

THE KANSAS TRAIN ROBBERY.

Later Particulars of the Hold-Up Near Leeds

Show That at Least Seven Bandits Engaged in the Work.

The Express Car Literally Blown to Pieces and the Safes to Fragments—Not Known the Amount of Booty the Robbers Secured, but It Is Thought to be Small.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 24.—Later particulars of the hold-up last night of the west bound Missouri Pacific passenger train, known as the Little Rock and Wichita express, are to the effect that seven men took part in the robbery which occurred in the woods between Leeds and Dawson, seven miles from Kansas City, at 9:40 o'clock.

To prevent interference, they first smashed the telegraph instruments at the belt line station, the junction of the Belt Line and the Frisco, and marched the operator, D. M. Hisey, before them to a point half a mile east. While two men covered Hisey, the others flagged the train as it approached, quickly covered Engineer Stocum and Fireman Weston and compelled them to dismount, and detaching the engine and the Pacific express car, ran them down the track a mile and a half toward Dawson. The passengers were unharmed, but the porter, who attempted to interfere, was quickly sent to cover by a shot.

At a desolate spot up the road the baggage car was quickly broken into, great quantities of dynamite placed upon the through safe, and the local safe placed on top of it. So much explosive was used that the car was literally blown to pieces, and the safes thrown away to one side of the track. This morning, nothing but fragments of the local safe could be found, and the through box was a wreck, the top having been blown off and the door wrenched and the express matter remaining strong box this morning. They absolutely refused to make a statement of their loss, saying simply that it was "small." Superintendent Moore of the express company insists that the train carried but little treasure.

A small army of detectives was at the scene early this morning, but up to 10 a. m. no tangible clue to the robbers had been secured. The belief that they were old hands at the business, and are by this time safe from capture, is general. Flying debris from the shattered express car carried down the telegraph wires along the Frisco track, which parallels the Missouri Pacific at the point of the robbery, and complete the stoppage of telegraphic communication begin at the belt line station.

It was some time before the news of the robbery became known, and still longer before a wrecking crew could be got. A new engine had to be secured, as the other had been killed. It was 3:30 this morning before the wrecked baggage and express matter strewn in all directions was gathered together, the train made up and the trip south continued. The express matter, much of it ruined, was taken to Ossawa.

Much excitement prevailed among the passengers. The robbers, when they were seen, were dressed in long coats, and the detached cars, though but little raiding was indulged in by the robbers. The robbery is undoubtedly one of the boldest that has ever been committed in this locality, so noted for its hold-ups.

A special train left the city for the scene of the robbery about 1 o'clock this morning, carrying several railroad and express officials. Operator Hisey gave his account of the robbery.

"It was just before Missouri Pacific No. 5 was due," said Hisey, "when two men, a tall and a short one, came into the telegraph office. The short one, wearing a black mask, shoved a Winchester to my stomach and ordered me to hold up my hands. The tall man had a cloth tied over the lower part of his face, and displayed a big red nose and a pair of vicious black eyes. He carried a pair of pistols, with which he cut a few wires, then tried to smash the switchboard with his revolver. The damage did not amount to much.

"Just then the train crossed the trestle near by, and stopped as usual. The short man shoved me ahead of him at the muzzle of his Winchester down the track to the train. Around the engine were perhaps five men, wearing masks. They had the engineer and fireman down from the engine. The engineer, fireman and myself were ordered to couple the engine and baggage car from the rest of the train. We complied promptly.

masked, and carried sacks over their arms. One man got the drop on me. They cursed me and asked how much money there was in the safes. I lied to them and good and plenty. The mask of one of the men slipped, and I tried to get a good look at him. Quick as a flash he beat me on the head with the butt of the revolver.

"They put seven sticks of dynamite on the big combination safe, and set the portage safe on top of the dynamite. The car finally stopped, and they set a fuse. I saw a match struck. They made me lie down in the car. I pleaded with them, and they finally let me jump down. We all moved up on the other side of the road. It seemed an age as we waited. The fuse had apparently refused to work, and they sent me to uncouple the engine from the Kansas car. Just as I was doing it there was a flash and a roar. I fell to the ground stunned. When I recovered sufficiently to get on my feet some one said, 'Get quick.' I started on the run down the track toward the rest of the train, while the robbers, who had come up to-night, made for the wrecked express car."

