ROOT AND MILES WORK TOGETHER.

Inspector-General's Department Again Made of Some Value.

BICKERINGS STOPPED.

Alger's Friends' Attempt to Stop Root's Appointment Comes to Light.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Secretary of War Root has sustained General Miles in the contention that the Inspector-General's department should not be divorced from Army Headquarters, as was proposed by an order formulated by ex-Secretary of War Alger. General Miles protested against the order to Secretary Root and it was held up, as exclusively told to-day by the Journal.

The order was issued to-day and in the shape desired by General Miles. Phrases omitted by Secretary Alger have been restored, so that the order reads that the inspectors-general, when not in active service under army officers in the field, "shall be solely under the orders of the Secretary of War and the commanding general of the army."

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn indorsed the position assumed by General Miles not only for the definition of the status of the Inspector-General's Department, but for the enlargement of its powers.

Root Reverses Alger.

Secretary of War Root has, therefore, inaugurated his career with the recreation of the Inspector-General's Department, and has made Inspector-General Breckinridge one of the most important officers in the department.

Mr. Root has invested him with final civil jurisdiction as the chief of a War Department bureau, and made him a great factor in the affairs of the army, acting under General Miles.

General Breckinridge will have the right to inspect all accounts, camps, transports and public works, all of which powers were gradually withdrawn from him by what Secretary Alger called the exigencies of war.

It is understood here that the new Secretary of War has made the important modifications in the order solely with the view to having the campaign in the Philippines conducted in the highest standard of military basis, and has, therefore, taken the advice of the conservative brains of the army.

Alger Clique Backcapped Root.

The interesting story is current to-day that the President was urged not to appoint Mr. Root Secretary of War by reason of the prominent part he took in doing honor to General Miles in New York, at the time General Miles was attacking the administration of the War Department under General Alger.

When General Miles went to New York after his Porto Rico campaign and after giving out statements that his telegrams, etc., had been garbled by the War Department, the Union League Club of New York undertook to give General Miles a reception.

At the succeeding dinner Mr. Root presided, General Miles himself being a member of the League. This act of courtesy of the Union League was regarded by many of General Alger's friends here as a semi-political movement, and a rebuke to the War Department as well as an honor to General Miles.

It was stated to-day that the Alger clique did not forget this when Mr. Root's name was privately discussed at the White House. The reminiscence, however, had no effect on the President.

McKinley Upheld Root.

The opponents of Secretary Root were informed calmly by the President that their objections were out of date and were really arguments in favor of Mr. Root.

This speech of the President was immediately understood by the Alger clique to mean that not only would Mr. Root be selected, but that there would be some radical changes in the ways and means of the War Department.

SAMOA TO BE RULED BY A WHITE GOVERNOR.

Both Native Factions Agree to the Plan of Government Devised by the Commission.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru brings the following advices from Honolulu, under date of July 29:

The United States steamship Badger, bearing two of the three Samoan Commissioners, arrived here July 26, on her way to San Francisco. On board were Bartlett Tripp, United States Commissioner, and Baron Speck Von Sternberg, the representative of Germany. Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, Commissioner for Great Britain, sailed by way of Australia for London.

The latter days of the commission's stay in Samoa were devoted to evolving a political organization satisfactory to the Samoans and to all parties under the tripartite treaty. The members of the commission decline to state their plan until it has been referred to their governments, but they say Samoa will in future be ruled by a white Governor appointed by the three powers.

There will be a native Legislature, but the Governor will have the veto power, and the Chief Justice will be the final authority.

This arrangement met the approval of the Samoans. Before the Commission sailed delegations from each faction met on the Badger and signed the articles, officially approving the arrangement in the name of Matanfa and Malleton.

A JUDGE NOT SURPRISED THAT THE CREATOR RESTED.

He So Decides After Viewing the Rockies from a Car Hitched to a Freight Train.

