

AWFUL DISASTER AT CINCINNATI.

Dome of a Theater Collapses During Progress of a Play.

Crashes Down Into the Parquet With a Great Scattering of Timbers.

Three People Killed, Five Dangerously and Twenty-Six More or Less Seriously Injured, While a Large Number of Others Were Slightly Hurt.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Three persons were killed and over thirty others were more or less seriously injured by the falling of the dome of Robinson's Opera-house this evening.

At about 8:45 o'clock, soon after the raising of the curtain for the performance of "Dangers of a Great City," the plastering began to fall from the center of the dome ceiling, forty or fifty feet above the heads of the people seated in the parquet. The house was fairly well filled, but not crowded.

The plastering fell in small particles at first, but enough to alarm some of the timid or cautious, who retired. A little later the plastering began to shower down in great chunks. There was a rush from the gallery, which was not very well filled. The balcony was soon emptied. Those in the dress circle retired as promptly as possible, and strange to say, without an apparent panic. The crowding of these to the door obstructed the passage of the people to the parquet, which accounts in a measure for the number of casualties.

Nobody expected at the moment any other danger than from the falling plastering. Suddenly, and with a great crash, the central truss of the ceiling, eighty feet long and thirty feet wide, came plunging down. The ends of it struck on the two gallery wings and doubled it up in the center, sending it down into the parquet with a great scattering of joists and timbers. Nothing on the stage was harmed. Of course there were moans from the injured, and as often happens, the loudest from those least hurt.

The news spread rapidly and there was a rush of patrol wagons and firemen to the scene. The salvage corps with its wagon was first on the ground, and it was followed by all the police patrol wagons, who carried the injured to the Cincinnati Hospital. The list at this hospital showed three dead, five dangerously, if not fatally wounded, and twenty-six more or less seriously injured. In addition to these, a large number, probably twenty-five or thirty, were so slightly injured as to be able to walk home.

Of the seriously injured at the hospital, several will require amputation of limbs, yet everyone is refusing to submit to the operation. A score of surgeons volunteered their assistance to the hospital corps. A sufficient number were accepted.

The scene in front of the hospital door was a sad one. Hundreds of people gathered there clamoring for the names of the injured. An attendant stood at the doorway with a list of those brought to the hospital, and answered the anxious inquiries. Many names were inquired for that were not in the hospital list.

At the opera-house ropes were stretched across all approaching streets and the police had all they could do to keep the crowd of 7,000 or 8,000 people from crushing through. All sorts of wild rumors were afloat, and public curiosity was on tip toe, all the more ardent because of these rumors. There was a story afloat that one man was missing. It was a wild story, for he could not be in the opera-house, where the debris was so scattered that it did not form a piled up mass anywhere. Anyone standing at the door of the hospital, in front of that pitiful, sorrowful, anxiously inquisitive crowd, could understand how not one man, but that many men, women and children were missed by friends at home.

Following is a list of the dead and injured: The dead—An unknown man, Miss Lucy Cohen, Mrs. George Kloman.

Dangerously injured—Mr. Goldman, Mrs. Studder, Mary Studder, Mary Haes, unknown woman.

Seriously or slightly injured—Pearl Hall, Grace Conner, W. J. Weiss, Jacob Weyle, Mary Hess, John White, Amelia Write, Mary Howe, Ella Morman, Della Alger and her three children, Stanley, Joseph and John; Daisy Fairhead, S. E. Long, J. E. Farland, T. L. Wiley, Fred Jenks, William Moien, W. J. McCabe, Clint Dean, Kate White, Maggie Studder, Samuel Rosenbaum, Clint Steele.

The damage to the theater building was nothing at all, to the stage comparatively little, to the gallery almost nothing, to the dress circle much less than one would think from the debris scattered around through the parquet where the main truss landed. The truss rested in the parquet very much in the shape of a capital letter "V."

The wonder is that so few were hurt, and of the few hurt that so many escaped with slight injuries.

