firm had received from Wanamaker altogether, for the purpose of raising money, 2,516 shares of Keystone Bank stock. These certificates were received in February and June of 1887, August of 1888 and June of 1889. Most of the certificates were transferred in the names of clerks employed by them, with the exception of Howard Spencer Jones, who, he understood, was one of Wanamaker's clerks and an employe of the Provident Life and Trust Company. All other certificates of stock were hypothecated in the different national banks and trust companies. Of the genuineness of the stock he had never had a doubt. The certificates his firm returned to Mr. Wanamaker during February and March last at his demand, he stating that he wanted them. Broker Toland then testified that the only certificate his firm received from Mr. Wanamaker issued in his own name that he could identify was one for 625 shares and numbered 608. The power of attorney and transfer on the back was signed "John Wanamaker" and Mr. Toland identified the signature as that of the Postmaster-general. When he returned the shares to Mr. Wanamaker but one of the original certificates was among the number. The rest were certificates representing the value of those originally given to the firm by Mr. Wanamaker.

Granville B. Haines, who was president of the Keystone Bank for a brief term after the death of John C. Lucas, was then called to identify his signature on certain certificates of stock among those turned over to the Lucas estate by Mr. Wanamaker. The certificates of stock signed by him as president, he said, were simply reissue which he had been asked to sign by Irwin & Toland. Their reason for wanting a reissue was because the original stock, being signed by President Lucas, then dead, was not in good shape to raise money on. When asked to point out the original certificates in the stock book for which he had made the reissue, Mr. Haines was unable to do so, and said that they were missing and could not be found. At the time he signed the reissue he did not doubt the genuineness of the originals, and never learned that they were spurious until last March. He had no explanation to offer as to why certain men appeared on the stock book as owner of stock and yet their names did not appear in the stockholders' list.

H. H. Yard, who is under indictment by the grand jury for conspiracy with John Bardsley, and is also believed to have been summoned, appeared before the committee. Acting under advice of his counsel, A. L. Shields, he refused to be sworn or answer a single question. For the purpose of having a record with which to go before the courts, Councilman Smithers asked Mr. Yard several questions. Among others he asked him what he knew of certificate No. 480, standing in the name of John Wanamaker, and turned over to the firm of Scudder & Durham, of Trenton, N. J. This Mr. Yard declined to answer, and Mr. Smithers then asked him how it was that he was able to obtain from the Keystone Bank, on Feb. 2, 1880, $5,000 on his own note, indorsed by himself. Yard also declined to answer this, and by counsel's advice coolly walked out of the room.

Several clerks of Irwin & Toland, in whose name the transfer of Wanamaker's stock were made, were called, but knew very little about the matter, and testified that they had simply been "straw men." Cashier John Hayes, also, was called, and testified that all of the certificates he signed were re-issues and genuine so far as he knew.

NEVER OWNED A SHARE.

Mr. Wanamaker Reiterates His Former Statement as to the Keystone Bank Stock.

United Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Postmaster-general Wanamaker, when asked to-night if there was any truth in the finding of the Councils committee of Philadelphia that 2,516 shares of Keystone Bank stock issued in the name of John Wanamaker, in addition to 2,516 shares which he admitted he had turned over to the Lucas estate on being told it was an overissue, and that he had signed some of the transfers of this stock said that such finding was ridiculous, and made the following statement: "I do not exactly know what took place at the committee meeting to-day, but I hope they will probe to the uttermost everything about the reported overissue of the Keystone stock. I never owned a share of Keystone stock by purchase or gift, nor did I ever find a share of it, and the books of the bank will prove that I was never recorded as a stockholder, if they are properly kept. It is possible, however, that if the bank could overissue stock it could do queer things in book-keeping. I am not responsible for that. Some of the certificates I first held might have been in my name and then transferred to the names in the certificates I surrendered. The same stock is frequently so transferred. On one occasion I obtained a loan for Mr. Lucas on his stock from a trust company, of which I was director, which loan was paid off by the Lucas estate after his death, as its attorney will attest if called. These certificates were in my name, but I did not own them nor have a cent of interest in the loan, which was purely an act of friendship. In my testimony before the committee I confined myself to the stock held by me in the Reading operation, which was the only stock I had interest in then, only as collateral, and the fact remains exactly as I have stated it. I never owned a share of the stock at any time, and the stock ledger of the bank ought to prove it."