Revelstoke, B. C., Aug. 5.—A party of prominent citizens of Milwaukee, consisting of Judges Jenkins and Seaman, of the United States Court; President Henry Payne, of the Milwaukee Street Car Company, and Howard Morris, Frank Hoyt and George Miller, are travelling through the Rocky Mountains in the private car Rambler, attached to a way freight train of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When asked why the party preferred travelling in this way Judge Jenkins said:

"We are out for recreation, and prefer jogging along slowly so we may not miss the remarkable mountains. As Judge Seaman remarked a while ago, 'No wonder the Creator rested on the seventh day, after arranging all this scenery.'"

A NEW ELECTRIC CHAIR INVENTED BY ALBANY MAN.

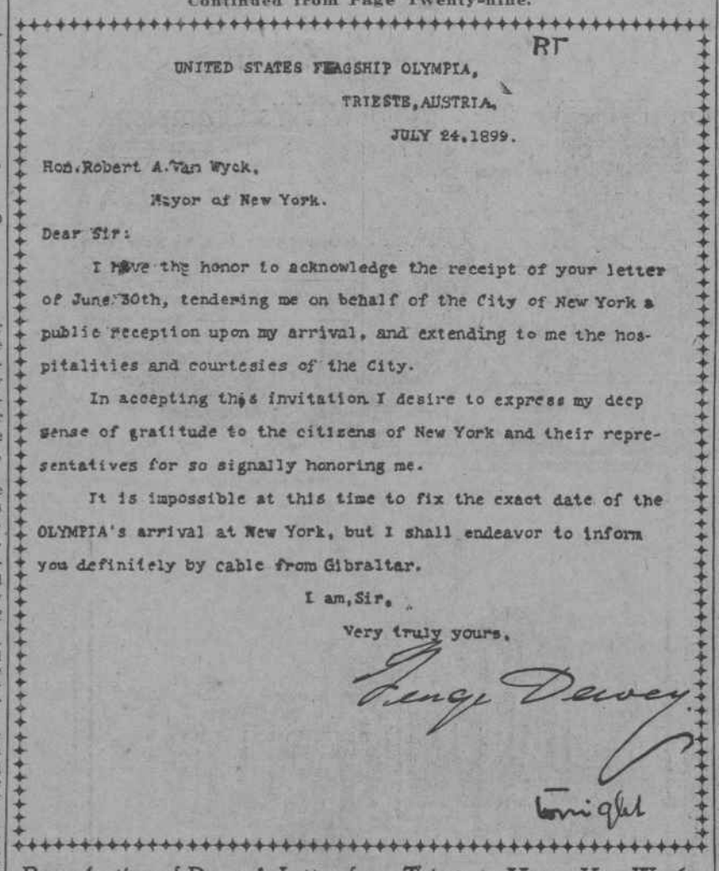
Poughkeepsie, Aug. 5.—Dr. Joaquim Martil, of this city, has invented and applied for patents on an electric chair, which he claims is a great improvement over the chairs now used in the New York State prisons.

He says his chair will produce death instantly and without pain with 1,000 volts of electric fluid.

He has a model of the invention set up in his office, and has killed a cat in it with eighteen volts in one second.

NEW YORK'S HAIL TO THE NATION'S HERO.

Continued from Page Twenty-nine.



RT

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA,
TRIESTE, AUSTRIA,
JULY 24, 1899.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck,
Mayor of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 30th, tendering me on behalf of the City of New York a public reception upon my arrival, and extending to me the hospitalities and courtesies of the City.

In accepting this invitation I desire to express my deep sense of gratitude to the citizens of New York and their representatives for so signally honoring me.

It is impossible at this time to fix the exact date of the OLYMPIA's arrival at New York, but I shall endeavor to inform you definitely by cable from Gibraltar.

I am, Sir,
Very truly yours,
George Dewey

Tonight

Reproduction of Dewey's Letter from Trieste to Mayor Van Wyck.

of them visited the cruiser during the day.

