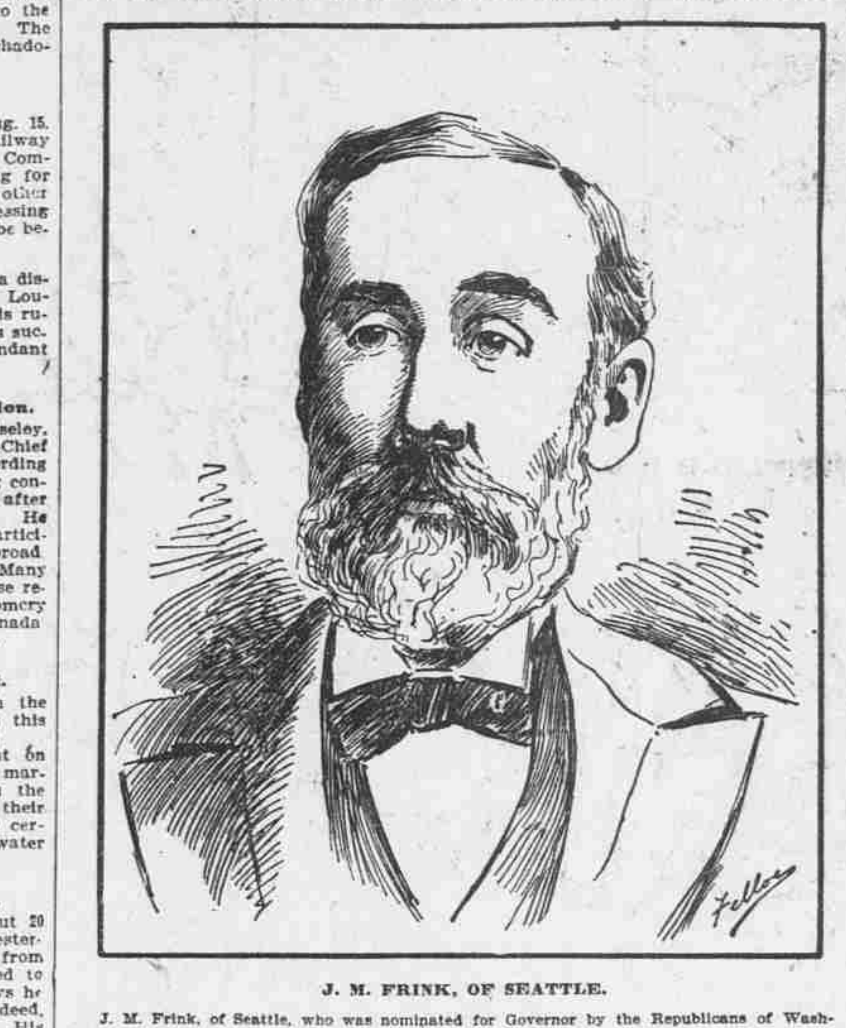
Inspector Thompson was near Eighth avenue and Fortieth street when he noticed a tumult aboard an Eighth-avenue car. He ran with a couple of men to investigate, and found that a negro passenger was the cause of the trouble. He had not done anything wrong, but several white men tried to get in a punch at the black man, and two women tried to stab him in the face with hat pins. Inspector Thompson arrived just in time to see a paving stone crash through the car window and lay the negro out with a stunning blow on the head. Louis Swartz, 18 years old, threw the stone. He was arrested.

Word reached the West Forty-seventh street station that a large mob was at Eighth avenue and Forty-second street. The reserves were run out and dispersed the crowd, which numbered over 1000 persons. A second alarm sent the reserves to Forty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, but not more than 50 persons were there. They ran before the policemen. A mob was reported at Amsterdam avenue and Sixty-first at 1 o'clock. A squad went there and found a crowd of about 1000, who were dispersed. The police then found Anton Steweteslk, an Italian fruit vender, lying on the sidewalk, stabbed in the chest. He said William Cody, a white boy, had robbed the fruit stand, and when he had protested they beat him and stabbed him with the Italian's fruit-knife.

A riot call was sent in from Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue at 10 o'clock. Chief Devery ordered Captain Cooney to take a large squad and disperse the crowd. Cooney found several hundred men and boys at the corner mentioned, and they were acting very ugly. The mob was charged and many persons were clubbed. Policeman John J. Howard saw a well-dressed man on the corner and ordered him to move on. The man refused to do so. Howard knocked him down and took a revolver from him. Howard made another search and found that the man had a badge. He then let him go, convinced that he had beaten a brother officer. Half an hour later the policeman who had been clubbed staggered into the West Thirty-seventh street station to complain of his treatment. Chief Devery at once recognized him as Patrolman William Powers. Chief Devery ordered Captain Cooney to take Powers' shield and revolver, and lock him up on the charge of having been drunk and disorderly and flourishing a revolver to incite the crowd to riot.

