THE TURF.

Phil Dwyer Goes Another Point in His Queer War.

BUT WHAT DOES HE GAIN?

Wyndham Walden Becomes a Terror to Gravesend Trainers.

[From Last Night's Sporting Extra.]

President Philip J. Dwyer, of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, yesterday ordered the Western Union Telegraph Company to remove all of its wires from the race track. This included the private wire of the Association, over which information was telegraphed to out-of-town pool-rooms and for which privilege H. Clay Ditmus paid the Association $1,200. The news which went over this wire, however, found its way back to New York inside of a minute and a half. This was the reason why Mr. Dwyer cut off the wire.

* * *

This action of President Dwyer has left him worse off in his fight with the pool-rooms than ever before. As soon as the Western Union Company received word to leave the track it leased an old hotel just outside the grounds.

The hotel has a large glass cupola, and from this lofty perch complete descriptions of the races can be given from flag to finish. Betting was furnished by messengers. The change has vastly benefited the pool-rooms. Mr. Dwyer is worse off and is several thousand dollars out of pockets besides.

* * *

Whether or no the pool-rooms are conducting business legally the writer cannot say. If they are, well and good. If not, then it is the duty of the municipal authorities to prove this fact and close them up. In any event the action of the four jockey clubs is, in the opinion of level-headed men, a very ill-advised one so far as policy goes. And as a matter of business, when one reasons that a daily revenue of several thousand dollars is suppressed to gain three or four hundred dollars in admissions, the point gained is not quite clear either. The disastrous results which followed the war between the pool-room men and the New Jersey racing associations are well known. Every racing association was compelled to close its doors.

There it was a case of dog eat dog. The racing associations are violating the law and so are the pool-rooms. The Ives Pool bill, which governs racing in this State, is unconstitutional, according to the best lawyers, and even now there is a bill pending to repeal the Ives law on these grounds.

In view of these facts, it is somewhat strange that the racing associations will persist in stirring up this trouble when they have so much at stake. They have valuable properties, the worth of which will be reduced to a nonentity by the repeal of the Ives law. The pool-rooms have nothing to lose.

* * *

The colt Leighton, which fell and broke his shoulder in the Maturity Handicap on Tuesday, was shot yesterday. Dr. Sheppard examined him immediately after the accident and found that his shoulders were dislocated and one leg was broken. Under these circumstances it was impossible to save the horse.

* * *

A rumor went about the track yesterday that the great colt Tournament, for whom Foxhall Keene recently paid $31,500 had broken down. It was untrue. The facts are that Tournament worked a strong mile and a furlong in 2.02 yesterday morning, and pulled up a trifle lame. Some one noticed it and it went from person to person, each one exaggerating a little on his own account, until finally it became believed that all four of his legs had been broken and the colt was a hopeless cripple. Dame Rumor is an imaginative being.

* * *

Jockeys Costello and Ward were both set down yesterday for the balance of the meeting. Cause, disobedience at the post.

* * *

The Guttenburg division were sweet on Gambler's chances for the two-year-old race yesterday. He never seemed able to extend himself.

* * *

The Brighton Beach contingent got in ahead yesterday with Billy Lakeland's crack youngster Victory. The mare is a good one. Victory ran well and gamely and defeated Othmar after a gallant struggle. Victory will do even better next time.

* * *

Marty Bergen yesterday signed an engagement to ride for Dave Gideon at a salary of $6,000. His contract will expire at the close of the regular Summer season.

* * *

Wyndham Walden is a terror to the other trainers at Gravesend. Every day he springs a new racer on them and wins nearly every time. It has come to such a pass that trainers, as soon as they see Morris's horses entered in a race with their own entries, feel their hearts sink into their boots. Yesterday Walden sent Correction, Ambulance, Beckon and Recess to the post and all returned winners.

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It is understood that racing will be resumed at Gloucester in the first week in June.

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It is said that Fred Gebhard won $25,000 on Flavia's victory yesterday.

* * *

Ed Corrigan's new track opened at Chicago yesterday and 10,000 people were present. Corrigan's colt Brookwood won the Chicago Derby, which was the feature of the programme.

* * *

Guttenburg will reopen as usual on or about July 5, in opposition to Brighton Beach.

UNDER WHICH FLAG, OFFICER?

Terre Haute Policemen Called On to Choose Their Allegiance.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 21.—There were exciting scenes at Police Headquarters last night, resulting from the decision of Judge McNutt, ousting the State Board of Police from control of the force and removing their appointees, on the ground that the State Police bill was unconstitutional.