MAMMOTH IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

Proposal to Move the Whole Population of Iceland to Alaska—A Doctor's Mission.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—Ludwig Von Dolcke, the noted Icelander, who has been practicing medicine in Detroit for the last year or two, left the city Tuesday evening upon an important mission. He is bound for his native country, and when he arrives there he will interview the government authorities at Reykiavek, the capital town, upon no less a scheme than transporting the entire population of Iceland to Alaska and there establishing a colony under the government of the United States. It is understood that Von Dolcke will receive substantial backing from a number of capitalists interested in the development of Alaska, and that the United States government looks favorably upon the scheme.

Losses by Fire.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Thirty-five thousand dollars damage was done by fire last night in a building on Read and Hudson streets, occupied in part by Thurber, White & Co., and the Michigan Condensed Milk Company. Fire in Gilmore & Co.'s storage warehouse, Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Washington street, this morning, caused a loss of $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Fire broke out in the large three-story brick stable attached to the city gas-works, at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, at 1:15 this morning. The building was destroyed. Over one hundred horses were in the buildings, and all are believed to have been burned to death.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 24.—The baby carriage factory of the Chapman Reed and Rattan Company, was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $40,000, with partial insurance. Spontaneous combustion caused the fire. Henry Veley, a fireman, was seriously injured by the explosion.

OGDEN, U. T., June 24.—The Territorial Reform School, located here, and the only institution of the kind in Utah, burned at 8 o'clock this morning. The inmates were all out in the field. Loss, $50,000; well insured.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—At Vailsburg, last night, fire destroyed the postoffice, the Town Hall, nine houses and six barns. Loss estimated at $30,000.

Scottish Rite Masons.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Supreme Council and Sovereign Grand Consistory of the Scottish Rite Masonic fraternity of the Southern jurisdiction met here to-day. At the morning session the grade of thirty-third degree was conferred in full form on Francis L. Carpenter, commander-in-chief of Wilmington Consistory, No. 13, of Wilmington, Del., and Albert C. Smith, commander-in-chief of St. Andrews Consistory, No. 43, Bristol, Tenn. The vacancies occurring were filled by the election of the following: George Davis, of West Virginia, lieutenant grand commander; Edward H. Bartles, of Brooklyn, N. Y., grand master of state and grand orator, and Brother Wheeler and C. A. Bell, of Boston, grand secretary.

CARRIED AWAY BY A FLOOD

One Hundred Iowa Families Rendered Homeless in the Cherokee Valley.

Only Meager Details of Lives Lost Can Be Obtained—Damages to Crops and Railroad Property Cannot Yet Be Computed.

CHEROKEE, Ia., June 24.—The terrors of the Johnstown flood were, in part, repeated in this place to-day. Seventy-five houses have been carried out of sight in the Niagara-like torrent. The number of lives lost is yet a matter of uncertainty. A terrific cloud-burst, thrice repeated, and wind, almost a hurricane, are what consummated the dread work. The storm, which began last night, appears to have swept a vast circle of northwestern Iowa, fully one hundred miles in diameter, with Cherokee as the center.

Most of the destruction in Cherokee was wrought by the extraordinary rise in the Sioux rixer, resulting from the tremendous down-pour of water. Some idea of the immensity and suddenness of the flood may be inferred from the fact that it carried off, apparently without an effort, the big truss-bridge on which the Illinois Central railroad crossed the river, and with the bridge went four hundred feet of trestle on which the company's tracks approached the river.

To-night the Little Sioux is at the highest stage ever known. The havoc both to road-way and bridges is something seldom paralleled in railroad history.

Advices have been received stating that Vice-president Harahan, and a majority of the other high officials of the Illinois Central company, are already en route for the stricken territory. Many days will probably elapse before traffic of either passenger or freight will be in anything like normal condition. Orders have been issued to receive no more freight until further orders for any point beyond Aurelia. Gangs of workmen and several railroad telegraphers had reached this point to-night, but could get no further, and could do little. It may be a week or more before the full extent of the disaster will be known.