DEWEY CUT SHORT HIS VISIT AT TRIESTE.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Libre Parole says that the Austrian Government asked Admiral Dewey to explain the statement said to have been made by him that the next war of the United States would be with Germany, and that the United States would be supported by England.

To this request Libre Parole says Admiral Dewey replied that he would deny nothing he had said and thereupon advanced the date of his departure from Trieste.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Regarding the published statement accredited to a French paper to the effect that the Austrian Government made a demand upon Admiral Dewey to confirm or deny his alleged statement to the effect that our next war would be with Germany, the State Department officials point out that it would be a glaring breach of diplomatic proprieties to communicate on a diplomatic subject with a United States naval officer directly and outside of the lawful channels. It would, moreover, be a matter of complaint should Austria have addressed Admiral Dewey on a matter relating entirely to Germany and the United States.

Germans Laugh at Herald "Fake."

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Aug. 5.—Admiral Dewey's alleged anti-German utterances at Trieste are more extensively commented upon in the American than in the German press. With a few exceptions, the tone of the latter is moderate and conciliatory.

Most of the papers disbelieved the truth of the alleged utterances from the first, citing the Admiral's past conduct and friendly attitude toward the German representatives in the East. The influential Boersen Courier says:

"On the German side, no serious politician, for a moment, has attributed any importance to this latest canard. Admiral Dewey is known, from his intercourse with German naval officers, as a quiet, thoughtful gentleman, incapable of giving vent to such incautious utterances."

The Agrarian Deutsche-Tages-Zeitung likewise expresses disbelief, adding:

"After all, we need not trouble ourselves about Admiral Dewey's views of Germany, Prince Henry and German naval officers."

The Tageblatt repeatedly expressed the conviction that the whole story is inaccurate, and other important papers, like the Cologne Gazette, Hamburger Correspondent and the bulk of the Berlin papers, said it would be interesting to know just how much and how little truth there was in the whole story.

DEWEY'S LETTER FROM TRIESTE ARRIVES.

THE long delayed letter of acceptance written by Admiral Dewey in response to the Mayor's invitation to New York was received at the City Hall yesterday, and made public by acting Mayor Guggenheimer.

The letter was written from Trieste, where Admiral Dewey was when Mayor Van Wyck's letter reached him. It is as follows:

United States Flagship Olympia,
Trieste, Austria, July 24, 1899.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of New York:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 30 tendering me, on behalf of the city of New York, a public reception upon my arrival, and extending to me the hospitalities and courtesies of the city.

In accepting this invitation I desire to express my deep sense of gratitude to the citizens of New York and their representatives for so signally honoring me.

It is impossible at this time to fix the exact date of the Olympia's arrival at New York, but I shall endeavor to inform you definitely by cable from Gibraltar.

I am, sir, truly yours,
GEORGE DEWEY.

The letter arrives at a favorable moment for the success of the Dewey demonstration, as it will probably serve to bring the Municipal Assembly to a realizing sense of the necessity of passing a resolution empowering the Reception Committee to spend money without a public letting of contracts. The delay thus occasioned has seriously jeopardized the artistic success of the celebration.

The Plan and Scope Committee will meet next Tuesday, when a final decision will be made as to the building of the triumphal arch. There is no doubt, however, that the arch will be built, no matter what the Aldermen may or may not do.

NEW YORK PLANS GLORIOUS WELCOME TO "OUR DEWEY."

Admiral Dewey will receive a welcome from the city of New York, if present plans are fully carried out, the like of which no other hero of either ancient or modern days enjoyed at the hands of his admiring fellowmen.

Pompey's triumphs will pall, and the honors accorded previous American admirals will sink into comparative insignificance in the glory of its magnificence.

In the first place, on the night of the river pageant, the grandest harbor of the most stupendous municipality in the world will blaze in vari-colored light from Hell Gate around the broad brow of the Battery to Grant's Tomb.

Suspended in midair directly over the Brooklyn Bridge an immense national flag in electric lights will sound the keynote of patriotism.