To-night's disaster recalls forcibly a more fearful one which took place in the same building in February, 1876. To-night there was a real cause for

the panic and loss of life; then there was no cause whatever except the wickedly foolish cry of fire, started when a little sputtering hiss came from the light in the upper gallery. The house was packed, mostly with women and children to witness an allegory of America, given by hundreds of school children. With the single cry of fire the mischief was done. Plunging into the aisles and rushing down the stairways and toward the wide doorways leading to the street, the inevitable blockade of fallen human bodies occurred, and the wild and savage struggle for escape by those behind completed the dreadful mischief. Only when all progress was absolutely blocked and time was given to the living to try their senses, to discover that there was no fire or cause for alarm, did the insane panic cease. Then followed the sickening rescue of the score or more of the dead and the many others who were injured. To-night's catastrophe had a real cause for panic, and if the conditions to-night had been the same as those of the 1876 horror, the result would have been fearful beyond calculation.

The accident to-night seems to be easily explained. Among the first who entered the building after the dome had fallen was President George W. Rapp of Cincinnati Chapter American Institute of Architects. "It was not that dome," said he, "that caused the trouble. The fault lies with the roof trusses. The house has been built more than twenty-five years, and the wood has shrunk until the bolts and nails afforded the smallest possible security. One of these trusses has rotted away from its fastenings, parted and threw the two sections down, and in the deposed pulled the dome with them. Modern structures are put up with steel trusses. The roof of this theater is liable to come down any minute."

A singular coincidence is that the play announced for next week was entitled "Under the Dome."

GREATER NEW YORK POLITICS.

THE CAMPAIGN WILL OPEN IN EARNEST NEXT WEEK.

The German-American Vote Most Likely to be Divided on Lines of Personal Preference.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—For the ensuing fortnight the voice of the speller will be heard within the boundaries of Greater New York. From platforms in public halls and carts at street corners, oratorical volleys will be discharged nightly.

The acceptance of Mr. Dayton of the Jeffersonian nomination for Comptroller was discounted by his evident intention prior to the official announcement, will vote the Tammany campaign is watched with deep interest, and none the more anxiously than by the Tammany sachems, who fear that he will draw heavily from the vote of the letter carriers and firemen and their numerous friends, who would otherwise vote for Van Wyck.

It is announced that Messrs. George and Dayton will campaign together, speaking from the same platform, though Mr. Dayton has not indorsed, and his friends say will not indorse, the politico-economic tenets which are believed to make for the popularity of the single-taxer and free trader.

The attitude of the Germans in this campaign cannot be accurately stated now. At last night's meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union resolutions favoring Van Wyck were tabled, and Low was indorsed. It was argued that the Grand Army of the Republic does not include anything beyond a goodly-sized minority of the German-Americans, any of whom, pleased with Sohmer's nomination, will vote the Tammany ticket straight. Other Germans—bankers and wealthy business men—will support General Tracy, because of his views on finance, and still others who believe the opponents of George to be full of saving grace, will support that gentleman heartily. In short, the German-American vote in Greater New York, which is about 25,000, is most likely to be divided on the lines of personal preference.

Secretary Bliss is expected to act as Chairman of a straight Republican meeting in the campaign next week, and this will be accepted as evidence that the Washington Administration favors the election of the ex-Secretary of the Navy.

A queer thing in this campaign is that while George says he will be satisfied if Low is elected, the scholar-candidate declines to reverse the proposition, and says he cannot accept George's peculiar doctrines.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, to-day granted an order, on motion of Roger M. Sherman of New York, compelling the Police Commissioners of New York to show cause why they should not review their proceedings in the matter of the certificate of nomination of Seth Low, the citizens' candidate for Mayor. The order is returnable at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Yesterday the Commissioners declared that Mr. Low's nomination certificate is legal. Mr. Sherman appeared in behalf of the Republican County Committee.