North Yakima's finest building—a large store—is nearing completion. It will have an elevator.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON



J. M. FRINK, OF SEATTLE.

J. M. Frink, of Seattle, who was nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Washington Wednesday, was born in Lucerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1845. After living some years in Madison County, New York, where he attended school, he moved with his parents to Kansas in 1858, and there spent 10 years working on a farm and teaching school in Winter. He attended Washburn College, at Topeka, one year, and was a member of the school board. In 1870 he removed to Allen County, Kansas. In 1876 he went to Seattle, and, for four years there and at Port Gamble taught school. In 1881 he assisted in establishing the iron works of Tenny & Frink, which has expanded to the important concern now known as the Washington Iron Works, of which he is president and manager. Mr. Frink was a member of the School Board five years, of the City Council two years, and of the State Senate four years.

MANIFESTO FROM FITZ

IF JEFFRIES WILL NOT FIGHT, HE WILL CLAIM CHAMPIONSHIP.

National League Scores—Results of the Harness and Running Races—Other Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—James J. Jeffries' refusal to meet the winner of the Sharkey-Fitzsimmons bout August 21 has caused the Australian to issue a statement, in which he threatens to claim the championship by default, if successful in his coming encounter. In this statement Fitzsimmons says:

"I see that Jeffries has crawled out of the responsibility of meeting me in the ring again. Tuesday Mr. Brady, waiting until Sharkey and myself were matched for August 24, challenged the winner to meet Jeffries August 31. I promptly accepted the opportunity, providing I was fortunate enough to defeat Sharkey. The matter was settled then and there. Now this great champion of the world can't devote 10 days' training for the prospect of establishing beyond question his right to the title and earning about $25,000.

"The truth of the matter is that Jeffries is afraid to meet me again. I have accepted every offer he ever made for a return match, and yet he has made a silly excuse to get out of the match. I hereby give Jeffries notice that, having accepted his challenge, in the event of winning from Sharkey, I shall claim the championship of the world, and I believe the public will sustain my claim and recognize me as the real champion."

When W. A. Brady, the champion's manager, was shown Fitzsimmons' statement, he said:

"Fitzsimmons will have to defeat Sharkey or we will not consider any match with him. Jeffries knocked him out once and there is no reason why he should fight again with him. Jeffries, however, to show that he is the real champion, will fight Fitzsimmons if he wins from the sailor, but there is one condition that I will insist upon, and that is that the winner shall take the entire purse. He will not split the purse, as Fitzsimmons suggested to me the other day."

For Welter-Weight Championship.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Articles were signed tonight for a fight September 11 between Rube Ferns, of Buffalo, and Young Peter Jackson, of Denver, for the welter-weight championship.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Eleven Shut Out by Brooklyn.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—Wild throws by Williams and O'Brien in the first inning, letting in two runs, seemed to take the heart out of Pittsburg, but McGinnity's under-hand work would have beaten them anyhow. Attendance, 3200. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	5	3	Brooklyn	8	12	0

Batteries—Phillipi, Husting and O'Connor; McGinnity and Farrell.

Umpire—O'Day.

Cincinnati Beat Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The locals hit Fraser very hard today and won easily. Attendance, 200. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Cincinnati	6	11	1	Philadelphia	3	8	2

Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Fraser and Murphy.

Umpire—Emslie.

Boston Beat St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Dineen twirled in sensational form, and his shoots fooled the St. Louis batters whenever things appeared dangerous. Attendance, 2100. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
St. Louis	1	6	1	Boston	3	6	6

Batteries—Jones, Young and Criger; Dineen and Sullivan.

Umpire—Hurst.

Chicago Beat New York.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Griffith allowed but four scattered singles today. Attendance, 1100. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago	2	7	0	New York	0	4	2

Batteries—Griffith and Chance; Mercer and Grady.

Umpire—Swartwood.

The American League.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Indianapolis, 5.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 3 (called at end of twelfth, on account of darkness).

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 0; Detroit, 2.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	55	33	.629
Pittsburg	52	42	.553
Philadelphia	47	44	.515
Chicago	47	44	.515
Boston	46	46	.500
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Cincinnati	40	51	.439
New York	36	51	.415

THE DAY'S RACES.

Winners at Saratoga and Other Eastern Tracks.