The committee is daily receiving applications from corporations and private property owners along the water front on both sides of the river for leave to illuminate.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for example, will produce dazzling effects on all its piers with a brilliant display in novel designs.

Plans for Two Days' Celebration.

The first day of the demonstration will be given up to the reception of the Admiral down the bay, the big naval parade and review, and the river pageant and general illumination at night. This will also include a parade of illuminated vessels to add to the general brilliancy of the scene at night.

On the second day there will be a monster military parade by United States troops, the National Guards of this and other States, the whole to be succeeded by a grand banquet at night. On both days Admiral Dewey will be the guest of the city, and will also review the land and naval forces, which will parade before him.

Two triumphal arches will be erected in the Greater City to greet the Admiral—one at Madison square, in Manhattan, and the other on Montague street, in Brooklyn. The arch in Madison square will be erected at the intersection of Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, so that it can be seen not only on Fifth avenue, north and south, but on Broadway from Union square to Herald square. The arch will be reinforced by aline of columns extending on either side of the avenue from Twenty-third street north and beyond the arch to Twenty-fifth street, thus making a magnificent approach to and from the arch.

This arch is to be enriched with sculpture symbolizing our power as a maritime nation. The arch has been designed on the lines of the arch of Titus, which, with two great piers on either side of the central opening, permits of masses of sculptural adornment.

A Huge Naval Pageant.

In the naval parade there will probably be the Admiral's flagship, vessels of the United States Navy and possibly ships representing foreign navies, four steamers to be placed at the disposal of the Mayor and the city's Reception Committee, and city officials, vessels entered by recognized yacht clubs, and other vessels whose owners must keep such places in line as may be assigned to them.

All the ships captured from Spain in the recent war will, if possible, be included in the line.

An effective feature of the naval parade will be a number of railway floats, upon which will be placed heroic figures of Victory and Peace, magnificently illuminated. Around these figures singers will be grouped who will render national anthems in a grand chorus.

At noon of the day of the Admiral's arrival every steam whistle on every boat in the harbor, as well as those attached to stationary engines on shore, will be blown, and all the church bells and chimes in the city will be rung in token of welcome.

A colossal display of fireworks is contemplated. Two or three hundred vessels will be distributed about the harbor, upon which colored fires will be burned continually. Fireworks will spout from every vantage point, and Ellis Island, the Statue of Liberty, Governor's Island and the Brooklyn Bridge will blaze in electric light.

Music at Every Point.

In addition to these features, the City Hall Park and all other parks in all the boroughs will be illuminated and singers and bands will fill the air with harmony. Every band for miles around will be under orders on Dewey Day, so that a man will be unable to stand anywhere in the broad confines of the greater city without hearing the blare of the trumpets of victory.

When the Admiral lands at Grant's Tomb 5,000 school children will sing the National Anthem, while the Palisades will reverberate with the boom of the salute.

Such in bald outline, for the plans have not yet been fully matured, is the welcome which New York will give to Dewey. That it will far exceed the wildest anticipations cannot be doubted.

LAURIER DID NOT SNUB THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

State Department Will Take No Notice of His Refusal to Attend the Celebration at Chicago.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The State Department officials will take no notice of the determination of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to absent himself from the Chicago Federal Building celebration on October 9.

The fact is, said a State Department official, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not attempted to snub the Federal Government, but merely a local affair.

It is believed here that Sir Wilfrid's hostility to the Chicago managers is due to the presumption that Canada's claim of sovereign title over Pyramid Harbor has been denied.

The State Department has heard with some concern the report that Major Ray, U. S. A., in charge of the District of Alaska, has advised that troops be sent to Fort Egbert, on the Yukon boundary line. The suggestion of Major Ray, it is understood, has been indorsed by the War Department.

ALTGELD INSISTS: "SILVER NOT FIRST"

He Repeats That It Is Not to Be the Paramount Issue.

PEOPLE MUST DECIDE.

Many Consider Trusts and Government by Injunction of More Importance.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—"I don't take back that portion of the interview which quotes me as saying I don't regard the free silver issue as the paramount plank to be placed in the platform," said Mr. Altgeld to-day.