Six Men Slashed With Razors. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—As a result of the orchestra at a colored dance at 6142 Halsted street last night refusing to play until they were paid for their services six men, including a policeman, were slashed with razors. The injured are: Barney Reed, probably fatally; Policeman George Jones, Frank Jackson, Charles Reed, Charles Ewing and Charles Gross.

A Youthful Murderer. GUTHRIE (O. T.), Oct. 15.—Thirteen-year-old Johnny Matthews was arrested to-day, charged with murdering the five-year-old son of Captain L. L. Bridges, a well known contractor, formerly of Sedalia, Mo. The boys quarreled yesterday, and this morning the murdered boy was found dead, lying in front of his father's house with a bullet wound in his head.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Cases Roll Up Rapidly at the City of New Orleans.

Yesterday There Were Forty-Four, and Three Deaths Also Occurred.

The Disease Practically Stamped Out in Texas Cities, Only Three Cases Being Treated at Galveston, and They Are On the Road to Recovery.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Fever cases rolled up rapidly to-day. By 1 o'clock there had been seventeen reported, by 3 o'clock there had been thirty-six, and by 6 o'clock there were forty-four.

This is forty-four of the fever, and this afternoon the total number of recoveries exceeded the total number of cases now under treatment, showing the success which local physicians are meeting with in the treatment of cases.

The following deaths were reported to-day: John R. Grant, James Garrity and Maggie Noble.

The first case in the parish prison developed yesterday, and was promptly removed.

The case of fever at Franklin which terminated fatally yesterday has not yet been traced. Franklin is the home of Senator Caffery, who has been quarantined for some time.

When suspicious cases were reported at Shreveport, several of the Louisiana towns which have communication with that city instituted quarantine, but on the report that the fever there is only dengue, the quarantine has been raised.

The Avondale camp has been opened by the Government, and a small colony of skilled mechanics is already there, preparing to go to the sugar districts as soon as they have undergone the requisite period of detention.

SITUATION IN TEXAS. GALVESTON (Tex.), Oct. 15.—James Sewall, the last of Dr. Gutierrez' alleged yellow fever cases, was discharged to-day, cured. Of four cases found by the city physicians, one has been discharged and three are sitting up, practically recovered.

Galveston and Houston citizens and physicians have been endeavoring to show that the disease is the same in both places, and not yellow fever, in order to induce other parts of the State to raise their quarantine. All railroads offer free transportation to interior physicians to come and examine the situation.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The National Convention in Session at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—The forenoon session of the National Christian Church Convention was devoted to the Department of Christian Women's Board of Missions. President Baugess delivered her annual address.

The Secretary's report showed 1,003 auxiliaries in the United States, with an aggregate membership of 39,367, and contributions last year of \$55,450. In India, Jamaica and Mexico, there are twenty-six missionaries at work, and thirty others in the work in this country.

The Treasurer's report showed total receipts for the year, including a balance of \$5,197 at the beginning of it, of \$72,723, and disbursements of \$68,728, leaving a balance of \$3,995.

The report of the Foreign Missionary Society of the church to be made to the convention will show that the society represents over one million communicants. The total missionary offerings for the year aggregate over \$500,000, nearly all of which is spent in the United States. The past year has been the most successful in the society's history, more than \$12,000 in excess of any previous year having been raised, bringing the total receipts up to \$102,222.

The Foreign Christian Missionary Society has worked in India, Japan, China, Turkey, Africa, England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. There are nearly 5,000 children in the Sunday-schools and over 1,000 under instructions in the day school.

CANNONADING HEARD.

Supposed That a Warship Fired Upon a Filibuster.

BRUNSWICK (Ga.), Oct. 15.—Reliable parties residing at Hotel Cumberland report that an armed Government vessel lying inside of St. Andrews Sound was seen to steam up and cross the bar, going out to sea under full speed. Suddenly there came a report of cannonading.

