YACHTS STRUCK BOTTOM

RELIANCE AND COLUMBIA DELAYED IN VINEYARD SOUND.

Constitution's Topmast Blown Off—Lipton's Cup Challenger Also Met with an Accident.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—The last run of the New York Yacht Club cruise back from Vineyard Haven to-day was almost as disappointing as that of yesterday, at least so far as the ninety-footers were concerned. Within a mile of the start the Reliance and the Columbia struck bottom on the eastern end of the middle ground in Vineyard sound, and only the quick turn of the wheel saved the Constitution. Reliance came off within two minutes, while Columbia held on to the shoal by a strong tide, stuck there for over an hour, being finally assisted off apparently uninjured but, of course, out of the race. The other two boats kept on but on getting out beyond Gay Head a stiff puff of wind snapped the topmast of the Constitution. After the wreck had been cleared away she proceeded and crossed the finish line nearly three-quarters on an hour after the Reliance. The cruise ends with two wins each to the credit of both Reliance and Constitution.

A diver examined the fin of the Reliance after her arrival in port but could discover do damage, so that she will probably be in the race to-morrow. The Constitution procured a new topmast this afternoon and will also start.

SAILED IN DENSE FOG.

Cup Challenger's Gaff Broken in Yesterday's Trial Race.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton watched anxiously from the deck of the Erin to-day while for an hour his cup challenger was temporarily lost to his view behind a blank wall of blinding fog. When the beautiful yacht came limping out of the fog with her gaff broken Sir Thomas was so pleased to see her safe that the accident was of little importance to him. The steel gaff was bent and the rivets pulled out about ten feet from the mast as the yacht jumped into a sharp tumble of sea. The yacht has a spare gaff at the Erin basin, and it will be put in place in time for to-morrow's race.

The dense fog, which shut down on the racing yachts when they had sailed about five miles of the last leg of the course, put an end to the racing. For an hour afterward they sailed for the lightship, each hidden from view of the other and both out of sight from the Erin. They had reduced sail, but it was dangerous running. Shamrock III had been heading the old boat by five minutes when the fog shut down, so that when Shamrock I was the first to appear at Sandy Hook lightship, where the Erin waited, the anxiety on the Erin was increased. The Erin's whistle joined with that of the lightship as a guide to the missing boat, and ten minutes after the old boat she appeared sailing under her jib only, and was taken in tow of the Erin. Shamrock III had beaten the old boat three minutes forty-five seconds to the turn, and was five minutes ahead when the fog rolled in. Summary:

	Start.	Finish.	El's'd.
Shamrock III	11:00:03	12:56:22	1:56:19
Shamrock I	11:00:01	1:00:05	2:00:04

No time was taken at the lightship.

Cadillac Defeated by Detroit.

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—The racing this morning of the yachts of the Interlake Yachting Association regatta at Put-in Bay furnished another day of good sport. The race was over a straightaway course, five miles to windward and return. The weather was cloudy, with a fourteen-mile wind from the northwest and a lumpy sea. At the start the big sloop Ethel, of Toledo, fouled the Sibyl off and the latter was put out of the race with a broken spar and rigging carried away. Once more the principal interest centered in the race between the thirty-footer Cadillac and the Detroit. On time allowance Detroit beat Cadillac by thirteen seconds. This gives each of these yachts one heat on the trophies.

NEARING A CLOSE.

Semi-Finals and Finals Reached in Cincinnati Tennis Tournament.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At the close of the fourth day of the tri-state tennis tournament the play in ladies' doubles had reached the final round and the men's singles and doubles had reached the semi-final round. The weather was hot, but nearly all the matches were brilliantly played. The following were to-day's scores:

Ladies' doubles; semi-finals: Miss Costerman and Miss Neely beat Mrs. Ramsay and Miss Hunt, 6-1, 6-3; Miss McIntyre and Miss Welmer beat Miss Mardi Hunt and Miss Wilshire, 6-1, 6-2; Miss Costerman and Miss Neely beat Miss Kinsey and Miss Craven, 6-3, 6-1.