City Attorney Stimson and Superintendent of Police Davis, having obtained a certified copy of the decree, proceeded to the police office and demanded possession, which Supt. Meagher, the appointee of the State Board, refused. Then they proceeded to take possession of the force, calling upon the patrolmen to announce their adhesion to one side or the other. In response to this all the Democratic patrolmen, with two Republicans, ranged themselves on the side of the State Board, while the other Republican patrolmen went with the City Board.

While the wrangle was in progress an attorney for the State Board obtained a warrant against City Attorney Stimson and Supt. Davis for interfering with the Police Department, and they were arrested and taken before a Justice and held in $2000. While this was going on Patrolman Goodpasture caused the arrest of Supt. Meagher for assault and battery. Terre Haute now has two Chiefs of Police and two police forces.

PITHY PAINTED PHRASES.

"THE WORLD'S" GREAT OBJECT LESSONS TO BUSINESS MEN.

New Batch of the Signs on the Upper Division of the Sixth Avenue Line—Some Pertinent Hints to the Army of Advertisers—O. J. Gude & Co. Are Keeping Steadily at Work.

PRETTY warm weather this, but it brings invitations to outdoor enjoyments. When everything seems to invite to relaxation and leisure, then it is that some tradesmen think it wise to curtail expenses, as they call it, and reduce their advertising exhibits. It might rather be styled a plan to curtail trade, to cut down business and retrench receipts. This is just precisely what follows where a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy of hiding into a dark corner, pulling down the blinds and generally concealing yourself and your affairs from the eyes of the public. Bear in mind that the newspaper is published every day, read every day, and if your advertisement is inserted it will be perused every day. When do people stop buying? Only when their salaries cease and salaries run through the year. Of course, there are reasonable things. Slates are not pushed into view along in August, nor 4th of July goods in January, but just as the engine runs down when the steam is cut off, so does trade when advertising ceases or is reduced.

The public purse is very close behind the public eye. Catch the one by a well-displayed "ad." of a needed article and the other is opened freely and broadly.

In the 1,000-sign scheme the business men of the country are receiving an object lesson in how to advertise well. Bright, touch-and-go sayings, with your business brought in, when the attention is caught, that is the way to do it, and the only other rule is to keep on doing it as long as you intend to remain in business.

O. J. Gude & Co. yesterday spread point and pungency of expression along the upper end of the Sixth Avenue line, and a fresh batch of inscriptions took the place of the hints and suggestions of a week ago. New exhibits are daily placed before that gigantic jury which is waiting to cast its postal-card shower of judgment upon the merits or the demerits of the several inscriptions posted. Every reader of the signs, every reader of THE WORLD, and the two ought to be synonymous, is at liberty to vote. Put your opinion of the signs, published from Tuesday last to Sunday next in this column, on a postal card. Pick out the best, the next best and the third best. Put down the numbers in order and send the card to "Signs," box 2,554 N. Y. P. O., and on Wednesday morning next you may be announced as the winner of our weekly $10 prize, provided that you are the first one to name the numbers which the popular votes place in the first, second and third places of merit.

Here is the list of yesterday's postings. Perhaps one of the winners of the week is hidden in the list:

781 "New Jersey Lights"—they shine afar—
They twinkle down the aisles;
They radiate every morn for you
in THE WORLD'S New Jersey pages.

782 More New Jersey news than in all other New York papers combined appears daily in THE WORLD'S New Jersey Editions.

783 Collectors who of work are fond,
If they have reference or bond,
For work need never look beyond
The "Want" "ads" in THE WORLD.

784 It was good, became better and is best—THE WORLD.

785 The reading in THE SUNDAY WORLD is CAPITAL.
Nothing can equal its INTEREST.

786 THE EVENING WORLD.
"One hundred doses $1."

787 THE LOST CHORD
Was found again by advertising in THE WORLD.

788 Schnell und sicher sind die deutschen Annoncen in "The Welt."

789 Nothing succeeds like success. See THE WORLD.

790 "I WANT SOME MORE," said Oliver Twist, after he had read two copies of THE WORLD.

791 If you like Jeffersonian Democracy, read Chauncey F. Black's letters in THE WORLD.

792 MIND THE STEPS
that lead to fortune and happiness. The most important step may possibly be a "Want" "ad" in THE WORLD.

793 There is a point in every cartoon printed by THE WORLD.

794 LOOK BEHIND YOU
and see how many people are reading THE WORLD. Then add the number to the number of WORLDS you can see when you LOOK BEFORE YOU.