The Damage Increasing.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24.—News has just reached here of one of the most fearful rain-storms in the history of northwestern Iowa. At Lemars Floyd river is a mile wide. Bridges are out on the railroads. All trains are abandoned. The Omaha pay-car has the only engine available for work. At Sutherland it is reported that fifteen houses are swept away. By to-morrow the streams will be higher. It is still raining.

A dispatch from Sioux City says: The terrible rains of last night have almost devastated this portion of Iowa. No roads are running trains from this city east. The Floyd river valley is inundated for thirty-five miles north of this city. The towns of Merrill, Hinton, Lemars and James are completely submerged. Thirty-five miles of track on each of the Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and Sioux City & Pacific are flooded north of this city, with bad washouts at Lemars. On the Central Iowa branch of the Illinois Central nine hundred feet of track was carried out. On the Central Sioux Falls branch, seven bridges were washed out. The Chicago & Northwestern tracks in the Sioux valley are out for over a half mile at Sutherland. The same road is also washed out at Carroll. At Merrill, eight miles from the city, the Floyd river rose fifteen feet in three hours this afternoon, and at 8 o'clock to-night the flood is sweeping through the Floyd river valley toward this city and devastating hundreds of acres of crops.

The manufacturing towns of Leeds, Lynn and Lewiston are in its course, and will be submerged by morning, causing thousands of dollars of damage. To-night hundreds of families on the Floyd river and in this city are moving out on to higher ground. The railroad companies have abandoned their yards and shops, while engines, cars and all kinds of material have been removed to higher ground. The stock in Union and Central stockyards, packing-houses, railroad shops and many houses will be partially under water, and great damage will be done. Wires east and north of here are all down. Reports from South Dakota are that the Vermillion river is out of its banks and flooding thousands of acres of growing grain.

A cyclone at Sutherland last night destroyed fifteen dwellings, four warehouses, several barns and the Chicago & Northwestern depot. The people took to caves and no one was injured. All county and railroad bridges were washed out.

Eight Reported Drowned.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 24.—Reports were received this morning, by Illinois Central officials in this city, of a terrible wind and rain-storm which prevailed last night along that company's lines from Storm Lake to Lemars, a distance of fifty-six miles. All the towns are considerably damaged. Four persons were drowned at Cherokee, and four at Correctionville. The railroad depot at Calumet was blown down, and much damage to town property is reported. Sutherland, O'Brien county, a small station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, fifty-five miles from Calumet, is reported to have been wiped out, over forty buildings being blown down. The wires are all down and it is impossible to obtain accurate information, except through the reports transmitted to the railroad officials. Twelve inches of water is reported to have fallen last night in the Cherokee valley. The Illinois Central passenger which left here last night at 10:50 o'clock is delayed, and there is no prospect of moving it in the next twenty-four hours.

The Cherokee valley was visited by another storm this morning, fully as disastrous, though not of as long duration as that of last night. The Illinois Central railroad bridge, about 250 feet long, across the Little Sioux at Cherokee, went down under the rush of the flood, at 2:15 this afternoon, together with several houses in the lower part of the town. Aurelia and Cherokee both report another storm breaking at 4:30 P. M.

To-day has been the hottest of the season —92° in the shade at noon. The sun has been obscured by clouds most of the time, the excessive temperature being due to a hot wind, which has prevailed all day. The leaves on the trees are curling up, and the grass is seared in places. It is thought the hot winds will not do much damage to crops, owing to the moist condition of the ground from recent rains. Corn, by actual measurement, grew over three inches to-day, and experts say to-night will be good for two more.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The International Machinists' Union will meet in Chicago June 18, 1892.

The publishers of New Haven, Conn., will oppose the demand of the job printers for a nine-hour day.

Yesterday Wm. H. Cook, late police clerk of Toledo, pleaded guilty to embezzling $5,000 of city funds, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has notified its agents abroad that they will be charged with the price of return of undesirable immigrants to this country. Anarchists are placed upon the list of persons interdicted.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Star says: "I have reason to believe that the Colonial Office has been carefully considering the suggestion that Lady Macdonald should be raised to the peerage. Seeing that Sir John's sons are the issue of a former marriage, no question of descent of title arises, though it is felt natural that Hugh Macdonald should be knighted. It is also expected that Premier Abbott will be knighted."