The police profess to believe that John Kennedy, who was but recently released on bail pending trial for the murder of Miss Schumacher, a grocery woman, was connected with last night's hold-up.

The officers to-day Operator Hisey gave a card, which he asserts was handed to him by one of the two men who entered his office last night. The card read: "We, the masked knights of the road, robbed the M. P. at the Leeds Junction to-night. The supply of quality was good. With much love, we remain, John Kennedy, Bill Ryan, Bill Anderson, Sam Brown, Jim Redmond."

Redmond is wanted for complicity with Kennedy in the Schumacher murder. Last winter Kennedy was arrested late at night loaded down with loot. He claimed to be going quality hunting, but it was believed he was bent on train robbery.

The people in the vicinity of Dawson early this morning claim to have seen five men drive furiously away from the scene of the robbery in the direction of the Crackerneck district. Kennedy's whereabouts to-day are not known.

NEW WAR SHIPS.

Bids to be Opened October 3d for Four Harbor Defense Vessels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A special to the "Tribune" from Washington says: The Navy Department will open bids for the construction of the four harbor defense vessels for which Congress made appropriation May 4th. They are to be of the monitor type, each having one or two turrets, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$2,250,000. The designs are to be on the department's designs, and it is stipulated that the bidders designate the time within the contract for completion of each vessel. No bid will be received which names a time greater than twenty-seven months. The penalty imposed on bidders who do not complete within the time limit is \$300 a day for the first six months, and \$600 for every day thereafter. Sundays in both cases being excepted.

Each vessel is to be 225 feet long on the lower water line, and its extreme depth fifty feet. It is to have a mean draft of about twelve and one-half tons, with a displacement of about 2,700 tons. The total coal capacity is placed at about 200 tons. The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed, with double bottom and closed water-tight subdivisions. A military mast is to be fitted with fighting tops and searchlight. The hull will be protected to a maximum thickness not to exceed eleven inches, and a mean depth of 250 pounds pressure, and are to be placed in one water-tight compartment. Each vessel is to be driven by twin screws. The engines, of which there will be two, are of the vertical triple expansion type, one water-tight compartment. There will be four boilers of the water tube type, constructed for direct steam on the water-tight compartments. The battery will be composed of two 12-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in an armored barbette turret on the midship line forward, four 4-inch rapid-fire guns on the broadside, on the superstructure deck, and a secondary battery of seven rapid-fire guns.

If on trial the average speed shall equal or exceed a sea speed of twelve knots an hour for two consecutive hours, the vessel will be accepted, so that a revision is contemned. A deduction of \$5,000 for each quarter-knot deficiency of speed between twelve knots and eleven and one-half knots, and a reduction of \$10,000 a quarter-knot for deficiency from eleven and one-half knots to eleven knots will be applied to the vessel which is accepted or rejected, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

FIRES IN COLORADO.

A Small Town Has a Close Call From Destruction.

DENVER, Sept. 24.—A special to the "Republican" from Steamboat Springs, Colo., says: Hahns Peak, the county seat of Routt County, has been for several days threatened with destruction by fire. The fire was started by a camp fire lit by tourists in that vicinity. The District Court is now in session, and the population of the town is augmented from its usual dozen inhabitants to several hundred. To his fact alone is due the saving of the town, and last night not a man slept, but from Judge Rucker to the jury every man was signing fire. At one time the flames came to within a few feet of the courthouse. With careful watching all danger is now considered past.

Block of Business Houses Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Sept. 24.—An Edgmont, S. D., special to the "Journal" says: Fire destroyed an entire block of business buildings last night. A special to the "Journal" says the revised losses foot up to \$65,100, with insurance of only \$1,000. The fire started at 1:30 and burned till 6 p. m.

Tennessee's Governor Voted III.