795 DON'T BE AFRAID
When you reach the end of the world. Westward ho! you can buy another WORLD to-morrow.

796 Affluence succeeds poverty when WORLD "Wants" are showed to do their part.

797 The Lime Kiln Club is dead, but from its ashes spring the "Cotton Blossoms." Brother Gardner is President. Read THE SUNDAY WORLD.

798 Fertile genius finds pleasant occupation through WORLD "Wants."

799 Luxuries follow business tact. "Business Opportunities" published in THE WORLD last three months 1890, 14,945; last three months 1889, 13,753.

800 THE WORLD a les meilleures nouvelles de l'Europe et plus tot que tous les autres journaux de New York.

801 "Going?" "Yes—to get that position of foreman in to-day's WORLD."

802 Reviews of books and magazines,
Prepared by critics, not machines,
And from which every reader gleans
Some points, are in THE WORLD.

803 ALL RIGHT BOYS! You needn't trouble about getting work if you put a "Want" "ad. in THE WORLD. The work will then seek you!

804 "REPLACE THE OLD with newer stuff." Note the bargains in THE SUNDAY WORLD.

805 THE NEW YORK WORLD, like the Great Eastern, has the largest sail in the world.

806 Baseball is again on deck. THE WORLD gives more space to the great national game than any other newspaper.

807 Who is the champion at lawn tennis? Oliver S. Campbell. He also reports all the important games for THE WORLD.

808 How much of the earth is covered by water? Three-fourths. How much water is covered by THE WORLD? Four-fourths. For yachting news read THE WORLD.

809 ■ This is an en quad. But it is not the great M. Quad who writes those side-splitting stories for the SUNDAY WORLD.

810 What newspaper revolutionized journalism in New York? WORLD readers know.

Lieut.-Gov. Alsop's Reply.

NEW HAVEN, May 21.—In the Superior Court this morning State-Attorney Tilton E. Doolittle presented the reply to the statement of Lieut.-Gov. Merwin that he and no other man was the rightful and lawful Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. After a general denial of all the statements the reply declares that by reason of a clerical error in computations a considerable number of legal votes were not counted for said Alsop. Judge Tuttle accepted the reply and ordered it placed on file. Mr. Morris's reply will not be ready for a few days, owing to the illness of ex-Gov. Ingersoll, one of his counsel.

Your Blood

Needs a thorough cleansing this spring, in order to expel the impurities which have accumulated during the Winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best Spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THAT BRAND-NEW PARTY.

WHAT IT MEANS AND WHAT IT AIMS AT CONCISELY STATED.

Now that It Is Definitely Settled that There Will Be a Third Ticket in the Field Everybody Wants to Know Exactly What It Bases Its Claims Upon—Here Is the Information.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The "Conference of Cranks," as it has been most generally designated here, has established one fact. There will be three tickets in the field next year. Whether the third will be called the "People's Party," in accordance with the wish of the Convention just ended, will not be known until February, but—what is more to the point—it will comprise thousands of earnest men who think they see no salvation in either of the old organizations. There can be no doubt of the meaning of the resolution adopting this course. It is not only unequivocal but mandatory, and reads as follows:

That we urge united action of all progressive organizations in attending the Conference called for Feb. 22, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

That a National Central Committee be appointed by this Conference, to be composed of a Chairman, to be elected by this body, and of three members from each State represented, to be named by each State delegation.

That this Central Committee shall represent this body, attend the National Conference on Feb. 22, 1892, and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected, this Committee shall call a National Convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

That the members of the Central Committee for each State where there is no independent political organization conduct an active system of political agitation in their respective States.

This resolution was designed to influence the "six reform organizations," of which the Farmers' Alliance is the chief, in favor of unity in going it alone in 1892. But it does much more in the third paragraph. It distinctly serves notice upon the Alliance and other organizations which joined in the call for the February Convention that, unless they put a third ticket in the field, the convention of individuals will do so on its own hook. The important bearing of this position becomes apparent when one reflects that four-fifths of the delegates here this week were members of the Alliance and that the resolution was adopted unanimously. If, therefore, there existed any doubt before as to the presence of an unknown quantity in the next Presidential campaign, that doubt is now effectually dispelled.

Under these circumstances two interesting questions promptly arise:

1. On what basis will the new party seek recognition and success; and,

2. How much of a factor will it be in determining the result?

The first is not answered finally by the platform adopted, as the February Convention will be able to modify it without creating serious antagonism if it deems best, but inasmuch as the demands are substantially the same as have been made already by the Alliance no material change can be anticipated. The first is general, thus:

1. That in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a chrystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the People's party of the United States of America.