Men's singles; second round: Dr. Stephens beat George Sutphin, 10-8, 6-4; Nat Emerson beat H. Hochstetter, 9-7, 6-0; E. R. Patterson beat William Hopple, 7-5, 6-3; A. C. McMasters beat Dr. Little, 6-4, 6-3; R. G. Hunt beat Truax Emerson, 6-4, 6-0.

Men's singles, third round: L. H. Waidner beat Dr. Stevens, 6-3, 6-3; Nat Emerson beat E. R. Patterson, 6-3, 6-3; K. Collins beat A. C. McMasters, 6-3, 6-1; E. Diehl beat R. G. Hunt, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's doubles; first round: W. B. Hunt and N. Emerson beat G. H. Farber and John Bowen, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

Men's doubles; second round: K. Collins and L. H. Waidner beat Robert Mitchell and George Decamp, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5; W. B. Hunt and H. T. Emerson beat McLaughlin brothers, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2; E. Diehl and Nat Emerson beat E. S. Smith and H. Hochstetter, 9-11, 9-7; W. Hunt and H. T. Emerson beat McLaughlin brothers, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2; E. Diehl and Nat Emerson beat E. S. Smith and H. Hochstetter, 9-11, 9-7, 8-6, 8-6; Dr. Stevens and R. G. Hunt beat J. B. Johns and R. Miller, 6-3, 7-5, 4-6, 10-8.

GREENSBURG RACES.

Salorian H. Took a Header, Throwing Her Driver Over Her Head.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., July 22.—This, the first day of the three days' race meeting, brought out a large crowd and some good racing. In the fourth heat of the 2:30 pace Salorian H. struck her hobbles and took a header, throwing Elmer Moore, the driver, over her head. Ola G. was trailing and ran into the wreck, but the driver, David Price, jumped over the fence and escaped injury. Summary:

2:25 Trot; purse, $200:

Dr. Mack (J. Dagler), Rushville	1	1	1		
Saguella (C. Maeberry), Indianapolis	2	2	2		
Charles Fairbanks (Phil Spaugh), Hope	3	4	3		
Billy Clay (W. Q. Elder), Greensburg	4	3	4		

Time—2:27, 2:27, 2:25½.

2:30 Pace; purse, $250:

Kitty Wilkes (B. Flora), Columbus	5	5	2	1	1
Hanover (J. W. Rhodes), Greensburg	1	4	1	6	5
Salorian H. (M. S. Hopkins), Hope	2	1	4	4	4
Grace H. (Hilligoss), Rushville	3	2	3	2	3
Ola G. (D. Price), Frankfort	4	3	5	5	2
Nettie H. (G. Blackburn), Shelbyville	6	6	6	3	6

Time—2:26¼, 2:24¼, 2:26¼, 2:28¼, 2:28¼, 2:30.

Two-year-old trot; half mile; purse, $100:

Leonard (J. Dagler), Rushville	1	1	1
Minnie Wilkes (J. S. Davis), Elizabethtown	3	2	2
Gen. Fox (G. Blackburn), Shelbyville	2	3	3
Joe F. (J. C. Weddle), Franklin	4	4	4
Angie Gordan (S. Zeigler), Flatrock	5	5	5

Time—1:28, 1:28, 1:21½.

Richmond Forfeits a Game.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 22.—Richmond forfeited the golf game to Anderson this afternoon, failing to reach the links. A large crowd was in attendance, expecting to witness a fine contest. At noon a message was received saying that the five members of the Richmond team selected to meet Anderson could not be here. The game was therefore declared off. No further explanation was given, but the message stated that a letter would be sent.

TRACK MEET ENTRIES.

High School Athletes Are Members of Teams Entered.

Entries for the Hyde Park Athletic Association's track meet, to be held at the fair grounds Saturday afternoon, will close this evening. Nearly all of the high-school athletes are members of the several teams entered. Among the clubs entered are: The Hillsides, fifteen men; Orientals, eleven men; German House, nine men; Hyde Park, twelve men. There are ten individual entries.

WRENNS MEET SUPERIORS

LARNED AND WRIGHT AHEAD IN THE DOUBLES CONTEST.

Edgar Leonard Gave George Wrenn a Hard Battle in the Singles—Results at Cincinnati.