KNOXVILLE (Tenn.), Sept. 24.—Advices from Johnson City to-day are to the effect that the condition of Governor Taylor, who has been ill for some time, is alarming.

FRESH DEFEAT FOR BRITISH POLICY.

The Recent Development in the Chinese Empire

Comes as a Disagreeable Shock to the People of Great Britain.

Believed That Japan's Proposal to China to Form an Offensive and Defensive Alliance Was the Last Straw Which Enabled the Russian Party to Regain Its Influence.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The recent dramatic development of the Chinese puzzle came as a disagreeable shock to the people of Great Britain, and their chagrin was intensified by the fact that they were revealing in their apparent diplomatic triumph in the disgraceful Li Hung Chang and the wane of Russian influence. Not only in Great Britain, but abroad, the Dowager Empress' proclamation is interpreted as a fresh defeat for British policy.

It is generally believed that the mission of the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, to China, for the purpose of attempting to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China, was the last straw which enabled the Dowager Empress, and the Russian party, led by Li Hung Chang, to regain its influence. It is well known that the Chinese, in spite of their defeat in the war with Japan, still regard the Japanese as inferior beings, and the intense hatred of the Dowager Empress for anything Japanese is also an acknowledged fact.

Advices received here from the European Capitals indicate that political circles anticipate the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang in power, and that the reactionary wave in China will lead to a closer understanding between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, resulting in the combined pressure for reforms. The French newspaper rejoice at the prospect of Li Hung Chang's return to power, simply because it would be unpleasant for Great Britain.

The impatience here to learn the outcome of the journey of Sir Herbert Kitchener to Fashoda is in no wise allayed, and although it calmer this week, yet anxiety is evidenced in Great Britain in regard to the effect of the demand on General Kitchener, in view of the critical political situation in that country. There are fears that the French authorities may seek a diversion from their international strife. The Parisian newspapers, however, adopt a more compromising tone, and instead of declaring that the French flag will never be lowered at Fashoda, they now put forward the occupation of that place by Major Marchand as a lever by which France may be able to obtain advantages elsewhere.

An alarming situation in France rivets the attention of Europe. The weakness of M. Brisson, the Premier, over the affair of Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, who is now in secret confinement in the military prison of Cherche Mid, placed there apparently without the knowledge of the Government, and in spite of the fact that he was in the hands of a civil court, has disgusted even his own personal friends, who call him a coward and a dolt, while the enemies of a revision of the Dreyfus case accuse him of being a hypocrite and of having sold himself to a Dreyfus syndicate, an organization which is undoubtedly existing. General Zoller, who is once more Military Governor of Paris, with the cognizance of General Chanoin, who succeeded the latter as Minister of War, acted entirely without reference to the President, his colleagues, was completely dumfounded at his proceedings. The Supporters of the Cabinet declare that M. Brisson is ordered to save the constitution, should resign, General Chanoin and General Zurlinden, and even arrange them for treasonable conduct. Only bold action will secure the supremacy of civil law.

One satisfactory feature of the prosecution of Colonel Picquart is that the War Office has engaged to give him an open trial, which M. Brisson insisted upon before he consented to the prisoner's transfer to the military prison of Cherche Mid. The friends of Colonel Picquart declare that if he is publicly tried he will throw floods of light upon the whole mystery.

In an interview a former Parliamentarian, who has figured in all the political events in France since 1870, published in to-day's "Daily News," is quoted as expressing opinions regarding the role which President Faure is playing, confirming previous statements on the same subjects. He says that General Zurlinden enjoys the full confidence of the French President, who is in love with military glamour. President Faure, he adds, has but to say the word and have France at his feet, and he further says if he does not say this word and declares himself in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case, he will have the whole French mob in hue and cry against him, and he will have to go. But if, in order to oppose a revision he resigns the Presidency, the National Assembly or Congress for the election of Presidents will meet at Versailles within twenty-four hours and M. Faure will be elected by a crushing majority of those who are hostile to a revision. Lord Salisbury, Premier, and with an ambitious, strong General at the head of the War Office, he will be able to do what he likes with France.