The description of the Government boat indicates that it was the Wilmington or some other vessel of her class. The presumption is that a cruiser sighted a supposed filibuster and ordered her to stop, and, upon refusal, fired upon her.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), Oct. 15.—The "Morning News" correspondent at Brunswick wires particulars of the cannonading of Cumberland Island. A young lady resident of Cumberland arrived there to-day with the information that a strange gunboat steamed up Cumberland Creek last night. To-day the craft steamed out at full speed. In a few minutes cannonading was heard off in the mist, and continued for some time. St. Andrews pilots were aroused by the reports, and went in search of the cause. They discovered nothing. Brunswick pilots coming in to-day report that they had sighted no strange vessel.

BICYCLIST MICHAEL.

He Will Do No More Outdoor Racing This Season.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Jimmy Michael will do no more outdoor racing this season. To-day he left for Chicago,

where he will meet his wife. Mrs. Michael arrived in this country about two months ago, but the little fellow did not make the fact known, and had her go at once to Pennsylvania, where she has remained while her husband has been earning his living.

Michael says he will race indoors this winter. He is anxious to meet Stocks and Linton, in case they can be induced to come to America, or he will ride any man in the world. He had a liking for horses, and an offer was recently made to him to ride them. At present, however, his intentions are merely to enjoy life, and he will probably purchase a home on the outskirts of Chicago, where he will remain until the indoor racing season.

GOFF MAY SUCCEED M'KENNA. It is Said the West Virginian Has Refusal of the Cabinet Place.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the retirement of Justice Stephen Field the opportunity is given for the advancement of Attorney-General McKenna to leave the United States Circuit bench for the Cabinet, but the vacancy in the Cabinet will not cause a general reorganization of the President's official family.

Nathan Goff of West Virginia, who served in Congress with Major McKinley, and who declined in February last to leave the United States Circuit bench for the Cabinet, has again received an offer of the position of Attorney-General. It is not believed he will accept.

W. J. Calhoun of Illinois, who was Special Commissioner to Cuba, a next to McKinley's minister for Mr. McKenna's place. It will be remembered that Mr. Calhoun, after his removal on the Cuban situation, declined the Comptrollership of the Treasury.

GUATEMALAN REBELS. Their Army Still Intact to Avenger the Death of Their Friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—According to advices received here to-day from Guatemala, the insurgent army is still intact, and has not yet met with defeat, the evacuation of Quetzaltenango being merely a strategic move on its part. The report that Professor Morales had sought refuge in Mexico is emphatically denied, and it is announced that he is at the head of his troops at San Marcos, and within fifteen miles of the city of Guatemala. The announcement is also made that Feliciano Aguilas has been named as provisional President of the insurgents, who are determined to resist the death of their friends at Barrios' hands.

Awards for American Exhibits. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Professor J. H. Gore of Columbia University, the Commissioner-General of the United States at the International Exposition held at Brussels in 1885, has received a revised list of the awards made on American exhibits. It shows that American firms received a large number of awards.

Baltimore Badly Defeated. PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—The Baltimore team met the All-Americans here to-day, and were badly defeated. The All-Americans put up a very stiff game, and earned nine of their runs. Score: Baltimore 9, hits 12, errors 7. All-Americans 18, hits 24, errors 6.

Refused to Exchange. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Bank of British North America imported \$50,000 in gold a few days ago, and to-day they sent the gold to the sub-treasury, asking for greenbacks in exchange. The treasury officials declined the proposition.

Bound for Foreign Missions. NEW HAVEN (Conn.), Oct. 15.—The eighty-second annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions adjourned to-day, to meet next year in the First Congregational Church at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Consul at Buenos Ayres. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—After an interview with the President to-day, Senator Elkins announced that General D. Mayor of Charleston, W. Va., had been selected for Consul at Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Seven Men Drowned. ST. JOHN'S (N. F.), Oct. 14.—The schooner Bloodhound is a total wreck near Cape Pine, on the southern part of the peninsula of Avalon. Her crew of seven men perished.

Condition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances \$211,330,515; gold reserve, \$150,164,136.

Evangelina Cisneros. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros signed her declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States this afternoon.