BOSTON, July 22.—To-day's play in the Longwood tennis tournament gave an opportunity to size up the capabilities of three men who have been selected to meet the English team the first week in August, and the result was not altogether encouraging. In the morning Edgar Leonard gave George Wrenn a hard battle and it was only after two sets and three straight games had gone against Wrenn that he awoke to the situation and finally, by wearing Leonard out, won the match.

In the afternoon the American team received a still further shock when Larned and Wright, unknown as a double combination until the Seabright tournament, had things pretty much their own way in the doubles contest with the Wrenn brothers. They completely outplayed and outgeneraled the Wrenn combine and by persistent lobbying and directing the play the Wrenns played directly into the hands of their opponents. Wright did not weaken in the least, and when the game was called on account of darkness it looked as though one more game would give the victory to Wright and Larned. The match stood 8-6, 8-6, 4-6, 6-5 in favor of Larned and Wright when it was stopped. It will be continued to-morrow and the winners will play Ward and Ware.

It was cold and foggy at Longwood to-day, so that the turf was slippery and the conditions were far from good. To-morrow the two Wrenns and the two Larneds are slated to meet each other in the cup singles, but as they all have doubles in the afternoon there is likelihood of defaults being recorded in both matches.

U. S. L. OF B. AND L. A.

Secretary Cellarius Reports an Increase in Local Associations.

BOSTON, July 22.—Following a brief session of the executive committee, the eleventh annual meeting of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations was opened. At an informal banquet last evening members of the association, of which Gerald Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is president, were welcomed to Massachusetts by Governor John L. Bates and persons connected with the co-operative banking system here. At the opening session to-day a general representation of delegates was present. The order of business included the president's annual address, the reports of the secretary and the treasurer, appointment of committees and addresses.

The report of Secretary H. F. Cellarius, of Cincinnati, was devoted partly to a review of the changes in various state laws governing the operation of building and loan associations. In general, Mr. Cellarius said: "For the first time since 1888 the aggregate assets of the building and loan associations of the United States show an increase over the returns of previous years. There are in the United States 5,299 local building associations, with a total membership of 1,530,707, and assets aggregating $577,228,014, which is an increase of $11,840,048 over last year."

President Fitzgerald, in his annual address, dwelt on the importance of the home, which he characterized in the light of history, as "the strongest force in the development of men and nations." In discussing the topic "What is the Value of Building Associations to the General Public?" H. A. Schroeteur, of Covington, Ky., one of the speakers, said: "Every man ought to be able to produce a little more than he needs for himself and family. Most people do, yet many live beyond their means. They have not learned to accommodate themselves to their income. Our young people wish to begin better than their parents left off. The penny is the foundation of the dollar, and the dollar the cornerstone of one thousand. The hardest task is to accumulate the first thousand; every following thousand gets easier, and it takes but one thousand thousand to make a million. There is a million in prospect for every man who knows how to hold his earnings."

POLE IMPOSED UPON.

He Paid a Fee to a Man Who Said He Was a Policeman.

J. Posmoisky, 611 Eddy street, called on Captain Hyland at the police station last night and related a story of how he had been terribly wronged, and invoked the strong arm of the law to deal with a practical joker.

He started out Wednesday night to look for an officer to have some person arrested on an imaginary charge. In the search for a policeman he dropped into Mike Noon's saloon, at the corner of Capitol avenue and Henry street. He announced that he was in quest of an officer of the law. A young fellow standing at the bar turned to him and said that he was a detective.

"I want you to make an arrest for me," said Posmoisky.

"All right," said the young man, "but this thing must be done properly." Handing him a blank piece of paper to sign, he said: "Now hold up both hands and swear."

The Pole did as he was instructed. "It will now be necessary, to make this matter entirely legal, for you to pay the regular fifty-cent fee," said the supposed officer. Posmoisky reluctantly paid the money. "Now," said the self-constituted minion of the law, "I will meet you Wednesday night at the drug store at the corner of Maryland and Illinois streets, and we will go after your man."

The Pole stationed himself at the corner last night and awaited anxiously the coming of him who was to make the promised arrest. Finally, after more than two hours had elapsed, he remembered that he was 50 cents out and hurried to the police station to have the unknown man arrested. He said he was a tall man with a smooth face.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22.—John Gilbert, a negro, was lynched Monday afternoon near Pinckney Landing, Ark. Gilbert, it is charged, was implicated in the shooting of H. J. Hubert, a prominent white planter. A magistrate bound the negro over to the Criminal Court, but he was taken from the officers by neighbors of Hubert and hanged to a tree. Hubert died on the afternoon following the lynching.