Will Remove Stonewall Jackson's Body.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 24.—The Associated Press correspondent learns from the keeper of the cemetery this evening that at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning the body of Stonewall Jackson will be quietly moved from the grave in which it has been since its burial and placed in the new vault built for the purpose and over which will be erected the monument subscribed for by the entire Southern people, and which will be unveiled July 21.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Justin McCarthy to Retire from the Leadership of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The retirement of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., from the leadership of the Irish party is expected directly after Mr. John Dillon is released from jail. Mr. McCarthy, it is generally admitted, has proved to be a complete failure as leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. His friends assert that he is unable to give much attention to his duties, and that he has always recognized the fact that the position he accepted as leader of the Irish party was only a temporary one. With Mr. Dillon as leader, it is asserted, a few more Parnellites would desert their leader and join the ranks of the great majority of the party.

The National Press to-day publishes a statement as to the receipts and expenditures of the campaign fund. The statement is signed by Mr. James F. Xavier O'Brien, member for South Mayo, and shows the amount collected to have been $634,385; expenditures, $632,355, leaving a balance of $2,030. Mr. O'Brien further declares that the report that the sum of $15,000 was missing from the fund is not true.

British Tribute to the McKinley Law.

LONDON, June 24.—The report of Mr. William Lane Booker, the consul-general for Great Britain, at New York, upon the trade of that city is published. Mr. Booker, among other things, says that the trade of New York has been influenced by the new and higher duties which have afforded benefit to American manufacturing interests. New life, he adds, has been imparted to the cotton and woolen industry everywhere, but especially, says Mr. Booker, is this the case in the Southern States, where new textile mills are going up with surprising activity, while all the old mills are being operated on full time. The silk industry, Mr. Booker's report says, in conclusion, is the only exception to this state of general prosperity.

Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea Will Marry.

LONDON, June 24.—It is currently reported that Mr. Parnell has obtained a special license to marry Mrs. O'Shea, but it is added that the Irish leader is experiencing difficulty in securing the services of a clergyman who is willing to overlook the fact that Mrs. O'Shea is a divorced woman. Mr. Parnell, it is said, has intimated that no one is to be present at the ceremony, which will be conducted with the strictest privacy.

After the adjournment of the House of Commons to-night it was reported in the lobbies that Mr. Parnell was married to Mrs. O'Shea last Thursday in the strictest privacy.

Crossed the Snow-Covered Andes.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, June 24.—The division of the Chilian army commanded by General Stephen, the Balmacedist commander, which has already twice crossed the snow-covered Andes, and which has been several times dispersed by the Argentine authorities, has joined the main body of President Balmaceda's army after recrossing the Cordilleras at a height of 12,500 feet above the level of the sea, and with snow twenty-two feet deep on the mountains.

The Czar Growing Alarmed.

LONDON, June 25.—The Russian government, alarmed over the possible result of the anti-Semitic policy as already shown in the anti-Jewish riot in the village of Makovivka, is said to have asked the council of the empire to consider the expediency of enforcing measures of severe punishment for open attacks by one part of the population against another on account of religious, racial or class hatred, or from motives arising out of economical relations.

Mr. Campbell Awarded Damages.

CORK, June 24.—In the action for libel brought by Mr. Henry Campbell, M. P., secretary to Mr. Parnell, against the owners of the Cork Daily Herald, the jury to-day awarded Mr. Campbell $1,250 damages. Mr. Campbell, it will be recalled, complained of a statement made by the Cork Herald to the effect that, while other members of Parliament were attending to their duties, Mr. Campbell was hiring houses for immoral purposes for Mr. Parnell.

The Kaiser Devises a Lottery Scheme.

BERLIN, June 24.—Emperor William, while presiding at a ministerial council to-day, announced that he had devised a scheme for a lottery, by which he hoped to obtain 8,000,000 marks to be used in the work of combatting slavery in Africa.

Cable Notes.

The French government officially denies the truth of the reports that France has concluded a secret treaty with Hayti.

In addition to a pension Mrs. Grimwood has received a grant of $5,000 in recognition of her bravery on the occasion of the Manipur massacre.

A man named Myer, of Chicago, a passenger on the steamer Majestic from New York, which arrived at Queenstown, yesterday, became insane on Thursday last, and afterward died at sea.

After a conference with opposing members of the British House of Commons, Mr. Furnis has blocked Mr. Chaplin's cattle bill, which it is now understood will be abandoned, especially as it appears certain that the education bill will make slow progress.