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The results of the races were:

2:19 trot, purse $1500 (postponed from yesterday)—Lady Geraldine won the second, third and fourth heats in 2:11¼, 2:15, 2:14. Frank Craemer won the first heat in 2:11½.

2:04 class pace, purse $1000—Searchlight won second and fourth heats in 2:06½, 2:07¼. Anaconda won the third heat in 2:07¼. Frank Bogash won the first heat in 2:07.

2:14 trot, purse $1500 (unfinished)—Nell Gwynn won second and third heats in 2:14¼, 2:14½. Nigger Jack won the first heat in 2:14½.

Races at Harlem.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The summaries:

Nine-sixteenths mile—Sad Sam won, Woodstock second, Shut Up third; time, 0:59 4-5.

Mile and 20 yards—Etta won, The Unknown second, Nobleman third; time, 1:53.

One mile—Obsidian won, J. J. T. second, Blue Dan third; time, 1:50.

The Prairie Stakes, mile and a sixteenth—Great Bend won, Ohnet second, Macy third; time, 1:56 4-5.

One mile—Josephine B. won, Lennep second, Banish third; time, 1:49 4-5.

One mile—Pitfall won, Martha Fox second, Marion Lynch third; time, 1:53 1-5.

Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The results:

One mile—Bannockburn won, Intrusive second, Hood's Brigade third; time, 1:46¾.

Handicap, mile and an eighth—Compensation won, Radford second, Favonius third; time, 2:00½.

The Mumm handicap, value $5000, six furlongs—Lady Schorr won, The Musketeer second, Alard Schreck third; time, 1:17¾.

Five furlongs—Cyrano won, Lady Contrary second, Gala Day third; time, 1:04.

The Saratoga Hunt Cup, $300 added, together with a silver cup, about 2½ miles—Diver won, Champion second; time, 6:22½.

Races at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—The results at Highland Park:

Seven furlongs, selling—Fessy F. won, Passaic second, Villa K. third; time, 1:29¾.

Four and a half furlongs—Lady Edith won, Toad Rainey second, Zoroaster third; time, 0:56½.

Six furlongs—Terminus won, Sweet Caporal second, Cherry Head third; time, 1:15½.

One mile, selling—Lady of the West won, Baffled second, Magog third; time, 1:52½.

Six furlongs, selling—Left Bower won, Nancy Till second, Rey Salazar third; time, 1:15.

Six furlongs, selling—Jucoma won, Sackhen second, Queen Anne third; time, 1:15.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The summaries:

Selling, 6½ furlongs—Very Light won, Elsie Venner second, Sangamon third; time, 1:23¾.

Maidens, one mile—Kitty Clyde won, Terry Ranger second, Waldeck third; time, 1:44¾.

Selling, six furlongs—Orleans won, See Thing second, Quick Range third; time, 1:16¾.

Six furlongs—Loving Cup won, St. Cuthbert second, Triaditza third; time, 1:15.

Selling, mile and a sixteenth—Colonel Gay won, Chorus Boy second, Pinar Del Rio third; time, 1:50¾.

Selling, 6½ furlongs—Free Lady won, La Mascotta second, Chemisette third; time, 1:23¾.

Champion Tub Rollers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Paris says:

"Ensermann and Trebleche, who have spent the last two months rolling a tub from Vienna to Paris for bets of 5000 francs, have arrived at the Viennese gate and thus won the money. The tub weighs a trifle over 500 pounds."

JUMPED FROM A BRIDGE.

Serious Accident on the Lake Shore Railroad.

TOLEDO, Aug. 17.—The Lake Shore fast mail train No. 3, due here at 1:45 A. M., was wrecked at Bay bridge, just west of Sandusky, about 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning, caused by jumping the track. The engine passed over safely, but the next three cars went down the embankment into the lake. Particulars are very meager. It is reported no one was killed, but a good many were injured, some seriously.

THE FUNSTON SEIZURE.

Called Him a Crank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Anti-Imperialist leaders in attendance upon the Liberty Congress denied responsibility for the acts of Dr. Leverson. Franklin Pierce, of New York, said:

"Dr. Leverson is a kindly, cranky sort of an old gentleman, who is erratic to a degree. He is not a member of the league. He came from the Pacific Slope with the late Henry George, and was an extreme advocate of Mr. George's single-tax theories."

Leverson Does Not Deny It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Dr. Montague E. Leverson was seen at his residence at Fort Hamilton by a representative of the Associated Press. He said that he was a regular correspondent of the Filipino agents in this country and had written a letter to Senor G. Apacible, part of which was published today. Dr. Leverson added:

"I am not afraid of the United States Government taking proceedings against me. In fact, I dare them. What I have written is the truth, and they cannot refute it."