Rioters to Be Punished.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, July 22.—The report of the commission of inquiry which has been investigating the riot which occurred here March 23, during which the government building was burned and a number of persons were killed, has been published. It recommends the immediate prosecution of the rioters and those who incited the rioting.

Convention of Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—More than eight hundred negro delegates, men and women, were present to-day at the formal opening of the fourteenth triennial convention of the National Grand Lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten. It is expected that three hundred additional delegates will arrive to-morrow.

BREATHITT GRAND JURY

IT CONTINUES THE GOOD WORK OF RETURNING TRUE BILLS.

Change of Venue Granted in Crawford and Tharp Cases—Plummer Is Released on Bond.

JACKSON, Ky., July 22.—The grand jury devoted the entire day to investigating the shooting affray on Cane creek yesterday between Mack Howard and the two Barrett negroes. Indictments will be returned to-morrow against all three. Plummer appeared in court and gave bond for $1,000. His trial was set for the second day of the November term of the Breathitt county Circuit Court.

Joe Crawford and Ed Tharp, indicted for the alleged burning of the home of Captain Ewen, were released on a bond of $2,000 each. Commonwealth's Attorney Byrd filed a petition asking for a change of venue in their case. The petition sets forth the existence of such a state of lawlessness in this county as, in the opinion of the commonwealth's attorney, would preclude the commonwealth getting a fair trial of these alleged offenders. Judge Redwine read the petition carefully and promptly granted the change, transferring the case to the Estill Circuit Court.

Captain Ewen will leave for Lexington to-morrow under an escort of soldiers. It is said Judge Hargis and Attorney French have introduced evidence before the grand jury in an attempt to have an indictment for perjury brought against Mrs. Mary Johnson, sister of the late J. B. Marcum, who testified to having seen Jett and White, with other men, lying in wait to assassinate Marcum.

Attorney B. F. French, of Winchester, is here to have witnesses summoned and to make other preparations for the defense of Jett and White when their trial shall be called in Cynthiana next Monday.

GEN. CLAY IS DEAD.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

pleasant than in the richly furnished room of White Hall, guarded at all times by her grim, white-bearded, white-haired husband. When asked yesterday morning why she left General Clay she said in a simple, childish way: "I was lonesome."

And the girl spoke the truth. She said she had had no company during the three years that she had been the wife of General Clay, and that she craved the companionship of girls of her age; that she was tired of dogs and books and music and art and studies and of General Clay; that she wanted to get out into the open air and break the bonds that seemed to bind her while she lived in the famous old mansion that her aged husband had provided for her. She said that while General Clay was in Cincinnati, several weeks ago, Nannie Biggerstaff, a neighborhood girl, had stayed with her, and that when General Clay returned she decided that she would visit a while also.

"I came here because I wanted to see the folks," she said, "and when I have tired of this place I will go to others. Then, perhaps, I will go back to White Hall."

She denied that she had ever said that she did not love General Clay, but said that she would not go back to him until it suited her, and that she intended to "have her visit out," no matter how long she was away.

She did not seem to think that she had done wrong, but looked at it as a runaway child would look upon the offense of staying away from home a few nights without its parents' permission. She said that she had visited General Clay at White Hall five times since she had been away, and that she would visit him again to-night, but that she would not return to him until it pleased her.

"I am tired of White Hall," she said, and a puckered frown overspread her face.

In speaking of General Clay's life she said: "While Hall's an awful big place. Was you ever there? Well, there are thirty-five rooms in the house, and he's got seven of them furnished and a bed in every one, and just sleeps around in a different room every night. He does that to fool his enemies. They never know just where he is sleeping, and they couldn't shoot him if they should happen to get into the house before Toomey and Bud could stop them. (Toomey and Bud are two men paid to guard the house.) He is fixed for his enemies. He's got a cannon in the house, and can move it so that it will shoot out any of the windows.