BROOKS-BARLOW SUIT. The Southern Congressman Makes a Bad Confession.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—In the case against Congressman C. A. Barlow, brought by Attorney J. Marion Brooks to recover money said to have been advanced for campaign expenses, Barlow this morning admitted the genuineness of a letter to Brooks which made reference to the business opportunities offered by his election to Congress.

In reply to a question by Attorney Denis regarding his idea of the business opportunities offered, he stated that he referred to an offer made him by interested parties in the case of Pedro Boya vs. the Government. He had been offered 25 per cent. of the amount he recovered from the Government. He said he did not know it was illegal for a Congressman to go into such a deal until after he reached Washington, though he had previously been a member of the California Legislature.

The letter regarding the appointment of a cadet to Annapolis, which the quoted remark in his letter to Brooks was merely a comment on the eagerness displayed in the contest.

Both plaintiff and defense rested their case, and it was decided to submit on briefs.

The defendant was granted five days, and the plaintiff three days within which to reply.

NO BIMETALISM FOR ENGLAND.

The Government Will Maintain the Present Standard.

Cabinet Ministers Firm in This View of the Money Question.

The Canadian Bankers' Association Cables the Chairman of the London Clearing Banks Indorsing All Opposition to Bimetallic Measures.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The "Globe," which has close relations with the Cabinet Ministers, reiterates this afternoon that the Government may be depended upon to maintain the gold standard inviolate, and adds: "The views of individuals, whether in the Ministry or in a bank parlor, count for next to nothing."

CANADIAN BANKERS OPPOSED TO BIMETALLISM. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A special cablegram from London to the "Evening Post" says:

The Canadian Bankers' Association, in view of the action here in memorializing the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the silver question, has cabled at great length to the Chairman of the London Clearing Banks heartily indorsing all opposition to bimetallic measures. The resolution as cabled concludes thus: "They finally reiterate their conviction that a double standard of value of obligations is delusive and impracticable; that of the two standards, gold is incomparably the most desirable, and that the Dominion of Canada, having all its public obligations, private and corporate, resting on and being so long and honorably established on this most solid basis, any attempt to disturb the same, or any measures having a tendency in that direction, should be met with strenuous resistance."

A memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which has been signed extensively by the English bankers, relating to the work of the Bimetallic Commission, says:

"We feel impelled by a strong sense of duty respectfully to lay before her majesty's Government the following four considerations, the great importance of which we trust may be apparent:—

"First—That no alteration should be introduced affecting the circulating medium of this country, except after full discussion in Parliament and by the public at large, so that the changes proposed may have ample consideration as to their importance deservies.

"Second—That the present circumstances whatever should the pledges of successive Governments to the British pound sterling and the single gold standard of this country be set aside, either directly or indirectly, and that no steps should be taken by or with the consent of our Government which had for its object any alteration in the value of that standard.

"Third—That this country, as one of the great nations of the world, enjoys under her mint regulations a coinage system absolutely free from embarrassment, internal or external, and we conceive that any departure therefrom in the direction of reliance upon engagements with other countries would be a fatal mistake.

"Fourth—That the mints of India being closed, as to the policy of which we express no opinion, a state of circumstances has arisen in which the greatest caution is necessary, whatever may be the next step which the Indian Government may be advised to take, but we urge that no retrograde step be taken, except upon as exhaustive an inquiry as that which led up to the present position, and then only if Indian interests will be benefited thereby."

MAILS ON STREET CARS. Chicago Authorities Will be Required to Permit Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Should the city authorities of Chicago undertake to stop the carrying of mails on the street cars they may find themselves in conflict with the entire power of the United States, and the police may be confronted by soldiers.

No official information has reached the Postoffice Department regarding the decision of the Corporate Counsel of Chicago that the carrying of mails was a violation of the street railway charters, but the officials are very much interested in the case and are awaiting developments.

The department will deal only with the street railway companies with which it has contracts. It is in no way concerned with any question that may arise between the companies and the city.