"I repeat that it is nonsense to suppose that by resolution or any method the politicians of this country can make free silver or any one question paramount. It remains for the people to determine that in convention.

"It must be understood that sentiment varies in many parts of the country. In the cities, for example, the imperialistic issue awakened by the attitude of this Government in the Philippines has a firm grasp and eclipses free silver. Again, in the rural districts free silver is the moving force."

"I want to be put in the position of saying to the Republican press and all who are interested that we have enough of this systematic attempt to throw down free silver and say that the Democrats regard it as a dead letter.

"Day after day we see them state that free silver is to be discarded, is hooted down and has no more claim upon the Democrats. That is all bosh. I have friends coming in here from Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa and other States who tell me that in the rural districts free silver is still the uppermost issue among the farmers."

"Have not the rise in values and the favorable market conditions militated against free silver in the Western rural districts?" Mr. Altgeld was asked.

"That's all paper prosperity," was the answer. "As a matter of truth, the farmer is only getting 50 per cent of the value of his products he received formerly, and is able to procure only that proportion with his revenues. The reason is obvious. He is compelled to pay trust prices.

"I believe the question of government by injunction is one of the most important of this country. The principle of trial by jury, which is in peril, strikes at the very heart of the free institutions of this country, and I hardly believe there is another question which exceeds this in importance so far as its bearing on the people is concerned.

"On the other hand the travellers and commercial men feel most strongly on the tariff question and the formation of trusts. The wholesale trust movement of late has made that an issue of utmost importance to others who naturally do not regard the silver question as equally important alongside of that.

"In labor circles, on the other hand, you will find that the question of government by injunction presses aside all other matters. Then you may refr to anti-imperialism the Anglo-American alliance and other contemporary topics, all of which vie for importance as national issues.

"That's what I mean when I say it is folly to suppose the politicians can declare free silver as the paramount issue."

A DAY OF DINNERS AT GAY NEWPORT.

Mrs. William Astor and Mrs. Palmer, Chief Entertainers—Guests of Both Meet.

Newport, Aug. 5.—This was largely an Astor evening, although Mrs. Potter Palmer helped to divide the social honors. The latter gave the first of a series of elaborate August dinners, at which Miss Julia Dent Grant was a most important personage.

For the first of Mrs. William Astor's dinners of the season, Beechwood was lavishly decorated with American Beauty roses, as always upon such occasions. The famous gold service was in evidence. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Royal, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wetmore, Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Miss Dalsey Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombley, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, W. Cutting, Jr., and Harry Lehr.

Guests of both the Astor and Palmer dinners later assembled at a musicale given by Mrs. John R. Drexel, at Fairholm. The Earl of Yarmouth, who is visiting Mrs. George S. Scott and who is one of the chief attractions of Newport, was there, as were the Marquis De San Vito and Count Guiseppi Della Gherdesca. The titled guests particularly appreciated the piece de resistance of the programme, the "coon" songs.

Gray Craig, the fancy farm of Oliver H. P. Belmont, on the island, was the scene of a merry gathering this afternoon, a picnic, which was arranged by Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

It was a hot time, the big feature of the affair being a cake walk led by Harry Lehr. With a slouch hat drawn down over his eyes and swinging a cane, he cast a shade on the genuine darkies that followed him.

Smaller dinners were given by Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. George S. Scott and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Lake Champlain Yacht Club Races Are the Next on the Programme.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Vice-President Hobart and family arrived here to-day from Long Branch by special train. President McKinley met the Vice-President at the station with a carriage. Mr. Hobart stood the trip well, but he is weak and pale, and has not recovered from the severe attack of grip which he suffered last Winter.

Now that the golf championship has been decided, interest in that game has partially subsided, and everybody is looking forward to the races of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club, which are to be held here next Monday.

The lake is eagerly scanned by many eyes to catch the first glimpse of the fleet which is expected to arrive from Burlington, Vt., about noon to-day.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Smith will leave here to-day for Philadelphia.