"I don't know how many of other kinds of guns and knives he has; an awful lot of them, though. Oh, I am not afraid of him. He and I are on good terms. I just don't want to live with him. I want to have some fun visiting around. I'm going to visit over to Richmond and up to Lexington, and I would like to see Cincinnati."

GEN. CLAY'S CAREER.

Life of the Old Lion of Whitehall Marked by Many Stories.

Lexington (Ky.) Letter in New York Tribune.

"The Kentucky fighter, General Cassius M. Clay, who has just been declared insane, is not long for this world," said Major R. S. Bullock, cashier of the Fayette National Bank, of this city, and a lifelong friend of the noted Kentuckian who is now barricaded at his home, White Hall. "With all of his faults," continued Major Bullock, who has just returned from White Hall, "General Clay is one of the most lovable of men, but there can be no doubt that his mind is deranged, and he cannot be responsible for his acts toward his friends. He is now in his ninety-third year, and each of these years from his earliest boyhood has been filled with incidents of an exciting and startling nature. I daresay that no man now living or who ever lived in Kentucky has gone through what General Clay has and still retained the physical vigor he has. If his child wife, Dora Clay Brock, whose husband died a short time ago, will return to the old General, as he has begged her to do, he may live a long time yet, but without her presence and care the chances are decidedly against him, as he has positively refused to have the physicians enter his home, declaring that he will shoot the first man who attempts to enter. He has no one in the house save his bodyguard, 'Joe' Perkins, and it is impossible to give him the attention he demands.

"It appears to have passed unnoticed in the many newspaper articles which have been printed about him that his stormy career did not begin until he delivered his Washington centennial oration at Yale, more than seventy years ago, and in which he vigorously defended the cause of the negro, using language which none but the bravest of men would dare have used. He was set in his convictions and did not hesitate nor fear to express them, but these views were the cause of making him a most universally hated man, and slaveholders in Kentucky and other slave-holding States determined to make his life miserable or put him out of the way. General Clay received hundreds of letters threatening his life and denouncing him as a negro lover. Like the brave man that he is and always has been, he paid little attention to these threats. General Clay never courted trouble, but he would not go ten steps out of his way to avoid it, and not one incident of his life will show that he ever showed the white feather. There is not in his make-up the least tinge of the dunghill fowl, but the truest, gamest blood that ever coursed through a man's veins.

"Notwithstanding the fact that General Clay waged war for the negro, the efforts in his behalf were never properly appreciated by the negro, and to this day the ignorant among them regard him as a savage. I doubt if any man in the entire South did more for the negro than did General Clay, freeing his slaves and fighting against slavery when few had the manhood to do so. He will carry with him to the grave scars made by knives and pistols received while contending for the rights of the negro, and it has always been a matter of regret to the general that the negro showed so little gratitude for what he had done in his behalf. When the war closed General Clay quietly returned to his home here, and had as his companion an adopted son, Lonney Clay, a child of five years, whom he had brought from Russia. From the outset the large retinue of servants began to make it unpleasant for their master, stealing his silverware and groceries and carrying off the products of the plantation. The adopted son was poisoned and efforts were made to poison the general, but the plot failed, and it was then that the entire force, with a few exceptions, received their dismissals and were forced to leave the place. One negro, Perry White, declared that he would kill the general, and one morning the two met while the general was out riding. The negro made an effort to draw his pistol, but before he could do so General Clay shot him twice, once through the neck and once through the heart. Every man in the county knew the threats White had made against General Clay, and at the trial there was no trouble in finding a verdict of acquittal.

CLOSE CALL AT FOXTOWN.

"I think it was in 1849 that General Clay came near being mobbed to death at Foxtown while making a speech against slavery. A man named Turner was his opponent in the debate. He denounced the general roundly and a fight ensued, half a dozen of Turner's friends taking part and clubbing and knifing the general in a brutal manner. The general did not have his pistol with him, but used his knife vigorously, inflicting wounds on Turner which resulted in his death. The general was carried to his home, only a short distance, cut and badly bruised, where he lay near death's door for several days. He would not let the doctors touch him, but he pulled through, marked over with scars which looked as if he had been pulled through a thrashing machine. This fight caused some of the Northern people to say that it would have been a good thing for the cause of the negro if General Clay had been killed; but the general did not think so, and he read the riot act to some of them, saying that, while he was against slavery, he was not ready or willing to sacrifice his life at the hands of a cowardly mob for the cause.