This is nothing more than a declaration of intention. Nobody will take exception to the assertion that this or any other is a fit time for the union of "political reform forces" to make common cause against corruption in the Government. The first real demand is for the Sub-Treasury scheme, viz.:

a—The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit; hence we demand the abolition of National banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for National bank notes we demand that legal tender Treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum upon non-perishable products, as indicated in the Sub-Treasury plan, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

Readers of the editorial columns of THE WORLD are familiar with the fallacies of this proposition. It reverses the theory of Jefferson that the best government is that which governs least, and it establishes a paternal system by which the nation engages in a general loan business of incalculable magnitude. It is so apparent, indeed, that the extent of the transactions would exceed all reasonable bounds, that the advocates of the idea do not pretend to ask that the Government loan genuine money, but mere promises to pay, bearing the Government stamp, in the form of legal-tender Treasury notes. Nothing is said about providing ways for the redemption of these notes, and the outcome of course would be a purely credit currency. Ordinarily such a proposition would meet with little favor, but it is peculiarly effective just now, for the simple reason that its adoption would enable the overburdened farmers to mortgage their farms to the Government at 2 per cent., instead of to individuals or corporations, as at present, at 8 or 10 per cent. The apparent advantage to the great majority of members of the Farmers' Alliance is obvious. Of course, neither of the old parties would dream of advocating this plan and the more level-headed men in the Alliance oppose its insertion in their creed. The chief struggle in the February convention will be over this question and, as opinion in movements of this character is notoriously vacillating, the result cannot even be guessed at.

b—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This demand has been made so often during the past year, and was so thoroughly discussed while pending in Congress, that comment would be superfluous. There is no reason to doubt that it will stand the test in February and remain a cardinal feature of the new party's creed.

c—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

Naturally an act of this kind would be extremely popular with the individual farmers who are obliged to cope with syndicates of foreign capitalists and who grind their teeth when they drive past the enormous tracks of valuable lands presented to the Pacific railroads. The measure of relief proposed will seem rather drastic to the men at the other end of the stick, but their influence will not count for much in a convention of farmers, and some such plank undoubtedly will stand.

d—Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privilege to none, we demand that taxation, National, State or municipal, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

This is good Democratic doctrine. It is also as near a declaration on the tariff as the convention dared take for fear of offending some of their members who have not quite burned the bridges which lead back to the grand old party. Something more definite may be expected in February.

e—We demand that all revenues, National, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

This plank has been in every Democratic platform since the party came into existence. It is O. K. The remainder of the resolutions call for no comment. They are:

f—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

g—We demand the most rigid, honest and just National control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

h—We demand the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Several resolutions distinct from the platform were adopted. The only one of importance follows:

Resolved, That as eight hours constitute a legal day's work for Government employees in mechanical departments, we believe this principle should be further extended so as to apply to all corporations employing labor in the different States of the Union.

This is the only sop extended to the labor unions, which took no part in the deliberations, although their co-operation is ardently desired by the farmers.

So much for the principles of the new party as they appear now. Regarding the movement's effect upon the two old parties no reliable data is obtainable or will be until the character of the February convention becomes known. Nobody, however, would maintain that the conference just ended was representative. The roll-call showed that only thirty-two of the forty-four States were represented, and that of the 1,418 delegates present, nearly a third, 411, were from Kansas, and nearly a fourth, 317, were from Ohio. The combined representatives from Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota numbered 1,147, leaving only 271 for all the remainder of the country. There were hardly fifty delegates from the entire South and not enough from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to serve on committees. New York's representatives on the National Committee, Jacob H. Studer and Joel J. Hoyt, certainly have never been heard of here.

It is plain that speculation upon the width of the swath likely to be cut by the third party will be wholly idle until the various elements shall finally consolidate on Feb. 22.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

Machinery of the New Party Getting in Order.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—This morning and last night after the adjournment of the convention and the mass-meeting there were many consultations, the most conspicuous perhaps of which was that of the Nationalists. They held a meeting and talked the matter over after scanning the platform at their leisure. By way of a formal expression of their views they adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Nationalist delegates attending the National Union Conference believe that the spirit animating and entertained by the delegates in convention is the crystallization of the reform elements of the country and therefore a success. And as Nationalists recognizing organization of effort as fundamental principle of nationalism, we heartily indorse the formation of the People's party of the United States of America, pledge ourselves to render its success effective advance of nationalism, and hope for a spirit of enthusiasm befitting the adherents of so noble an inspiration.