Among the arrivals at the hotel last night were Charles Frohman and William Gillette, of New York City.

TWO NOTCHES PAST THE CENTURY IN GOOD HEALTH.

Mrs. Phoebe W. Crabbee Celebrates Her One Hundred and Second Birthday at South Norwalk.

South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Phoebe W. Crabbee, Norwalk's centenarian, to-day celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of her birth in excellent health at the home of Miss Louise Morehouse, No. 10 Merwin street.

A large party came from Stamford and North Stamford, Mrs. Crabbee's former home. Mrs. Crabbee was born August 5, 1797, and was a daughter of Ebenezer Weed and Elizabeth Curtis. She is the second of a family of seven children and survives all of them. Only one of these children died under eighty years of age, and that was through accident.

"SMILING JOHN" IS QUIETLY BURIED.

Men from All Walks of Life Present at Funeral.

PRAISE FROM A PRIEST.

Kelly Died with the Crucifix Pressed to His Heart a Firm Believer.

Funeral services over the remains of John Kelly, politician and sporting man, and popularly known as "Smiling John," who died Thursday morning at his late home, No. 252 West Seventy-fifth street, were held yesterday morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first street, where a solemn mass of requiem was sung by the rector, Rev. M. A. Taylor, assisted by Rev. T. Gillmartin.

The church and the immediate vicinity were thronged with the friends and admirers of the dead man. These included men in almost every walk of life.

The interior of the church was draped in sombre cloth.

The casket, almost hidded among choice flowers, was borne down the centre aisle on the shoulders of four undertaker's assistants and placed on a catafalque outside the chancel rail in front of the main altar.

The pall bearers were James R. Keene, Arthur F. Bowers, former Mayor Hugh J. Grant, John E. McDonald, David Gideon, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Anthony N. Brady and former Superintendent of Police Thomas Byrnes.

At the close of the mass the celebrant, Rev. Father Taylor, delivered a eulogy over the dead man.

"John Kelly, to whom I administered the last sad rites of the Catholic Church, died with the Cross of Salvation pressed to his heart," he said, "and before commending his soul to his Creator said, 'Jesus, I give You my soul; my God, I trust in your goodness and love.' These were the last words spoken by your friend whom you have come here to-day to honor and respect.

"I ask you, no matter whether you be Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, to join in the prayerful spirit of this ceremony, say your prayers in your own manner and by doing this you will offer to our dear dead friend the best manifestation of your respect, for we all believe in the same God. Let us then join heartily in the prayer that God will deal kindly, sweetly and gently with the spirit of our departed friend."

The last prayer having been said, the casket was borne from the church to the hearse. A long line of carriages followed in the funeral cortege to Calvary Cemetery, where the body was placed in a vault pending final interment in the family mausoleum, which is now nearing completion.

There were numerous handsome floral tributes, which, with the exception of what one barouche contained, were sent to the hospitals for distribution among the sick.

WORST STORM OF THE YEAR.

Continued from Page Twenty-nine.

poor Ludwig, and I guess he didn't have time to suffer much. He was a likely man, thirty years old; shipped him in New York, and that's all the obituary of the poor chap I can give you. Had no relatives here that I know about."

The Henry H. Grant registers 235 tons. She will need extensive repairs.

BRIGHTON RACEGOERS IN A PANIC OF FEAR.

THE storm converted the grand stand at the Brighton Beach race track into a reservoir, tore a part of the flimsy building to pieces and threw the 10,000 persons who were in attendance into something nearly akin to panic.

The stand, as race-goers are aware, is open at the back, and the manner in which the tornado struck it was in itself phenomenal. The fierce, whirling current of wind, rain-laden, seemed to take a direct downward swoop, hurling its deluge of water directly down into the only place where there was any hope of shelter for the multitude.