"Another time an attempt was made to double-team on General Clay was during his Congress campaign against Wickliffe, one of the bitterest contests this State has ever known. Wickliffe had made ugly remarks about Mrs. Clay and the general challenged him, the challenge being accepted. They fired at ten paces, but neither shot took effect. The general demanded a second shot, but this was refused by the seconds, and the principals left the field without shedding blood. General Clay always contended that he was convinced the pistols were loaded with blanks, as it was impossible for him to miss his mark. After this bloodless duel the men met in debate and the pro-slavery advocates determined to do up the general. The fact is, some of them had decided to kill the general. It was arranged that 'Sam' Brown, then one of the greatest bullies and fighters in all Kentucky, and 'Jake' Ashton and 'Ben' Woods, also well-known fighters, should do the work. They were at the public speaking, and when General Clay began to 'skin' Wickliffe the bully Brown struck him and a general fight ensued. Again the general had not his pistols with him, but his trusty bowie knife was brought into play and he used it with telling effect. Brown shot the general in the breast, but the general succeeded in splitting his nose open, cut one ear off and literally sliced his head and face into pieces and cut out one eye. While the general was using his bowie Ashton and Wood mauled him with chairs and clubs, making wounds which crippled him. Strange to say, Brown got well, and General Clay was tried for mayhem, being acquitted, as it was shown that he was the assaulted party, and it was at the trial that Brown told of the conspiracy which had been formed to kill the general. Henry Clay defended the general at this trial.

THE CLAY-MARSHALL FEUD.

"Kentucky has had all kinds of feuds, but I am of the opinion that none of these were ever more bitter and at the same time waged in a more high-toned and honorable manner than that of the Clay-Marshall feud. Henry Clay had met Humphrey Marshall on the field of honor, and General Clay and 'Tom' Marshall were enemies for years. When the old general was running 'The True American,' 'Tom' Marshall, it is stated, was the ringleader in a mob which was formed to exterminate the general and his newspaper plant. There was no secret made of this determination on the part of the men who organized and planned the raid. The general oiled up his dueling pistols and in addition bought a pair of small brass cannons, which he loaded heavily and put in position on his desk in the office, the barrels pointing toward the door. In the office, too, he placed a large keg of powder, determining that if his pistols and cannons failed to do the work of dispersing any mob which might visit him, he would touch the keg of powder off and 'all go to hell together,' as he expressed it. At an unexpected moment the mob did attack General Clay and his office, succeeding in wrecking it, but doing the general little bodily injury.

"It was when General Clay went to the Mexican war in command of a company that he decided that it was time to even up with 'Tom' Marshall, who was also captain of a company. The general has often told me that 'Tom' was drunk or under the influence of whisky about two-thirds of the time, and it was while in this condition that he took delight in vilifying General Clay, who was too brave to hold him to account while drinking. However, one day while in camp, Marshal made insulting remarks to the general, who promptly told him to dismount and take his sword from the scabbard. Marshall refused, and rode off, returning later with his brace of pistols buckled around him. General Clay was prepared for him and told him to fire, but he didn't do it, turning his horse and riding back to his tent. It is stated that that same evening 'Tom' Marshall attempted to drown himself in the Rio Grande.

"General Clay had other fights and duels, but I think the man he really wanted to kill most was too great a coward to fight, and I believe he will go to his grave regretting that he did not have the chance to fill his body full of holes. When the general had just passed his twenty-second birthday he was engaged to be married and his rival, a young doctor named Declarey, of Louisville, wrote a letter to the mother of the general's sweetheart, making ugly and scurrilous charges against him. The mother showed the letter to General Clay and asked for an explanation. He denounced everything as false and went to Louisville on the hunt for the author. He found him and gave him an unmerciful caning. James Rollins, afterwards general, accompanied General Clay and saw that the job was well done. When the young doctor got patched up from the caning he had received he challenged General Clay and they met at a point in Indiana; but there was such a mob of Declarey's friends assembled that the seconds refused to permit the duel to take place. Another meeting place was selected, but the exchange of shots was again baffled for the same reason. The day after the last meeting General Clay and the young lady were married and Declarey declared that he would cane him. The general went to Louisville to give Declarey a chance, but there was no fight in him and the next day Declarey killed himself."

