MORE BODIES IN THE RUINS.

TWO FOUND, AND OTHERS MAY BE THERE.

SCENES AROUND THE DEATH-TRAP IN CHRYSTIE-ST.—DID A STOVE CAUSE THE FLAMES?

Men, women and children yesterday hung around the scene of the fearful fire in Chrystie-st., some fearing what the day would bring forth; others, the vast majority, being brought there from morbid curiosity. Policemen guarded the entrance from the Bowery and at the several passageways leading into the death-trap from Chrystie-st. The crowds lingered long, for more charred bodies had been found in the morning, and the firemen did not cease their search until late in the day. Two bodies, burned beyond recognition, were found, thus increasing the list even beyond the reports on the night of the fire. Yet there were fewer people employed in the burned building than was at first published. One authority puts the number at eighty, the lowest estimate, while Abraham Stern, the owner of the building, believes that 150 people were at work there when the fire broke out.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, under command of Captain Bradley, began their work of searching the building yesterday at 5 a. m. Four blackened walls, filled with charred beams, ashes, blacked and soaked refuse and clothing, fragments of furniture, tin and iron, bent and twisted out of shape; charred ceilings, dripping with water, were the ghastly reminders of the horrors of the day before. The men slowly proceeded from story to story, digging up all the rubbish, carefully examining everything. On the third floor they found what purported to be the remains of two bodies fearfully burned. There was nothing by which they could be identified. One body was carried down stairs, and on the way it fell to pieces. The other fragments were placed in the passage to the Bowery, wrapped up in a blanket, and later sent to the Morgue.

THE FIRE ESCAPE WAS DOWN.

A fireman went to the wall between the building and the Chrystie-st. tenement-house. Once there was a fire-escape there which extended to the top of the building. The people who worked in the building complained that it shut out the light, and Mr. Stern had it taken down to the second story, and placed a double fire-escape on the front. Yet there is no means of egress from the well, except through the windows of the adjoining tenement-house, and how could a woman save herself that way? The firemen found at the foot of this fire-escape the body of a woman who had perished in the well like a rat in a trap.

Mr. Stern said that one way to account for the fearful loss of life was that Wolf, a tenant, told him that he begged people to go to the rear fire-escape. Some refused. Two of his men went back for some of their property and perished. Another cause of the loss of life was that the iron fence which runs from Simpson's building to the tailor shop prevented people from crossing from the burned building. The building is insured for $10,000 in the Newark, and Merchants' Union Company, of Newark. But the loss cannot be determined until it is decided what will be done with the building. Mr. Stern will pay the expenses of burial for those bodies which were not identified, and for those also whose relatives cannot afford it. The top floor was occupied by Levien, the next by Wolf, the fourth by Klein & Marks, the third by Grauft, the second by Cohen, and the basement by the janitor. Their losses would be hard to estimate. Grauft, the man who lost his wife and children, had his cloaks insured for $400.

Amelia L. Goodman, the housekeeper for Noll, who keeps the gin-mill which fronts the Bowery, said that she heard a cry and rushed toward the Stern building, and saw flames bursting out of the first floor. Mrs. Stevenson, the janitor's wife, lives there. She used a double oil stove, and Mrs. Goodman believes that the fire was caused by the stove.

WHAT EYE-WITNESSES SAW.

Dr. R. H. Luthen, who has a drug-store below the People's Theatre, saw a girl jump from the third floor into the well behind Simpson's store. She was Ida Frank. A man who had been sitting in the window of the fourth floor was suddenly driven out by the flames. He jumped, and landed on the girl's head, killing himself instantly and probably fracturing the girl's skull. Dr. Luthen and Dr. Heller helped four or five people out of the well and dressed their wounds in his store.

It was denied everywhere that any man in the adjoining tailoring establishment shut the windows in the faces of people who were trying to get through. A. Schneider, William Levine, Isidore Levien and Abraham Simon all said that they helped everybody through who came to the windows looking into their floors. Then they closed their shutters to prevent their building from catching fire, ran to the roof and assisted people in getting over the iron fence. This statement is believed to be true, and it is thought that fright, ignorance, greed and the rapidity with which the flames spread caused the wholesale loss of life, rather than any neglect of people near by. The building was an old tinder box, and the fire-escapes did not give as much aid as people might imagine, because the flames were beating on them. One woman in the Chrystie-st. tenement-house said that the iron shutters in the tailor shop were red hot, and she wondered what the condition of the fire-escapes must have been.

Coroner Levy said that the burned building was the worst death-trap that he ever saw. He will have charge of the inquest, which will begin on Monday. A badge marked "Merchandise, No. 7575," was found near the woman who died in the well. Fire Marshal Frank was at the scene of the fire in the morning. He would advance no theory as to the cause of the fire.

SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

All day long groups of excited Hebrews were going from coffin to coffin in the dingy Morgue, and it was hard to tell which were the more miserable, those who found what they wanted or those who did not. Sobs and moans came from those who had found the bodies for which they had been seeking, while the agonizing suspense of those who could not recognize their dead was perhaps even more pitiful. Especially was this the case when friends were almost sure they had selected the right body, and then suddenly discovered some other one that seemed in some respects more like.

The suffering of these bereaved people was made even more intense by the wretchedly inadequate accommodations which the city provides for such occasions. There was not even a screen to keep the flies out of the barn-like Morgue, and they gathered in thousands upon the various bodies, which gave forth a hideous smell. Fifteen bodies had been taken from the ruined building on Friday evening, and one more sufferer died at Bellevue Hospital in the night, and two additional bodies brought from the ruins yesterday swelled the number to eighteen. The body of Isaiah Spunde, who had died at Gouverneur Hospital, was not taken to the Morgue.