Thistles as Food for Cattle.

Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

Several Sully County farmers who sowed a large acreage of wheat last Spring, and who did not secure a crop on account of the dry weather, are cutting the growth of wild grass and thistles with what wheat did show up for fodder for their cattle. Several tests which have been made show that when thistles are cut before the thorns harden, cattle will leave the best of hay for thistles, and these fields now being cut will yield a far larger tonnage to the acre than will prairie hay.

Magnetism in Optics.

New York Sun.

It has been discovered that the crystalline lens of the human eye is slightly diamagnetic, or subject to magnetic repulsion. As astigmatism—the commonest cause of defective vision and the most frequent excuse for spectacles—is merely a slight distortion of this lens, it has been suggested that treatment with a powerful magnet properly applied may result in forcing the lens into proper shape, or at least in greatly remedying the distortion.

Secretary Root Entertained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President and Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet now in the city, and others, dined at the Country Club, near Washington, tonight, the party being the guests of Secretary Root. Others present were Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Postmaster-General Smith, Secretary Wilson, Senator Foraker, Adjutant-General Corbin and Secretary Cortelyou. The party was entertained by a string quartet stationed on the lawn, which played a number of plantation melodies and other music.

With Her Pumps Going.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The bark Merom arrived today from Nak Nek, Alaska, with all her pumps going. The Merom left here May 29 with a cargo of empty boxes for the Bristol Bay cannery. About 50 miles out from the bay the vessel went on the shoals and stuck there for several days. She reached her destination about July 1. On the return voyage her pumps were going, for the contact with the shoals had started a leak. She took 42 days to make the voyage.

Tesla's Latest Invention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A patent has been granted to Nikola Tesla for an invention that he claims will prevent the escape of electricity from a wire. Tesla's invention, it is claimed, solves the insulation problem by insulating the wire by passing it through air kept at a low temperature, producing a coat of ice on the wire, which cannot be broken through by the strongest current.

Declared to Be a Trust.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—In the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Company, charged by the Government with being a trust, in violation of the United States statute, Judge Thompson today decided in favor of the Government, finding that the company is conducting its business in violation of the anti-trust statutes. The fuel company includes some 14 coal companies, mostly in West Virginia.

A Window-Glass Dividend.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The American Window Glass Company today declared a 2½ per cent dividend on its $4,000,000 of preferred stock. This is the second of the kind this year. The pressed glassware factories throughout the country resumed work today, giving employment to over 12,000 men.

Hamburg Strikers Protest.

HAMBURG, Aug. 16.—An indignation meeting was held here today by the dock laborers who went on strike about a month ago and have since been locked out, to protest against Emperor William's characterization of them as "fellows without honor and without a fatherland."

H. E. Huntington at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—H. E. Huntington, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, arrived in Jersey City at 12:45 today, en route from San Antonio, Tex., to New York, to attend the funeral of his uncle, Collis P. Huntington.

ANTIS ARE FOR BRYAN

(Continued from First Page.)

but stated that he reserved the right to support a third candidate if one were nominated who satisfied him better than Mr. Bryan.

Thomas M. Osborne, of New York, leader of the Nationalists, was allowed to speak on the resolutions. Mr. Osborne said there were many who could support neither McKinley nor Bryan, not believing it right to remedy one wrong by substituting another.

"We cannot trust the Democratic party as it stands today." (Cries of "bosh." "How much did Mark Hanna pay you to come here?" "I believe a third ticket must arise to command the suffrage and conscience of the voters. When you tie up a question of conscience with something which a large majority of your people do not believe in, you destroy the force of your argument."

Mr. Osborne moved an amendment striking out that portion of the resolutions which support Bryan.

Colonel Codman spoke against Mr. Osborne's motion. He thought the crisis in which the country stands needs immediate attention.

"As one member of this congress," he said, "I do not hesitate to support Mr. Bryan. I propose to vote with the party which is right on the one great question now before the country."

Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minneapolis, and Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago, also urged the indorsement of Bryan. John Jay Chapman, of New York, one of the "independents," opposed the indorsement of Bryan.

George G. Mercer, of Philadelphia, said a third ticket was needed by some men who magnified the danger of free silver.

"But," he added, "let them not come here and attempt to put a third ticket upon us. The so-called independents propose to take a whack at the universe, while we propose to devote our energies to the destruction of imperialism."