FAVORS AN INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Hitchcock Wants Indian Territory Affairs Probed.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting Secretary Ryan, of the Interior Department, today made the following statement concerning the department's attitude with reference to official charges in the Indian Territory.

"In view of the articles which have appeared in the public press, it is proper to state that no complaints pending in the department against any of its officials in the Indian Territory charge any criminal misconduct. Secretary Hitchcock has for some time been thoroughly impressed that there should be a searching investigation of Indian Territory affairs by more effective means than he is authorized by law to employ. If it be true that any of the federal officials in the Indian Territory have been guilty of criminal acts, no one possessing any knowledge of the fact or any information tending to prove the fact has shown any disposition to disclose it to the department or to anybody else, so far as the secretary knows. The secretary has no power to compel any such person to tell what he knows. He is hopeful that a grand jury may be directed by the Federal Court in the Indian Territory to take up the matter, because that tribunal can compel witnesses to testify to any facts of which they may have knowledge. The secretary believes that it is only by such an investigation that official offenses, if any exist, can be uncovered.

"But, whatever may be done along that line, all the power Secretary Hitchcock has will certainly be exercised to thoroughly investigate not only pending complaints, but all the conditions and situations under his jurisdiction in the Indian Territory. Neither Secretary Hitchcock nor any other official of the department has ever stated or intimated that no investigation would be made."

Joseph G. Cannon in New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, probable speaker of the next House of Representatives, has arrived here from Washington. It is understood that he is here to discuss with New Yorkers financial legislation to be offered at the extra session of Congress.

COSTLY HORSE BURNED

BARN ON MADDEN'S STOCK FARM STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Mirthful, Valued at $100,000, Paralyzed by the Shock and Perished in the Flames.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22.—The handsome barn on Hamburg Place, near the city, John E. Madden's noted stock farm, was struck by lightning at 12:15 this morning and burned to the ground before the city fire department could reach the scene. Imported Mirthful, valued at $100,000, and sire of Aceful, Skilfull, Mexican, Glassful, Bardolph, Dimple, Jocund and other noted ones, was burned to death in his stables. Every effort to save his life failed. Madden, who is at Saratoga, was wired this morning, telling him of the loss and he will hurry home.

The bolt of lightning paralyzed Mirthful, so that when rescuers reached him he could not move. The flames quickly drove the rescuers away before they could drag him out. Thirty employes made a game fight from the water tower near the barn, but to no avail. Frank Fort and Gardner were got out. Other horses were burned. The stable was valued at $20,000; insured for $15,000. It was filled with hay, provender and trappings. Total loss estimated at $200,000.

Other Fires.

RACINE, Wis., July 22.—For three hours this afternoon the plant of the J. I. Case Case Machine Company, valued at $3,000,000, was in danger of destruction. Shortly after noon a dull explosion was heard, and the paint shop, which occupies part of a building coverin gnearly a block, situated in the interior of the manufacturing district, burst into flames. The city department was on the scene in a few minutes and at 2 p. m. had the fire under control. Loss estimated at between $100,000 and $125,000. Fully insured.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—The Woodland paper mill, incorporated, situated on the trolley lines between Hartford and Manchester, was destroyed by fire this afternoon and the loss is estimated by Superintendent J. T. Gamby at about $150,000. William Haskins, an employe, was crushed to death under a brick wall.

FINDLAY, O., July 22.—The fire which broke out late last night at Arcadia, ten miles east of here, and threatened to wipe out the town, was brought under control after the flames had destroyed several business places and residences. The loss will not exceed $7,000, covered by insurance.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 22.—The town of Landers, population 600, was wiped out by fire to-day. Loss $200,000. Mrs. Jason Burgess was burned to death.

CITIZENS PAID FINE.

Editor Assessed $500 for Criticising the Missouri Supreme Court.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 22.—Editor J. M. Shepherd, of the Warrensburg (Mo.) Standard-Herald, who was fined $500 by the Supreme Court because of his editorial criticising the Supreme Court's decision in the Oglesby case, paid the fine this afternoon. As soon as it became known in Warrensburg that the fine had been imposed the sum was raised by the citizens and a telegram was sent to Shepherd advising him to draw on the Citizens' Bank for the amount.