The war cloud hovering over Chile and Argentina is being closely watched and has caused uneasiness here. The idea of an appeal to arms is vigorously deprecated, and, as some point out, the English investors will have to contribute to pay the paper.

The elevation of Minister Curzon to the peerage, as Baron Curzon of Kedleston, is generally approved. Lord Scarsdale, his father, is one of the four peers in this country who are in holy orders, the others being the Earl of

THE BATTLES AT MANILA.

General Greene Bestows Great Praise on Western Troops, Especially the Utah Batteries and the Colorado Volunteers.

Says They Fought Like Regulars, and That the Former Boys More Than Once Saved the Troop—Best of Health Among the Dragoons at Manila.

Those Supporting the Administration Nominate a Ticket.

HELENA, Sept. 24.—The Administration Republican convention was held to-day and nominated Thomas C. Marshall for Congress. Judge Theodore Brantley of Anaconda for Chief Justice, George H. Grubs of Kallispell for Associate Justice, and Benjamin Webster of Helena for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Senator Curtis was made permanent Chairman of the convention, and made a long speech. He thanked the convention and greeted the delegates as the chosen representative of a reunited party.

The platform does not include the word silver, and the financial plank being as follows: "We indorse without reservation or exception the declaration of principles adopted by the last National Republican Convention as promising wise policies of public action and bringing to the country by Congress which we have not heretofore known."

"We renew our abiding faith in the prudence, the courage, the intelligence of William McKinley, President of these United States. He has borne himself in his great office as becomes the successor of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

"We congratulate him that it has been his felicity to emancipate from the yoke of slavery a people who have been the victims of the most cruel and oppressive system of human beings, and confer on them the priceless heritage of liberty. And in this good work to be carried to its ultimate conclusion we pledge him the unwavering support of every patriotic Republican. In the discharge of the duties of peace he has entitled himself to the unqualified commendation of all his countrymen."

The other planks relate to the glories of the war with Spain, the Nicaragua Canal, etc.

A large majority of the convention voted down an equal suffrage resolution. Thomas C. Marshall left the Democratic party two years ago, and four days later the Republicans sent him a delegate to the Cleveland convention, but he did not walk out with Teller and Hartman, but did not vote for the platform adopted.

Judge Brantley is the nominee of the Silver Republicans for the office of Chief Justice. The other two candidates are pronounced good standard men.

BRITISH-VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

APPROACHING MEETING OF COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Expected Only Second in Importance to the Meeting of the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The approaching meeting at Paris of the British-Venezuelan court of arbitration, which Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brandeis are arbiters in behalf of the Republic, will be hardly second in importance to the meeting at Paris of the Peace Commission, owing to the crisis which the Venezuelan question raised between the United States and Great Britain during the Cleveland Administration, and the extent to which the Monroe doctrine is involved.

The present plan is for the court to hold a preliminary session in January, at which time Justice Brewer will go to Paris. But Chief Justice Fuller is not likely to go to the arbitration meeting, and two members of the bench cannot be spared at the same time. Justice Brewer probably will arrange for a postponement until May, at which time he and the Chief Justice will be free to join the other arbitrators and take up the serious business of the commission.

The cases and counter cases between Great Britain and Venezuela have been completed. Minister Andrade of Venezuela recently submitted to the British Embassy here the counter case of the Republic, and simultaneous with the British counter case was handed to Dr. Rojas, the Venezuelan agent in Paris. The papers make one of the most voluminous cases ever brought for arbitration. The case and counter cases will all eleven large volumes, one atlas and a number of detached atlases. Thus the court will have before it a record comprising seven additional volumes, four atlases and some additional maps.

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OGDEN (Utah), Sept. 24.—General Greene, who commanded the land forces which caused the surrender of Manila, arrived at San Francisco Thursday morning, and this morning arrived at Ogden, en route to Washington, where he is to report to headquarters. His recall to Washington is made that he may give the Administration the advantage of information he has secured during the campaign in the Philippines, and he carries with him a large number of maps as well as many volumes of information regarding the country. He will be accompanied by two members of his staff, Captain Bates and Lieutenant Schieffelin, and in his company are also Sonor Agoncillo, representing Aguinaldo, and accredited agent to this Government, and his Secretary, Senor Lopez.