Bright and early to-day the National Executive Committee got together for its first meeting. The members went to work with a vim. Everybody but members of the Committee was excluded. The first thing in order was the election of a Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee. After considerable discussion Robert Schilling, of Milwaukee, was chosen Secretary, and M. C. Hawkins, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Treasurer. Both were elected unanimously. The members then busied themselves in filling out the vacancies that had been left in the National Committee as a result of the rush that preceded the adjournment of the Convention. The meeting of the National Committee was presided over with unexpected effectiveness by Chairman Taubeneck, the big, unsophisticated-looking farmer, whose recent experience of camp parliamentary practice in the Kansas Legislature during the memorable Senatorship contest served him in good stead.

The following resolutions were adopted before the Committee adjourned:

Whereas, It is necessary for success in 1892 that the entire Union should be at once systematically organized; therefore,

Resolved, That the three members of the National Committee of the People's party in each State shall constitute a State Committee for such State, and it shall be their duty to appoint a sub-committee of the People's party.

The farmers representing Kentucky in the Convention made their way across the Ohio last evening, and after organizing nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—Pollock Barbour, Jefferson County.
Lieutenant-Governor—Dr. S. F. Smith, Franklin County.
Attorney-General—Judge E. L. D. Guffy, Butler County.
Auditor—W. G. Fulkerson, Ohio County.
Treasurer—I. C. Salts, Trigg County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. W. Morris, Ballard County.
Register of the Land Office—T. B. Herreld, Butler County.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—John G. Blair, Nicholas County.

A State Central Committee was organized, consisting of I. A. Russell, John S. Lamb, J. F. Wheeler, John C. Southerland, W. P. Marsh, H. D. Blankenbecker and G. K. Daniels. The platform adopted was substantially the People's party platform.

REPUBLICANS NOT AFRAID.

Professing to Believe That the New Movement Won't Hurt.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Republican leaders here affect to look without much fear on the new party organized at Cincinnati. Secretary Charles Foster is quoted as speaking thus chipperly on the subject: "The broad and generous public policy of the Republican party is such that there is no room for a third party. A new political organization could not do anything necessary to our National comfort or prosperity without stealing Republican thunder. The wild schemes of these third-party advocates, such as the loaning of Government funds on real estate or personal property, cannot have lodgement in the minds of sensible people, and movements based on these eccentricities are necessarily short-lived and ephemeral. I am therefore not surprised at the news we receive from Cincinnati of great discussions, marked differences of opinion as to policies to be adopted and much variableness as to the time when this new third party should be formed. There is disagreement enough in the aggregation at Cincinnati to make half a dozen parties. It seems to me that the organizers will find it quite a difficult feat to unite saloon-keepers and prohibitionists and woman suffragists, and those who oppose them with the advocates of the myriad schemes recently proposed for the alleged relief of what the schemers are pleased to term 'the distresses of the people.'

"I have much more faith in good crops and good prices—produced by honest labor—than I have in any of the so-called means of relief espoused by the ladies and gentlemen in session at Cincinnati. Providence is giving us good crops and the McKinley bill will give us good prices. This means that President Harrison will be renominated, and that the Republican party will be triumphant at the next election.

Senator Wm. E. Chandler said: "I do not look unkindly on this third party movement. It is a movement of reason. There is no money to back it up and, therefore, there is nothing threatening in the forces which its followers have put in operation. They appeal to the intelligence of the people from the platform and through the press, and are, therefore, entitled to all respect. Their platform, which I glanced at rather hastily, struck me as being dangerous, with the possible exception of the plank relating to the Government control of railroads, and the first part of the resolution has a good deal of sound sense in it. Taking out this railroad plank there is nothing left to which any considerable portion of the American people will subscribe."

Mr. Lawrence Gardner, Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, said, in reply to a question on the subject: "It seems to me that since the men composing this Convention are in doubt themselves as to whom they represent, it might be well to have that question settled before any serious consideration is given to the movement. For myself I sympathize to a certain extent with the movement. These men, however, represent extreme views. They recognize as the Democratic party does the ills that exist in the financial system of the country, but the Democratic party proposes to cure them by safe, proper and conservative means, while these men propose extreme measures of doubtful character. The Democratic party, you know, is the people's party. These men assembled in Cincinnati claim to be the people, and as such they will find the Democratic party in sympathy with them in all their just grievances and in all efforts to secure good government."