Editor J. S. Cundiff, of the Sedalia Capitol, who copied the editorial in his paper, apologized to the court and was fined $1.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The commonwealth committee of Chicago has certified to the Illinois secretary of state an increase of capital stock to $1,000,000.

The annual overhauling of the assay office in Wall street, attending the yearly examination which the treasury officials from Washington are accustomed to make, has been completed. It resulted in the discovery of about $10,000 in gold dust.

The agents of a company, claiming $4,000,000 capital in concessions from Mexico for colonizing the coast of Yucatan, are successfully engaged at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, and in the vicinity in inducing Porto Rican families to emigrate. The newspapers of this island oppose the plan, claiming that better times are coming for Porto Rico.

At a meeting held in Chardon, O., yesterday, of the Chardon maccaroni factory, one of the largest in the United States, it was decided to form an organization under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capitalization of $5,000,000. The organization will comprise twenty-five of the leading maccaroni factories of the United States.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed Wednesday in the United States District Court at New York against the Smokeless Combustion Company, a West Virginia corporation with an office in New York, by creditors holding notes against the corporation for money advanced amounting to about $97,000. It is alleged the corporation had admitted its inability to meet obligations and its willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt.

Controller Grout opened bids at New York, Wednesday, for $3,500,000 worth of corporate stock, $2,500,000 of which is for the construction of the rapid transit railroad, and $1,000,000 for replenishing the fund for street and park openings. Mr. Grout announced that there were thirty-nine bids and he thought the average price would be 102½. This stock is in the form of 3½ per cent. tax exempt gold bonds, payable in fifty years.

The report of W. D. Sayle, receiver for the United States Carbon Company, which was filed in Common Pleas Court, at Cleveland, Wednesday, shows a balance in the treasury of the concern of $85,885. This amount was realized from the sale of the plant and the collection of all claims which could be collected. The report also says that there are claims against the company, which have been filed and allowed, amounting to $222,864.

On the petition of Manchester, of Hutchins, R. I., and Wells & Norton, of New York, the United States Court at Boston has appointed W. D. Luey and F. D. Smith as receivers for the Norcross Brothers Company, building constructors, of Worcester, Mass. The complaints allege that Norcross Brothers have contracts outstanding amounting to $9,000,000, of which $3,000,000 has been spent in erecting large buildings in different parts of the country. The total net indebtedness is estimated at $500,000.

President Dickson, of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company, of Cleveland, O., in a circular letter yesterday to all employes announced that as an experiment one-fifth of the surplus earnings of the company will be set aside and distributed among its employes in proportion to their salaries, dating from July 1. The plan is adopted in the belief that it will result in a more efficient service, greater economy and larger earnings, and, if successful, will be permanent after a trial of six months. Several hundred employes are affected.

Plans for consolidation of the surface street-car lines in Chicago have reached an advanced stage. Conferences are held from day to day, and the municipality's demand for universal transfers is urged as the chief reason for taking preliminary steps now. It is also pointed out that the sharp decline in Chicago City Railway stock would tend to cause an amalgamation of interests. The South Side road fell to as low as 177 Wednesday, a drop in recent months of about 100 points. The new York traction owners are favorable to one system and the one fare, because they believe it will be a profitable move.

Proceedings were instituted Wednesday in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., to have the Southern Car and Foundry Company declared a bankrupt. This is the company for which Thomas Gillespie, of West Orange, N. J., was last week appointed receiver by Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court upon the application of the Standard Steel Car Company, of Pennsylvania, and others. The bankruptcy proceedings are instituted by the same complainants and have for their purpose the saving to the creditors of property belonging to the company that has been attached in Tennessee and Alabama, where the company's plants are located. Thomas G. Busch, of Birmingham, Ala., has been appointed in the United States Circuit Court as receiver in addition to Thomas Gillespie, who was appointed last week.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Francis Marion Wells, a well-known California sculptor, died to-day of general nervous collapse. He was fifty-five years old. His most notable work in San Francisco is the statue on the dome of the city hall.

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