It is reported that the vintages of the Rhine, Moselle and the Palatinate are complete failures, owing to the severe and long frosts which prevailed during the earlier part of the season. Especially, it is added, is this the case in the "Rheingau" or "Rhine country."

The strike of the Bordeaux Horse-car Company's employes has been settled and has resulted in a victory for the strikers, who returned to work yesterday. The strikers yesterday withdrew all their demands except the main one made, namely, that twelve hours' labor should constitute a day's work. This was agreed to by the company.

A swimming race between Dalton, the American, and a man named Fisher took place, yesterday, and resulted in the defeat of Dalton. The course was between Dover and Ramsgate. After being two hours in the water Dalton was obliged to desist, as the cold water had chilled him so that he could hardly move his limbs. Fisher was declared to be the winner of the race.

To What Country Do They Belong?

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—There is a clash here between the Treasury Department and the United States Court in regard to the three Chinamen arrested. This morning Customs Collector Hopkins received an order from the Treasury Department to ship the three Chinamen to San Francisco, where they will be taken in charge and deported to China. It will be necessary to have the court declare that the Chinamen do not belong in this country before this can be done. If the court interprets the law which reads that they shall be returned to the country from whence they came to mean that they are to be returned to the country from which they immediately came, and not to their native country, it is liable to order them returned to Canada. Even if the commissioner orders that the celestials be returned to their native country they can appeal to the Circuit Court.

Princeton Student Drowned.

ELBERON, N. J., June 24.—Frederick Brockaw, the eldest son of Isaac V. Brockaw, the New York clothier, was drowned here, this afternoon, while trying to rescue Annie Doyle, the dressing-maid of Mrs. Simon Hess, also of New York. Brockaw was a student at Princeton, in the class of 1892, and catcher of the base-ball championship team.

African M. E. Bishops.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The semi-annual council of the bishops of the African M. E. Church met here to-day. This body represents the largest organization of African Methodists in the world. It was organized in 1787, and now has a membership of 500,000. The United States, Canadian, British, West Indies, Hayti, San Domingo and parts of Africa are included.

RACE-TRACK AND BALL FIELD

N. Y. Central, Morganthaler and Little Rock the Winners at Rushville.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay and Chicago—Columbia Freshmen Row Away from Yale and Harvard on the Two-Mile-Course.

TROTTING PROGRAMME.

Second Day of the Rushville Meeting Shows a Good Field of Steppers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., June 24.—To-day was the second day of the races. The attendance was good and the races closely contested.

First Race—2:24 trot; $400 purse:

N. Y. Central, br. g., Harry Shultz	1	1	1	
Twilight, g. g., Dick Wilson	2	2	2	
Red Flame, c. g., James Works	3	3	3	

Time—2:29, 2:23½, 2:25¾.

Second Race—2:40 pace; purse, $300.

Morganthaler, r. g., Hooker Wilson	1	2	1	2	1
Maggie, b. m., W. H. McKinney	5	1	3	1	4
Tube Rose, b. m., John Yanney	3	4	2	3	2
Carro, b. m., James Nebro	2	3	4	6	3
Fred F., s. g., J. H. Freeman	6	6	6	4	5
Carrie B., b. m., W. H. Robinson	4	5	5	5	dis

Time—2:30¾, 2:28, 2:32¾, 2:31¼, 2:35½.

Third Race—2:32 trot; $400 purse.

Little Rock, W. H. McKinney	1	1	1
Adora, b. m., Jas. Nebro	4	2	2
Cadmonia, bk. m., Dick Wilson	2	3	3

Time—2:31¼, 2:29¼, 2:28¾.

To-morrow's programme consists of a 2:25 trot, $400 purse, with five entries; 2:30 pace, $300 purse, with eleven entries; 2:37 trot, $300, with fourteen entries.

Fast Time at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The track was fast at Washington Park to-day. When the first race was called about seven thousand people were present, including many ladies. The handicap was the feature of the day. The great three-year-old Kingman conceded lumps of weight to aged horses, and although he finished in third place, he was not ten inches from the winner. The time was the fastest ever run on the track, and within two seconds of the world's record. The general verdict to-day was that this was Kingman's greatest race. Jockey Britton distinguished himself by riding three winners and one-place horse. Following are details:

First Race—Purse, $600; for three-year-olds and upwards; one mile. Yale '91 won by a length from Homer, who beat Faithful two lengths for the place. Time, 1:42.