Congressman Hooper, of Mississippi, who has observed the growth of the Alliance movement in the South, said: "The Cincinnati Convention did not indicate that any great number of people are desirous of a new party, but that only a scattering body of enthusiasts want a new order of things. The Alliance movement in the South has been inspired, fostered and fomented by Republicans with a view to cutting down the Democratic majorities, but I think that the Republicans will find they have reckoned without their host. The party of Jefferson is not going to go to pieces so easy, nor are Southern Democrats to be led so unwittingly into a trap. Indeed, I should not be surprised if the Republicans find that the movement will react upon them. The signs look very much that way, and the 'People's party' will take many votes from the Republicans in the Northwest."

Gov. Tillman Sticks to Democracy.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 21.—Gov. Tillman, when interviewed to-night in regard to the "People's party" formed at Cincinnati to-day, said: "I am a Democrat, was born a Democrat and expect to die a Democrat. It is idiocy as well as suicide for the Southern people to follow such leadership. The ultimatum as to the negro shows what we may expect from such affiliation."

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY POLITICS.

Developments in the Trial of the Kiantone Bribery Case.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 21.—The case of William Kelley, of Charlotte, and Melvin Taylor, of Ellicott, charged with attempting to bribe George C. Frizzel, of Kiantone, a delegate to the Republican Assembly Convention of the Second Chautauqua District in 1890, was continued to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Frizzell testified that he was awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning of the Sunday preceding the Convention by the defendants. Taylor asked him if he could be induced to substitute some one as a delegate in his place, whispering in his ear: "There's a hundred in it." Witness said he replied that he never had carried water on both shoulders and was too old to learn. Kelley, he averred, chimed in:

"They all do it," or "They all take it. This thing starts in New York, and it extends throughout the State."

Frizzell declared that he refused to entertain the proposition and the defendants drove away.

Kelley swore that he had been asked by a candidate for nomination to investigate the report that delegates favorable to Woodbury had been chosen in Kiantone, and that he and Taylor drove to Frizzell's house on a simple mission of inquiry. At no time, Kelley insisted, was any mention made of money.

LIVES LOST IN FIRE.

Flames Devastate a Settlement on Sugar Island.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 21.—People from Sugar Island who arrived here yesterday reported that fires broke out in the woods on the island, endangering the homes. The entire population turned out to fight the fire. Their exertions were vain, and one after another of the cabins was burned. When they left the island the last house was gone and persons who remained were in danger of being cremated.

The residents live by getting out cord wood, and from the nature of the work the ground is covered with dead brush. Another boat load of refugees arrived yesterday afternoon and say the inhabitants must perish unless help arrives. They report a number of lives already lost. The fire and smoke can be plainly seen here. A tug has gone to the rescue.

Fewer Immigrants and More Silver.

DENVER, May 21.—At to-day's session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress resolutions were offered indorsing the Nicaragua and Hennepin Canals and the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, urging restriction of immigration and naturalization, favoring free coinage of silver and deferring for our deep-water harbors and navigable rivers.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

Alerts, Elizabeth, N. J., have May 30 open.

The Young Manhattans cross bats for the odd game with the Young Parks 17 to-day.

The Videttes cross bats with the Favorites, of the Sixteenth Ward, at Washington next Sunday.

Lyceums challenge clubs under sixteen. Address James F. Proctor, 358 East Thirty-fifth street.

The Goldens challenge clubs with play to under eighteen. Address Frank Jacoby, 136 Hudson avenue.

The Inmans challenge clubs with players under fifteen. Corner of King and Hudson streets, any evening.

A good all-round player wanted, about fourteen year-old. Address H. Boyle, 119 Congress street, Brooklyn.

Two players would join a good club under sixteen. Address A. W. Samp, care J. Rosenburg, 505 West Forty-fourth street.

The Young Lakeviles challenge clubs with players under sixteen. Address William Fox, 93 Spencer street, Brooklyn.

The Greely Juniors challenge out-of-town clubs under eighteen. Saturday games. Address W. Pfeiler, 354 West Forty-fifth street.

The Abeam & Rusch Baseball Club reorganized, challenge all commercial uniformed clubs. Address William Abeam, 99 Grand street.

Club playing Sunday games would like all-around player and pitcher, sixteen to eighteen. Address Lyman, 186 Hudson street.

Bo-Sos's have closed May 24 with the Woodstocks, of Belleville, N. J., at Belleville. Would like to hear from a few more New Jersey clubs.

The Bergen Baseball Club challenge uniformed teams between eighteen and twenty years. Address William H. Wood, jr., 34 Culver avenue, Jersey City.