There is no question as to the right of the Government to send mails over any highway in the United States. The Postoffice officials will not be disposed to assist the street railways to break down a strike among their employes, any further than it may be necessary to carry on the regular business of the department.

It is the general impression among officials that the department will in no way countenance the putting of mails on every car or train of cars and claiming protection for it as a mail train. The trains which regularly carry mails will probably be all that will receive any protection from the United States.

NAVALVESSELS ON THE LAKES.

A Member of the Ontario Legislature Enters a Protest.

TORONTO (Ont.), Oct. 15.—G. Sterling Ryerson, member of the Ontario Legislature for East Ontario and a leading Conservative member of the House, in a long letter to the local press, protests against permission being granted to the United States gunboats to pass through Canadian canals to Lake Erie.

"The United States authorities," said

Mr. Ryerson, "say that this warship is required for instructional purposes for their naval militia. Why are they increasing their naval forces on the lakes? Does it bode us well? We have spent \$78,000,000 on our canals. Was this burden put upon the Canadian people to facilitate the access of United States warships to the upper lakes, where they might injure us in time, or was it to facilitate Canadian trade?"

Mr. Ryerson then points out that the strength of the naval militia in the United States is considerable, especially in the States bordering upon the great lakes, and if the cruiser Yantic passes up the Americans will have reached the limit allowed by treaty. Continuing, he says:

"Why this activity? History shows that greater advantages may often be gained in time of peace than in time of war. Our neighbors are taking time by the forelock. It is essential to our safety that the control of the lakes shall be maintained by us, and that no hostile Power be allowed to strengthen itself by using canals built at our expense. I trust that the Government of Canada, backed by public sentiment, will refuse this extraordinary proposition."

DARING BURGLARS JAILED. Four Crooks Landed in Prison by Chicago Detectives.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Chief of Detectives Collier and four of his men have captured four of the most successful and daring burglars of the United States and Canada, and \$25,000 worth of stolen property awaits identification at Central Station. The prisoners are "Sheehey Joe" Rubenstein, the leader and brains of the gang; James Williams, Harry Rogers and James Flaherty.

Letters in the men's possession, which have passed between them, show they had been taking a flying trip from coast to coast, robbing right and left. These letters also show that they had agreed to meet in New York and then go to St. Louis, where the goods would be disposed of.

Evidence was found on them indicating that they had committed robberies at New York, San Francisco, Salt Lake, Denver, Colorado Springs, Rome, N. Y.; Omaha, Galveston, Davenport, Rochester, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Troy, Cleveland, London, Ontario; Quebec and other Canadian cities.

"Sheehey Joe" and Harry Rogers, alias "The Dip," are Canadian thieves, and Flaherty and Williams are New York crooks. The police of the entire country have been searching for the men for six months past. All are young men, none being over 30 years old.

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS. A Negro Who Killed a Whitecap Put to Death.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Oct. 15.—It is just learned that Tom Parker, a negro, was lynched Thursday by a mob near Kendall, in Cleveland County.

Parker was one of the negroes arrested for participating in the riot at a negro picnic near Kendall on August 2d, in which J. J. Johnson, a white man of Pine Bluff, was killed and a companion badly cut and bruised.

There was little, if any, evidence against Parker, and he was released. Recently a band of supposed negro whitecaps attempted to run Parker out of the community. In the melee Parker shot and killed one of the whitecaps. He was then arrested, and after a preliminary hearing, was fully exonerated and discharged.

He was rearrested Wednesday and taken to Kendall, where he was held under guard until Thursday, when he was taken out and lynched.

It is said that the lynching was done by friends of the negro whitecap killed by Parker.

COREA HAS AN EMPEROR. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

By Advancing to the Rank of an Empire the Country Throws Off Dependence on Other Powers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Korean Legation received an official cable to-day stating:

"King proclaimed himself Emperor from this date, October 15, 1897."