Second Race—Purse, $600; for two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile. Wigleturian won. Dan Kurtz beat Ceverton two lengths for second place. Time was fast, 1:01½.

Third Race—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $1,000 added; one and a half mile. One of the most exciting finishes ever witnessed on this course occurred in this race. At the sixteenth pole the entire field was strung across the track in almost perfect alignment. A few jumps from home Business began to forge ahead, and passed under the wire a nose before Atticus, who was a nose before Kingman. Ormie was fourth, two inches away, and Sportsman was only a neck behind Ormie. The time, 2:35½, is the fastest ever made on this track.

Fourth Race—Purse, $700; for three-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth mile. Chapman won easily by a length from Topstone, who beat Tom Daly the same distance for the place. Time, 1:56½.

Fifth Race—Purse, $600; for three-year-olds; stake winners excluded; one and one-sixteenth mile. Donatello won by a length from Balgowan, who beat Whitney two lengths for the place. Time, 1:49¾.

Sixth Race—Purse, $700; for three-year-olds and upwards; nine furlongs. Bob Forsythe won by a length from Blue Vail, who beat Bob L. the same distance. Time, 1:57¼.

Favorites Lose at Sheepshead Bay.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y., June 24.—Few of the favorites won to-day, and as a result the "talent" went home with empty pockets. Details are as follows:

First Race—Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds and upward; Futurity course. Correction won by a length from Fairy, who was gaining at every jump. Eon was third, a length and a half away. Time, 1:09 1/5. Toss Up, formerly Sea Shell colt, burst a blood vessel and pulled up.

Second Race—Sweepstakes; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. His Highness won easily by a length and a half from Lester, who beat Hinda Dwyer the same distance. Time, 1:01 3/5.

Third Race—Handicap sweepstakes; one mile and a furlong. Judge Morrow won; Jitzjames second, Port Chester third. Time, 1:55.

Fourth Race—Purse, $1,000; one mile. Lepanto won by half a length from Arab, who beat Virgie half a length. Time, 1:42 4/5.

Fifth Race—Handicap sweepstakes; seven furlongs; heats. Banquet won both heats, the first in 1:29 1/5 and the second in 1:30. Rambler was second in the first heat and third in the second, while Cynosure was third in the second and second in the last heat.

Sixth Race—A high-weight handicap, with $1,000 added; one mile and three furlongs, on the turf. Tammany won; Hoodlum second, Come-to-Taw third. Time, 2:22.

Trotting at Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—There was trotting at Charter Oak Park again to-day, with these results:

2:22 Class, Trotting—Annie Wilkes first, Jesse Hanson second, Early Bird third. Time—2:21½, 2:23¾, 2:21½, 2:22, 2:24¼, 2:25¾, 2:28½.

2:27 Trotting Class—Sahe M. first. Time —2:25, 2:24¾, 2:25½, 2:24¼.

2:33 Class, Trotting—Redmont first. Time —2:27½, 2:26, 2:29, 2:29.

AQUATIC AND OTHER SPORTS.

Yale and Harvard Defeated by Columbia in the Freshmen's Boat-Race.

NEW LONDON, June 24.—The two-mile, three-cornered, eight-oared race between the Columbia, Yale and Harvard freshmen crews was rowed this noon, on the Thames river, over the course from the navy-yard to the railroad bridge, and was won by Columbia by three lengths, Yale second and Harvard third, one length behind Yale. The time was: Columbia 9:41, Yale 9:53½, Harvard 9:56. Columbia's time is now the best on record. The result of the race is a big surprise to nearly every one who has watched the practice-work of the crews. Harvard was generally picked as a winner, while Columbia was almost counted out of the race. All morning a stiff breeze blew down the river, and the waves threatened to swamp any shell that ventured out. Toward noon, however, the wind died away and the water calmed down, so that it was decided to start. The water and wind favored the crews most decidedly, there being a strong tide running out and the wind blowing with the crews. This accounts largely for the fast time made by all of the crews.