General Greene was very loud in his praise of the works of the Utah batteries, and Captains Grant and Young were especially praised. The General said the boys had the hardest part of the fight from start to finish, and that they could always be relied upon in any emergency. Especially did he extol them for their bravery on the night of the first battle, when they were compelled to haul their guns across the country by hand, with the mud eight inches deep, and the rain pouring down and the enemy pouring hot shot from Mousers and fieldpieces right into their ranks. He says the guns were all marked and the boys were hit by the shells and shot of the Spaniards, and spoke of one gun which had the sights shot off in the engagement. He said as one of the gunners was aiming the piece a shot came along and struck a sight, glancing down the side of the gun, the gunner being saved only because the shot struck a little projection on the side of the gun and glanced off to one side. The Utah boys saved the day more than once during the battle of Manila, and the General says they behaved like regulars who knew what they were doing.

He spoke in the highest terms also of the bravery and efficiency of the Colorado troops. He told of their action, great credit was given to Major Moses, Captain Grove and Lieutenant Means for their work in reconnoitering.

"There was not so great resistance as we expected," said the General, "but the Utah batteries and the navy were shelling, and that was a great protection. It is the worst of the country in the world to work in, full of little sinks and clumps of bushes, but the knowledge gained by the Coloradans in their reconnoitering is what saved the men. Our losses were very small.

"Since the surrender of Manila there has been the best of health among the troops, and they have always had plenty of food, and good food. There have not been as many death tolls as in camp in California. The Western troops are as fine as they make them. They look like giants beside those of the Philippines."

THE PHILIPPINES.

Denied That Germany is Furnishing Arms to Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The officials of the War Department pronounce to be without foundation the stories coming from San Francisco to the effect that Germany has shown any disposition to arm the Philippine insurgents with a view to inciting them to harass the Americans at Manila.

The officials stated to be positively untrue the statement that our Government had received any such information, or that it was influenced by such in ordering the dispatch last week of 5,000 additional troops to reinforce General Otis at Manila.

It is undoubtedly a fact that some apprehension was caused at an early stage of the war by the attitude of German naval force in Manila Harbor. But so far as can be learned that difficulty has been smothered, and there has been no recurrence of unpleasant incidents in those quarters.

Information, scarcely official, yet worthy of credence, has reached Washington to indicate that Germany would much desire a coaling station in the Philippines, preferably taking the island of Palawan for that purpose. But it is not supposed that Germany would undertake to assert any claim in that particular, unless there should be a clear exhibition on the part of the other two nations properly interested in the Philippines—the United States and Spain—of a disposition to consent to a division of the islands. On this point the American Peace Commissioners have been fully instructed.

As far as the statement that Germany was sending 50,000 rifles to arm the insurgents, it was said at the War Department that such an act would be a casus belli, and it was not supposed for a moment that there was any truth in it.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Spanish Troops Will Leave Before Their Health is Endangered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—No delay in the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards will be permitted beyond a time before which the health of the troops would be endangered by the occupation. Meanwhile the United States forces are being put in readiness for occupation, and every bureau of the War Department will have its supplies and

equipment ready when the time for movement comes. No time has yet been fixed, and none will be until the department is advised by the Military Commission that the health of the troops would not be in danger from the Cuban climate. It is stated by an official of the War Department that the troops would go to Cuba about the middle of October, certainly not later than the 1st of November.

The matter of barracks for the troops has been considered by the department, and Acting Secretary McKeljohn said to-day that the Spanish barracks in Cuba would be thoroughly cleaned and fumigated before being occupied by United States troops. No barracks that were not pronounced in a satisfactory condition would be used. If barracks accommodations already built by the Spanish were not sufficient, this Government would provide its own barracks. More care is being given to the matter of sanitation and health of the Cuban expedition than has attended any expedition of the army. The department had plenty of time to make these arrangements and utilized it completing arrangements for successful occupation.

GALA DAY AT HAVANA.