The Garfield Athletic Club's open dates are May 30 (afternoon), June 7, 20 and July 4. Address Fred. Schultz, 158 Bergen Road, Jersey City.

The Young Foresters challenge clubs with players between twelve and fifteen years. Address S. J. Eastwood, 108 Second st., Hoboken, N. J.

A first-class unformed team would like a good pitcher under nineteen. Address J. F. Walser, 212 West Twenty-second street.

The Altonas challenge nines with players between sixteen and twenty. Address William Altonzo, manager, 346 East Eighty-third street.

The Elmwoods defeated the Peerless by a score of 19 to 9. Would like to hear from nines of players fourteen to sixteen years. Address A. Patton, 129 White street.

The Favorites have open dates for clubs averaging seventeen years of age. The Stortons, Centrals, Unalays, Greely Juniors and Mystics preferred. Address John Keegan, 91 Tenth avenue.

The Centrals defeated the Chelseas on Sunday by a score of 20 to 11. They would like to hear from the Greely Juniors for game Memorial Day. Address Ruth Dunn, 549 First avenue.

The Advertisers, a uniformed nine between seventeen and twenty years of age, would like to arrange for a game on Memorial Day with an out of town team. Address C. J. Cook, 42 Tribune Building, city.

The Maroons defeated the Centrals at Hoboken on Sunday by a score of 9 to 6. Would like to hear from clubs of players under sixteen years. Address W. Hanly, 460 West Thirty-second street.

CONVULSIONS during teething are impossible where MOSELL'S TEETHING CORDIAL is used. *

PHILADELPHIA SHOCKED

CITY TREASURER BARDSLEY GOES OUT UNDER A CLOUD.

President Marsh a Fugitive and Mr. Bardsley's Accounts Queer—How the Affairs of the Troubled Banks Were Juggled—Bigger Deficit Than Was First Announced—Probable Arrest.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—President Gideon W. Marsh, of the broken Keystone National Bank, has fled to parts unknown, and to-day, when the announcement of his flight was made by his counsel to United States Commissioner Bell, the latter caused his bail bond of $20,000 to be forfeited. It had been entered for his appearance at court to answer a charge of making false returns of the bank's condition to the Comptroller of the Currency.

On top of this came the resignation of City Treasurer John Bardsley, which was presented to the Councils this afternoon, and the reading of which caused a most intense surprise. Behind these announcements is a most astonishing story of financial juggling, which has so far resulted in the closing of two National Banks and the loss to the city of $580,000 and to the State of $930,000 of moneys collected by taxation. John Bardsley was elected City Treasurer sixteen months ago. He had been for many years Chairman of the Finance Committee of Councils and was known as "Honest John." Besides collecting the city's moneys he acted as an agent of the State for the collecting of State taxes.

It now appears that as soon as he entered the office Bardsley began using the city's moneys for his own gain. He placed $441,000 in the Keystone and $144,000 in the Spring Garden National Banks, both notoriously weak institutions. He also placed $100,000 in the Third National Bank, and only two days ago the President of that institution testified before the Council's Investigating Committee that he paid $8,000 a year, equivalent to 2 per cent., for the privilege of having this deposit; and this money has since been traced to the City Treasurer. The Keystone was the first to topple and then followed the Spring Garden. The first named was wrecked through the stealings of the President, John C. Lucas, who is now dead, which amounted to $900,000. Though Lucas died two and a half years ago the looting of the bank was not discovered by the directors until January last, because President Gideon W. Marsh, who was cashier under Lucas and succeeded him, doctored the books and fooled both the directors and the United States authorities.

Marsh was to have been given a hearing to-day by Commissioner Bell, but his counsel stated that he had not been seen since last Saturday. His bail was then forfeited. One of his two bondsmen is William H. Wanamaker, a brother of the Postmaster General. It was learned to-night for the first time that Bardsley had, in addition to the city's moneys, $930,000 of State funds on deposit in the Keystone Bank, none of which appeared on the books. In the light of recent events it is now apparent that the only reason Bardsley placed so much money in the Keystone was to obtain the interest.

When the bank closed it was given out that the liabilities were $1,200,000, but it now appears that they are $2,100,000. Among well-informed people in banking circles it is stated that the bank will not pay 10 cents on the dollar. It was testified to-day before Commissioner Bell that when Bank Examiner Drew came around twice a year to examine the accounts President Marsh would hastily despatch a trusted clerk to the Spring Garden bank to borrow all their spare cash, as much as $30,000 would be forwarded at one time, and this was palmed off on the Examiner as the Keystone's money. It is thought President Marsh has fled to Brazil. Bardsley sought made an assignment. It is expected that he will be arrested. His bondsmen are Jno. and James Dobson, the well-known textile manufacturers. They have given the city a bond for $120,000 and the State a bond for $120,000.