The referee sent the crews away on a ragged start. For the first half mile it was a very pretty and exciting race, the three crews being well bunched, Columbia having a slight advantage over Yale, and Harvard about a length behind. In the second half mile Columbia and Yale drew away from Harvard, showing nearly three lengths of clear water. The finish was hardly more than a grand scramble in which scientific rowing was at a discount.

The big race between Harvard and Yale will take place Friday at 11:30 A. M. Harvard will have the choice of course, having won the toss.

National League Ball Games.

At Chicago—

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	1—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Hits—Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Radbourne and Clark.

At Cleveland—

Cleveland	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	*—7
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Hits—Cleveland, 8; Pittsburg, 3. Errors, Cleveland, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Gruber and Zimmer; King and Mack.

At Philadelphia—

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	*—5

Hits—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Staley and Ganzel; Gleason and Clements.

At New York—

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	*—7

Hits—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 9. Errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Keefe, Welch and Clarke; Caruthers and Daily.

American Association.

At Boston—

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2
Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	*—3

Hits—Boston, 4; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Haddock and Murphy; McMahon and Robinson.

At Washington—

Washington	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	1—8
Athletics	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—5

Hits—Washington, 15; Athletics, 14. Errors —Washington, 5; Athletics, 6. Batteries—Carsey and Lohman; Chamberlain and Milligan.

At Columbus—

Louisville	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—5
Columbus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Hits—Louisville, 9; Columbus, 3. Errors—Louisville, 3; Columbus, 5. Batteries—Bell and Cook; Dolan and Donahue.

At St. Louis—

St. Louis	1	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	3—14
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0— 3

Hits—St. Louis, 17; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Stivetts, Griffith and Munyan; Crane, Vaughn and Hurley.

Eccles Again Victorious.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., June 24.—The Eccles played their second game with the Louisville Deppens this afternoon. It resulted in another victory for the Eccles—in fact, they have only been beaten once during the season, and that was by the Louisville Association club. Score:

Eccles	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—7
Deppens	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Hits—Eccles, 5; Deppens, 5. Error—Eccles, 4; Deppens, 5. Batteries—Eccles, Lemons and Klose; Deppens, Smith, Ware and Schabel.

Victims of the Samoan Disaster.

VALLEJO, Cal., June 24.—The funeral of nineteen of the drowned seamen who lost their lives in the Samoan disaster on March 16, 1889, and whose bodies arrived at the navy-yard Tuesday from Apia, will take place Saturday afternoon next. Farragut Post, G. A. R., of this city, will be invited to participate with the naval authorities in the ceremonies. The funeral will be under the direction of Capt. J. C. Watson, United States navy. The remains will be interred in the Naval Cemetery on Mare island. They will be laid side by side in one row, and one stone will mark the last resting place. Of the nineteen bodies, ten are unknown.

Sullivan Offers to Fight Slavin.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—John L. Sullivan says he will fight Frank P. Slavin for $10,000 a side and a purse of $25,000, either in the Olympic Club, of New Orleans, or the Granite Club, of Hoboken, N. J., the fight to be decided any time between September and February, and Richard K. Fox, Al Cridge or Dick Roche can hold the stakes.

In Favor of Governor Bulkeley.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—Judge J. M. Hall, in the Superior Court to-day, handed down a decision in the suit of Austin Brainerd, executive secretary to Governor Bulkeley, against Comptroller Straub for the payment of salary. The decision is in effect a recognition of Governor Bulkeley's right to the office.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Arrived: Aller, from Bremen; Edam, from Rotterdam; Teutonic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 24.—Sighted: Trave, from New York.

AT THE END OF THE WAR.

The Tremendous Problem That Confronted the Heads of the Government in 1865.

New York Sun.

We published yesterday an article of extraordinary ability and value from the pen of the Hon. G. C. Gorham, defending the reputation of Edwin M. Stanton against an attack made upon him by Lord Wolseley, the well-known English general, who has lately become a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers in this country. In writing for our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Press, an article in praise of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, Lord Wolseley took occasion to assail Mr. Stanton on account of the rejection by President Andrew Johnson of General Sherman's noted convention with Gen. J. E. Johnston, on April 18, 1865, in which General Sherman undertook to receive the surrender of the confederate Army of the Tennessee, and to settle some of the most important questions of the war. That rejection Lord Wolseley attributes to Mr. Stanton; but Mr. Gorham shows beyond question that the order proceeded from the President, and that it was entirely in accord with an order issued a fortnight previous by President Lincoln to General Grant, directing him to have no conference with General Lee, except for the capitulation of his army, and "not to decide, discuss or confer on any political questions. Such questions," said Mr. Lincoln, "the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or convention."