Celebration of Saint's Day of the Princess of Asturias.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—After three days of sultry weather, due to the presence of an equinoctial storm, heavy rainstorms on the island is to-day enjoying clear, bright weather, the first real day of autumn.

The bells in the Cathedral and other churches rang merrily this morning, and the guns of the Spanish and foreign warships in the bay, including those of the United States fleet. A Resolute, which brought the American Commissioners, belched forth noisy salutes of the Saint's day of the Princess of Asturias. The public meeting places, Castles and every ship in the harbor were gaily decked with colored bunting, and the Government offices closed, but the newspapers do not advertise, as they did in preceding years, the official reception at the palace, and on all sides can be heard the remark that the salutes fired to-day will be the last fired in Cuba in honor of a Spanish Princess. All the resident Spaniards are saying this in tones of deep regret and in other ways showing their affection for their country.

The churches of the Fathers and of Mercedes, well known to American visitors, are to-day clothed in all their splendor, displaying costly silks, embroidered with scenes of the lives of a pontifical mass, with the Bishop of Havana officiating, was celebrated at 8 o'clock. Over 2,000 members of the aristocracy and society of the city were present. The music was magnificent.

The local Cabinet met yesterday to make the last decision in the severest matters which will be treated by the Peace Commissioners at Paris. Dr. Congost, the Secretary of the general Government, assisted at the meeting. He will be the bearer of the decision of the local Cabinet, and will leave this afternoon for the City of Washington. Preparations have been completed for the steamer of the Spanish trans-Atlantic Company to take the sick troops, materials of war and equipment from Manzanillo and Cienfuegos. This work will begin at the end of the present month or the beginning of October.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

Says Talk of His Being Disqualified is All Rubbish.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt talked more in detail about the claim put forward by the adherents of Governor Black that he (Roosevelt) is not eligible for the Governorship by reason of an affidavit filed with the Commissioners of Taxes.

"You may be sure," the Colonel said to a "World" reporter, "that this talk of my being disqualified is all rubbish. That paper does not affect my standing as a citizen in the least. I signed that paper only to avoid paying double taxes in Washington and New York on my personal property. When I found I was assessed in both places, I wrote to my lawyer, Mr. Root, asking him what I should do. I told him I would not lose my citizenship in New York for anything, and in my letter I repeatedly said that I would consent to do anything that would affect my domicile. I shall ask Mr. Root to make the letters public.

"They were not written for publication, and are in a decidedly colloquial style, but I would rather be misunderstood than be misunderstood by the public. My lawyers fully understood my wishes in this, and they assured me that signing this paper would in no way affect my citizenship in New York. They tell me the same thing now. They would not withdraw that constitution provides that no one shall lose his citizenship in any State because he is in Washington attending his duties as a public official."

FUSIONISTS AND DEMOCRATS.

Proposition That One of the Nominations Be Withdrawn.

BUTTE, Sept. 24.—Charles H. Hartman, nominee of the Populists and Silver Republicans for Congress, has sent an open letter to A. J. Campbell, nominee of the Democrats, proposing that one or the other withdraw in the interest of the election of a Silver man. Mr. Hartman proposes that they submit their case to Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, Chairman Towne of the Silver Republicans, and Chairman Butler of the Populists. The substance of the offer is this:

"If two of the three arbitrators shall decide that the success of the cause in the nation will best be subserved by my retirement, I will willingly withdraw from the race and cordially support your candidacy. If all three of the arbitrators shall decide that it is best for the cause for you to withdraw, then I will support you accordingly, and thus unite the silver forces in support of one nominee for Congress."

BASEBALL.

Baltimore Give the Washingtons a Bad Drubbing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The New York-Philadelphia game scheduled for to-day was postponed on account of threatening weather. BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Weyhing was an easy mark for the Orioles to-day. Score, Baltimore 14, hits 19, errors 5. Washington 8, hits 7, errors 5. Batteries—McJames and Clarke; Weyhing and Casey, Umpires—Brown and Andrews. BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Boston-Brooklyn game postponed on account of rain.

RACING EVENTS ON MANY TRACKS.