$7,000,000 FOR MOSER'S HEIRS.

Their Right to It Said to Have Been Established After Eighteen Years.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 21.—The descendants of Burkhard Moser are heirs to $7,000,000. In 1799 Moser left Northampton County and settled at Tamaqua, which was then little more than woods. After living there eighteen years he discovered coal, which he mined and sold for 10 cents a bushel for a number of years.

William W. Miller, of Lyons, Kan., who was here to-day, has succeeded after many years in obtaining proof which will entitle the heirs to their inherited fortune.

The county records show that 9,000 acres of land in Tamaqua and its vicinity belong to the estate of Moser, it having been recorded in 1800. The land has been divided into several tracts, a part of it being secured by warrantee title and the remainder through purchase from individuals. On these tracts are located the collieries operated by the Locust Mountain Coal Company and the town of Tamaqua.

Lots were sold to they occupants by this Company, which is said to have offered Mr. Miller $1,000,000 in part payment, and an amicable adjustment will probably be made.

Natalie to Seek Redress.

BELGRADE, May 21.—Ex-Queen Natalie has sent $6,000 to be distributed among the persons who suffered in the disturbance on Monday last. She will seek redress in the Belgrade courts and will institute a criminal action against the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect. The Skuptschina will be invited to impeach the Cabinet.

NINE TO-MORROW.

DON'T MISS THIS.

Bring this with you. To-morrow at 9 o'clock will be the second grand opening of the great consolidated Fire Insurance Sale of four large wholesale firms that were burned out, in consequence of the late fire $750,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, Hats and other goods have been saved and removed to the large building 783 Broadway, next to the corner of 10th street, New York City. The building has been fitted for our use to arrange for this great Fire Insurance Sale, and this great Fire Insurance Sale will have the second grand opening to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Everything will be sold at retail 50 per cent. less than actual cost, as entire stock must be closed out within five days. The appraiser for the Insurance Company, after carefully examining the stock of clothing, concluded the same was not so badly damaged as claimed by the assured clothing manufacturers, and failing to agree as to actual loss, we were forced to take the stock and turn it into money, and the goods must be sold at once in order to make a final settlement. No. 783 Broadway, next to corner of 10th street. This is the first time a sale of such extraordinary magnitude has ever taken place in New York and will never occur again. In order to show what gigantic bargains will be offered a few prices are mentioned: Men's elegant solid Navy Blue Suits, $4.75, very handsome and guaranteed worth $16.00 or money returned; you can keep the suit home four days and if you are not satisfied it is worth $16 bring it back, as we only agree to refund what you paid. Men's elegant fine Cassimere Suits in sackways and cutaways, $7.90, worth $18. A splendid pair of Men's Pants, 98 cents, latest style and guaranteed worth $4 or money returned; same fine quality of Pants, $1.48, worth $5; 2,000 different kinds of Boys' Suits for 98 cents, worth $2.50; 1,000 elegant Umbrellas, 59 cents, worth $3; 3,000 Men's Stiff Derby Hats, 49 cents, guaranteed worth $3; and over 20,000 other goods we have not space to mention here. A chance to get such bargains occurs only once in a lifetime. Remember the address, 783 Broadway, between 9th and 10th streets, next to corner of 10th street, New York City. During the great Fire Sale the building will be open from 9 in the morning till 9 at night. Be sure you go to the right place. Cut this out and bring it with you to 783 Broadway, next to corner of 10th street.

MANN BROTHERS.

Mothers' Opportunity.

BOYS' SUITS, KILTS, JERSEYS,

BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS.

GENERAL REDUCTION ALL AROUND.

We don't propose to wait until the season is over to clean out stock. The time is NOW, when you need goods.

MEN'S SUITS, SACKS AND CUTAWAYS.

CLEAN SWEEP ALL AROUND.

No use quoting prices. Examine and convince yourselves. We mean business. Same general reduction in Hats and Furnishing Goods.

MANN BROTHERS,

GRAND AND ORCHARD STS.,

NEW YORK.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK.

THE BARON IS WRATHFUL.

NORFOLK, Va., May 21.—An interesting episode has occurred here which promises international complications and will certainly be made the subject of diplomatic representations by the German Government to the State Department at Washington.

A few days ago the German corvette Nix