The directions thus given by President Lincoln to General Grant express a long-considered and carefully-determined policy of the government at that time; and this policy General Sherman would have set aside and annulled, establishing instead of it his own ideas and measures. Of course, such an attempt of a successful military commander to set aside the civil authority, could not be tolerated; and, although President Johnson was not the same man who had issued the order to Grant, he was perfectly alive to the necessity of maintaining it. The rejection of Sherman's convention with Johnson followed immediately. Not for an instant did President Johnson hesitate.

All this and more is made out with entire clearness by Mr. Gorham, but there is one point upon which he does not dwell as fully as we could wish, and that point we will now attempt briefly to consider.

When the war ended by the enforced surrender of the Confederacy, the United States had under arms, as we suppose, something more than a million of soldiers. Most of them were veterans practised in war during three or four years of constant service. They had over them generals whom they had followed and fought under, and whom they regarded with natural confidence and attachment. These generals were able men, many of them ambitious, many of them probably convinced that in the qualities requisite for conducting the business of government they were superior to those whom the then recent election had put in charge of that business. We do not believe that there was a man among them who knew the wish or conceived the thought of conspiring against his country; but none the less the supreme question of the time was the disbandment of that immense army, and the return of soldsers and officers to the walks of peace, without any friction or any danger to the Republic. To maintain the superiority of the civil spirit over the military was one of the great cares of Mr. Lincoln's mind, and it was the great care of Mr. Stanton's. The war was over; the need for armies was gone; and if this million veterans could only be merged and lost in the mass of citizenship, a critical difficulty would be removed and dissipated.

This was one reason why General Sherman's convention was so promptly and emphatically repudiated; and it is to the glory of General Grant that he saw this necessity as clearly as Mr. Stanton himself. Sherman was, perhaps, his nearest friend; but he agreed heartily in the order the President issued to him to go down to North Carolina and take charge of the surrender which Sherman had so perilously mismanaged.

The great work was finally accomplished; the army was brought back to peaceful life without a struggle or an accident. That tremendous martial array, which could have defied the world in arms, dispersed as if by magic; and some future historian, who may be able to penetrate deeply into the causes and the disguises of events, will record in his page the circumstance that this unprecedented transformation, in which so many anxious patriots, soldiers and statesmen alike labored together, was pre-eminently achieved by the heroic genius and statesmanship of Edwin M. Stanton.

That Middle Name.

New York Advertiser.

Isaac Pusey Gray, ex-Governor of Indiana, as a candidate for President is likely to find his middle name a catastrophe. If he hesitates to commit himself on any question his enemies will charge him with being on the fence. He will be accused of staying out late at night and disturbing the neighborhood. Let him show a little spirit and a hireling press will accuse him of getting his back up, and will proceed to stroke him the wrong way of the fur. If Mr. Gray is really going to be a presidential candidate he should tie a stone around the neck of his middle name and drop it into the river.

Millions Like Him

Philadelphia Press.

Senator Cullom says it is safe to bet that if the Republican nomination for President be tendered to him in 1892 he will not throw it over his shoulder. There are several millions of other men in America who will reiterate that very safe statement on their own behalf.

Sherman's Tenure of Office.

Philadelphia Press.

John Sherman will be Senator as long as the Republican party in Ohio has a seat to bestow and he lives to take it. It was a curious but natural anxiety which the Democratic press showed to see the Republican party in the State play the fool in dealing with this plain duty.

Quite a Few.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Are there any relics to be seen in this town?" asked a visitor of antiquarian tastes.

"Relicts?" replied the resident. "The town is chock full of widders."

TESTS THAT PROVE Exhaustive Government tests, scientific tests by State and City Boards of Health, the tests by juries of competitive and industrial exhibitions, the minute and prejudiced tests by rival manufacturers, and (best of all) the tests by American housewives in their daily use of it in practical cooking for a quarter of a century, have proven the Royal Baking Powder faultless, the greatest in leavening strength, absolutely pure and wholesome. Every test proves its superiority.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.