Good Card and Fair Attendance at Gravesend.

Bannaster Wins the Ocean View Stakes at Mile and a Sixteenth.

Closing Day of the State Fair Meeting at Reno—Results of Races at Harlem, Great Falls and at Other Points.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—There was a good card for to-day's races at Gravesend and a fair attendance. Results: Six furlongs, selling, Maceo won, Fabouret second, Orion third, Time—1:16. Mile and an eighth, Macy won, Handball second, Banquo II, third, Time—1:50 1/4.

Algeria, five furlongs, Diminutive won, Lay Monday second, Manuel third, Time—1:02 1/2. Ocean View, mile and a sixteenth, Banaster won, Ben Doran second, Whistling Con third, Time—1:50 1/2. Two and a half miles, steepclash, Olinde won, Wood Pigeon second, Shiloh third, Time—3:09 1/2.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling, Ben Ronald won, dead heat for second between Simon W. and Oxnard, Time—1:50 1/4. Five furlongs, Effie Einslen won, Mark Miles second, Jerid third, Time—1:05.

AT NEWPORT.

Five furlongs, Maid of Promise won, Minnie B. second, Vogel third, Time—1:37 1/2. Five miles, selling, Aunt Maggie won, Crusader second, Ed, Overlook third, Time—1:43 1/4. Five and a half furlongs, Blenheim won, Volandies second, Galathee third, Time—1:39.

Seven furlongs, Mound City won, Barton second, Albertvale third, Time—1:20. One mile, selling, Domste won, Amberblints second, Abergate third, Time—1:43 1/2.

AT ALBANY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Weather at Harlem fair; track heavy. Results: Seven furlongs, Astor won, Branch second, Fren Broens third, Time—1:32 1/2. Mile and an eighth, selling, Prince Blazes won, Can't Dance second, Forte third, Time—2:07. Garfield stakes, five and a half furlongs, Espionage won, Canace second, Sea Lion third, Time—1:14. Mile and a sixteenth, handicap, Found won, Plantain second, Charina third, Time—2:00 1/4. One mile, Don Rita won, Carner second, Paul Griggs third, Time—1:43. Seven furlongs, selling, Molo won, Jacknapes second, King Bermuda third, Time—1:33 1/2.

RENO.

RENO (Nev.), Sept. 24.—To-day wound up the Nevada State Fair. Results: Trotting, free for all, two-mile dash, Mammie M. won, Doc Button second, Outbold third, Time—4:29 1/4. Running, handicap, one mile, P. A. Bunnager won, Silver Eye second, Fannie E. third, Time—1:42 1/2. One mile, Diabolita won, Hazard second, Christine third, Time—1:46. Five furlongs, Gossip won, Silver Maid second, Katie Blake third, Time—1:04 1/2.

AT GREAT FALLS.

GREAT FALLS (Mont.), Sept. 24.—The race meeting closed to-day. Results: Six furlongs, Bonnie Ione won, Walter J. second, Barnato third, Time—1:16. Six furlongs, Crocker won, Montanus second, Beautiful girl third, Time—1:15 1/2. Mile and a sixteenth, Oester Joe won, Tempo second, Carness third, Time—1:44. Two miles, Twinkle Twink won, Rolla second, McFryor third, Time—3:34.

The Lorillard-Baystorf stable's three-year-old colt Elin, ridden by Sloan, finished fourth. Twelve horses ran.

CRETAN TROUBLES.

Powers Will Coerce the Sultan Into Submission.

ROME, Sept. 24.—With twenty-four hours Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy will expend their signatures on an agreement for the pacification of the island of Crete, including a plan for coercion of the Sultan into submission. The scheme has for some time been drafted, but its enforcement was delayed to invite the participation of Germany, which country declines.

At the beginning of the week the Powers will send an ultimatum to the Sultan of Turkey, summoning him to accept the project, and informing him that unless he does so measures will be taken to enforce his compliance. The Powers have irrevocably decided to settle the Cretan question immediately, and will not hesitate to send their fleets to the Dardanelles, and beyond if necessary.