The King is a member of the Progressive party, and shares the wish of that party to bring Korea up to modern standards. The opposition element is known as the Conservative party, and is desirous of preserving the old traditions and the governmental system of the country. Mr. Soh, who recently died here, was the leading figure of the Progressive element. The present Korean Minister is a member of the Conservative party. The step taken by the King, in proclaiming himself Emperor after to-day, is regarded as a final stroke of the progressive and modern element.

The change also has another aspect. China long has asserted a suzerainty over Korea, and it was this claim that brought on the China-Japan war. While the claim is dormant, yet China has never relinquished what she has regarded as an hereditary sovereignty over Korea. With the latter country as a kingdom, some apparent assent was given to the claim of an imperial authority on the part of China, but Korea herself, advancing to the rank of an empire, throws off every evidence of dependence on any outside power.

This independence would also apply to Japan and Russia, which have been seeking to gain influence and control in Korea, owing to that country's extensive coast line and valuable harbors in the North Pacific. To Russia in particular the acquisition of Korea's Pacific Coast line has been regarded as of great strategic importance, as Russia's present ports on the Pacific are closed by ice during the winter, while those of Korea are open the year around. The advances made by Russia and Japan in Korea have led to much conflict between the two countries, the last move being a protest by Japan against the assignment of Russian officers to drill the Korean army.

With Korea an empire it is felt that she gives unmistakable evidence to other aspiring nations that she has no intention of becoming absorbed by or being the petty kingdom of any other empire, but will exercise imperial authority herself.

RACING EVENTS ON MANY TRACKS.

Fine Weather and Fair Attendance at Los Angeles.

Jim Bozeman, a Long Shot, Wins the Santa Catalina Slide Stakes.

Close of a Most Successful Meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Lexington—Janie T. Wins the Kentucky Stock Farm Stakes, and Breaks the World's Two-Year-Old Race Record for Fillies.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—The second day's meeting of the Los Angeles Fair meeting attracted a fair crowd to Agricultural Park, the weather being exceptionally fine. The track was in a fair condition, considering the heavy rain of Thursday morning.

The program was made up to-day of three running races and the 2:30 class trot. The latter was won in the fourth heat by Dr. Leek, who beat Osito under the wire by a short nose, making it appear to be a dead heat. In the Santa Catalina slide, five and a half furlongs, Chartreuse was a warm favorite, but failed to show, Jim Bozeman winning by a length and a half from Polish.

The biggest event of the meeting is on the card for to-morrow. It is the 2:12 pace, the entries being Silkwood, Searchlight, Joe Wheeler and Our Boy. Silkwood is the pride of Southern California, and will be heavily backed by local interests. Searchlight has the following of the Northern horsemen. Summaries:

One mile, selling, purse of \$300, Marquise (G. Wilson), 5/2 to 1, won; Masoree (Cole), 6 to 1, second; Alvarado (E. Jones), 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1/2. Major S. Kamsin and Lorena II. also ran.

Five and a half furlongs, Santa Catalina slide, selling, sweetstake, Jim Bozeman (Stewart), 10 to 1, won; Polish (Wilson), 4 to 1, second; Howard (McDonald), 6 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Prince Hooker, Selkirk, Leon, Captain Coster, Chartreuse and Decision also ran.

Mile and an eighth, hurdles, selling, purse of \$275, Gold Dust (Hanna), 4 to 5, won; Governor Budd (Martinez), 4 to 1, second; Vicking (F. Russell), 30 to 1, third. Time—2:03 1/2. Mestor, J. O. C., and Ontario also ran.

Trotting, 2:30 class, purse of \$1,200; Dr. Leek, by Sidney (Sullivan), 1 3/20; Fasotee (Harvey) 2 1 3/3 Osito (Dunlop) 3 2 2 3 Fanadma (Franklin) 4 d Joe (Maben) 4

Time—2:16 1/2, 2:16 1/2, 2:18, 2:16. A WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN. LEXINGTON (Ky.), Oct. 15.—To-day closed the most successful meeting in the history of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. More than thirty stakes and purses, aggreg