The tempest burst at the track just before the fifth race. The crowd that filled the grand stand waiting the appearance of the horses watched with keen interest the two black masses of clouds hurring toward one another from opposite quarters of the sky. When at last they met, with volley and shock of thunder and fierce lightning flashes, bedlam was let loose. The rain came in torrents after the first lightning stroke, which tore the flag from its staff at the end of the grand stand.

Half drenched by the first downpouring the people crowded back under the overhanging roof, which afforded practically no shelter from the horizontal hurricane. Many, thinking to find a dry place, rushed down into the restaurant under the stand.

Race-Goers in Terror.

The thunder and lightning kept up their horrible play. With each flash and the peal which followed it women uttered screams of abject fear. Hats, handkerchiefs and lesser garments were blown away, their owners neither knew nor cared whither. In their fright they abandoned pocketbooks, field glasses, fans and other small articles, and made no attempt to recover them.

The betting ring, where, at the moment the storm broke, fully 5,000 persons were pushing and crowding about the layers, was cleared as if some magician had made a pass over it.

The flight of the drenched and fear-stricken into the restaurant was of no avail. Within a few minutes the flood was all of six inches deep upon the floor. Women gathered up their skirts and petticoats, and bundled them over their heads, regardless of appearances, frenzied, apparently, by the fierce onslaught. Others pulled the cloths from the tables and used them for tarpaulins, and yet others, those furthest gone in fright, crawled under the tables and behind the bars and sandwich counters. Fifteen or twenty women fainted outright.

It was all useless. When the storm slackened the restaurant was a lake, into which the water was still running in vigorous streams.

Timbers Fly in the Wind.

In the paddock the wind had torn away a section of the receiving stalls, lifted it up bodily, and landed it on the roof of a shed 100 feet away.

When it was all ended the race day crowd, so gaudy half an hour before, was a sight to behold. The gay bonnets, the purple and fine linen were ruined. The purple and other colors had run in unsightly stains over the fine linen, and the whole company was a bedraggled mob.

The journey from the track back to town occupied over two hours. In the deep cut through which the trains pass at Fisk Terrace the water was about eight inches deep, and the engines barely passed and kept their fires from extinction. Men and women whose headgear had been blown away had made coverings of their handkerchiefs.

"Bob" Pinkerton and A. H. Battersby, who had done more than a score of ordinary men could have done to prevent a wholesale and perhaps fatal panic in the grandstand, said after the trouble was over that it was the wildest half hour the Brighton Beach track had ever known. But save for some children who had gotten in the way of older bodies and been bowled over, no injuries were reported.

UNENDURABLE DAY FOLLOWED BY STORM.

Overcome by the Heat.

BROWN, EDWARD, thirty-five years old, 364 Columbia street, Manhattan. At Bellevue Hospital.

PURTON, CLARENCE, twenty-six years old, 126 West Twenty-sixth street. Overcome on a Broadway car at Duane street. Attended by an ambulance doctor and sent home.

CHENCH, JOHN, 126 Canal street. At Hudson Street Hospital.

COHEN, MORRIS, patrolman of the Church Street Station. Overcome while on duty. Taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

SCHOENING, CHARLES, twenty-eight years old, 113 Eighth avenue. At Bellevue Hospital.

PITZOLSKI, PHILLIP, thirty-five years old, 196 Henry street. At Roosevelt Hospital.

THE weather yesterday can perhaps best be described as "diabolical." Not only was the heat terrific, but the air was so full of moisture that the hapless citizen who was not able to do his work in a refrigerator went through the most uncomfortable process of taking a Russian steam bath with his clothes on.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the humidity in the air was 100 per cent. The atmosphere was so full of moisture that it wouldn't hold another drop. The perspiration that formed upon the faces of the public could not evaporate. It had to stay there until it was wiped off.

At 9 a. m. the thermometer registered 75 degrees, at noon 87 and at 2:15 p. m. it reached 91, the highest point attained during the day. By 4 p. m. it had tumbled to 88, and at 6 p. m. to 74. That was during the heavy rain storm. At 7 p. m. it had gone up again to 75, and by 8 o'clock it had reached 76. The humidity at that hour was 84 per cent, a high figure, but a relief after the cent per cent of the morning hours.