Paul Korsch, of Rock Island, Ill.; Franklin Pierce, of New York, and Judge Decker, of Colorado, opposed the amendment, strongly advocating support of Bryan. Oswald Villiard, of New York, spoke against the specific indorsement of Bryan. Edwin Osgood Brown, of Chicago, a member of the resolutions committee, spoke vigorously in favor of the platform as reported.

Debate on the Resolutions.

At the afternoon session the debate on the report of the resolutions committee was resumed. M. E. Bridgeman, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute striking out all reference to Bryan in the platform. Judge Moses Halett, of Colorado, said that the Colorado delegation would leave the city during the afternoon, and on his motion all those delegates who were forced to leave the congress before the taking of the vote were permitted to record their votes on pending questions before leaving or to instruct proxies to vote for them.

Ex-Congressman John B. White, of Kentucky, took exception to the language of the resolutions, which said that "We wecome all means of defeating Mr. McKinley." He said it was language like that which caused the assassination of Goebel in Kentucky. He said he always has been a Republican and objected to the apparent desire of the convention to transform itself into a Democratic convention. Mr. White charged that a portrait of Bryan was concealed under an American flag over the platform.

"Take down that covering over Bryan's picture," he said. "Let us not masquerade any longer; let your convention be known for what it is—a Democratic convention."

Then followed a running debate for and against the amendment of Mr. Osborne to strike out the indorsement of Bryan. Those who opposed the amendment and favored the indorsement of Bryan were: William Potts, of New York; Jacob Ingenthron, of Chicago; Fisk Warren, of Massachusetts; D. B. Haskins, of Massachusetts; James B. Howard, of Harrisburg, Pa.; A. M. Neff, of Ohio; David Rothschild, of Massachusetts; N. E. Guyot, of Colorado, and Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago. Those who favored the amendment and opposed indorsement of Bryan were: Ralph E. Emerson, of Massachusetts, a son of Ralph Waldo Emerson; Robert A. Wildman, of New York, a delegate to the "Independent," or third-ticket convention, and M. E. Bridgeman, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Guyot, of Colorado, said he had served a year as a private soldier in the Philippines. "To my knowledge," he said, "those operations carried on by the Administration in the Philippines constitute the most damnable crime in the history of the United States. The Filipinos assisted us to land; they were in the trenches with us; they desired us to fire upon the Spanish, and yet it is said they were not our allies. They were our allies, and the entire record of the Administration in the Philippines has been one of treachery and deceit. Could you have seen as I have seen the conditions in the Philippines, you would not hesitate a moment to indorse W. J. Bryan."

In closing the debate, Edwin B. Smith answered the charge of Mr. White, of Kentucky, by saying that he had no knowledge of any portrait of Bryan in Tomlinson Hall. He said the executive committee had directed that all portraits of all living men should be removed from the hall before the meeting of the congress.

Before a vote was taken to the amendment, Mr. Osborne accepted the substitute of Mr. Bridgeman, which eliminated all reference to Bryan, and read as follows:

"Without regard to views on minor questions of Democratic policy, we welcome and advise the use of all honorable means of defeating the re-election of William McKinley, in order to stamp with our disapproval what he has done to establish imperialism."

The substitute was lost by an overwhelming majority, only 15 voting for it. The resolutions, as reported, were then adopted, less than a score of delegates voting against them.

The following resolution, proposed by W. S. Helden, of Chicago, was added to the platform as reported:

"Resolved, That in declaring that the principles of the Declaration of Independence apply to all men, this congress means to include the negro race in America as well as the Filipinos. We deprecate all efforts, whether in the South or in the North, to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen under the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States."

H. J. Scott, of Cairo, spoke strongly in favor of this resolution, claiming that if it was ignored, Bryan would lose thousands of negro votes.

By a rising vote the congress adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the services of George S. Boutwell in the cause of anti-imperialism.

The congress concluded tonight with an address at Tomlinson Hall by Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota. Mr. Towne was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience.

DANDRUFF WON'T WASH OUT.

The Germ That Causes It Has to Be Destroyed, to Cure Dandruff.

Many a woman spends an hour twice a week scouring her scalp, thinking scrubbing off the scurf will cure the dandruff. Two hours a week at the age of 40 years, she has spent 260 days of 12 hours each, or two-thirds of a year of her life, in that vain hope; vain, because you can't cure dandruff without killing the dandruff germ, and the only hair preparation on earth that will do that is Newbro's "Herpicide"—also a delightful hair dressing, and thorough antiseptic against all contagion from use of others' hair brushes. It is also a delightful hair dressing.

E. & W.
Lock Front Collars.