The day was more sticky and uncomfortable than any this Summer. Men with physical labor to do wilted and bent at their work, while those who had only mental employment drooped over their desks and prayed for the closing hour or a cool wave to come.

The heavy rainfall which began between 4 and 5 p. m. was accompanied by deafening crashes of thunder. It seemed at times as if thunderbolts must be falling in City Hall Park, so close appeared the explosions and so near the vivid flashes. Holiday crowds escaping from town felt the force of the outbreak.

The storm cooled the air, however, and brought with it a breeze that was balm to the people of the superheated tenements.

H. H. HANNA SAYS WE'LL HAVE GOLD STANDARD.

After Consulting with Senators He Predicts the Passage of a Gold Standard Law.

Indianapolis, Aug. 5.—H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Monetary Convention, has returned from a consultation with members of the Senate Finance Committee at Narragansett Pier. He said to-day:

"I believe the majority in both houses will enact a law consistent with the pledge offered the people in the money plank of the St. Louis platform.

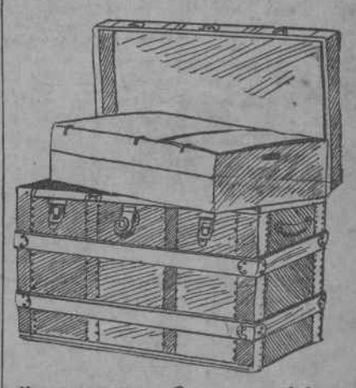
"I am confident we shall have a law establishing the gold standard, with supplementary legislation to maintain the parity of all our money."

Jackson's

Cor. 6th Ave. & 18th St.

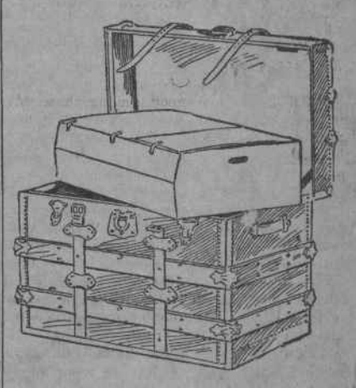
A SALE OF TRUNKS, BAGS AND Dress Suit Cases.

We quote the following three styles of Trunks just to give you an idea of what we are doing:



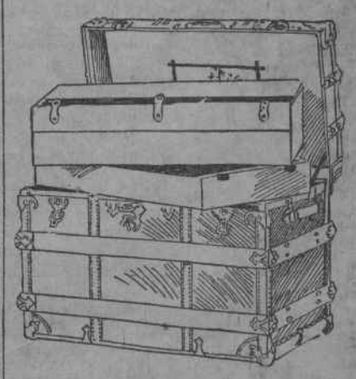
$2.65 Canvas covered, heavy hard wood slats protected by solid steel clamps; Excelsior lock, No. 4 side bolts, two centre bands, knees on slats, strap hinges, stitched leather handles, iron bottom, cleat rollers, three bottom cleats, deep set up tray, with hat box and packing compartment.

Size.... 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 in.



$3.50 Canvas covered, hard wood slats protected by malleable brass plated clamps; brass Monitor lock with large brassed end bolts, extra heavy straps, strap hinges, stitched leather handles, iron bottom, deep set up tray, with hat box and packing compartment.

Size.... 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in.



$4.50 Extra heavy canvas covered, stout hard wood slats protected by malleable brassed clamps, brass Excelsior lock, large size brassed end bolts, brass plated hinges, stitched leather handles with dowels attached, iron bottom, deep set up tray with hat box; collar and cuff and packing compartments, letter case in tray and dress tray; cloth lined throughout.

Size.... 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40

We have secured the abo premises to close out all t manufactured stock of sampl of the T. J. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Factory, 522 and 524 West 22d

JACKSON'

Cor. 6th Ave. & 18