A LIST OF THE DEAD.

The death list, as revised yesterday, therefore embraces nineteen persons, all but the two children being tailors. Of these, twelve had been identified, the list being as follows:

BERNSTEIN, BENJAMIN, age twenty-seven, of No. 33 Pitt-st. Recognized yesterday from some bits of clothes that had not been burned, and some keys found near him; a married man; had been in this country five years.

BLUME, SARAH, age twenty-one, single, button-hole maker, of No. 22 Allen-st.; died at Bellevue Hospital at 12:50 a. m. yesterday from burns and suffocation. Identified yesterday by her brother, Sigismund.

FEINBERG, JACOB, age thirty-seven, of No. 23 Forsyth-st.; identified by a brother of Bernard Rothman, who is now in Bellevue Hospital.

GRAUFT, ADELAIDE, age thirty, of No. 197 Bowery; found in ruins yesterday. Another body had been incorrectly identified as hers just after the fire.

GRAUFT, JOSEPH, age seven, son of Adelaide Grauft.

GRAUFT, CECILIA, age four, daughter of Adelaide Grauft.

LEVIEN, REUBEN, age twenty-four, married, of No. 52 Suffolk-st. Is not a relative of Nathan Levien, the old man who was supposed to have been identified Friday night. His wife and child are now on their way across the ocean.

PRODIGAL, HENRY, age twenty-two, of No. 131 Clinton-st.; identified by friends at the same address.

RUSKIN, JENNIE, age fifteen, and only seven months in this country; recognized by father and brother, who will bury her.

SCHWARTZ, MORRIS, age thirty-eight, of No. 97 Ludlow-st.; only two months in the United States; identified by his brother.

SCHNEIDER, ABRAHAM, age thirty-five, of No. 13 Eldridge-st.; the body supposed to have been his was positively identified yesterday by a friend who called at the Morgue. This man immediately became hysterical with excitement, and went away without giving any particulars.

SPUNDE, ISAIAH, age twenty-seven, of No. 75 Ludlow-st.; died at Gouverneur Hospital shortly after being admitted, having received fearful burns; had been in this country but a few weeks, and left two children in Austria. Had just begun work two days before, and his wife did not even have money for breakfast, as the few dollars that they had left were in his pocket and were burned.

PERSONS KNOWN TO BE MISSING.

Seven more persons are known to be missing and there seems to be no doubt that the seven charred bodies at the Morgue still unidentified are theirs. The missing list as given yesterday is as follows:

BUCH, HARRIS, age twenty-seven, single, of No. 45 Norfolk-st. Many friends called to inquire about him at the Morgue yesterday, but, although they could give an unusually minute description, they were unable to identify any of the bodies as his.

FREUNDBURG, JACOB, age thirty-five, of No. 23 Forsyth-st., leaves a wife and four children.

LEVIEN, NATHAN, age sixty-two, of No. 84 Division-st.; worked in his son's shop on the top floor. It was announced on Friday that his body had been identified, but his sons and daughters made a careful examination of all the bodies yesterday, and failed to recognize any of them as that of their father.

MARKS, JACOB, age seventeen, of No. 40 Delancey-st.

MARKS, JOSEPH, age thirty, of No. 33 Eldridge-st.; leaves a wife and two children.

MEYERSEN, MINA, age nineteen, of No. 11 Ludlow-st. As there seems to be only one more unidentified woman among the bodies, that is doubtless her body, but her sister failed to find the slightest mark that she could recognize.

RUBINOFF, HARRIS, age fifty, of No. 84 Essex-st. His brother was expected from Baltimore last night.

It is quite possible that there are still more dead bodies in the rubbish on the various floors, but if so, they are probably the bodies of persons who have no friends to inform the police that they were missing.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The following are still at the hospitals:

FRANK, IDA, age twenty, of No. 165 Chrystie-st; at St. Vincent's Hospital; skull fractured, and expected to die, but there are slight hopes for her recovery.

ROTHMAN, BERNARD, age thirty-two, married, of No. 145 Forsyth-st.; transferred from Gouverneur Hospital to Bellevue; burns on left side; will be out in a day or two.

RUBINOFF, MICHAEL, age twenty-nine, married, of No. 84 Essex-st., at Bellevue; badly burned, but will probably recover. His father is supposed to be among the unidentified dead.

TARLOW, PHILIP, age twenty-two, single, of No. 13 Delancey-st.; transferred from Gouverneur Hospital to Bellevue. He came from England two years ago. Badly burned, but will recover.

In addition to these there were a number who received less serious injuries, who are being cared for at their homes. It was supposed yesterday for a time that three more bodies had been found in the ruins, one of them being in fragments. It was afterward concluded, however, that these fragments, which embraced a heart, brains, a foot, and several bones, had merely dropped from different bodies. Nearly all of those at the Morgue have some member missing. A curious evidence of the extent to which the bodies were burned is the erroneous identification of Mrs. Grauft's body on Friday night. It was believed that her death agony had caused a premature birth, and yet the body with corsets on was first identified as hers, while she wore no corsets. The right body was taken from the building yesterday.

Nearly all the dead will be buried this afternoon at Bayside Cemetery, under the direction of the United Hebrew Charities. Benjamin Bernstein's friends will have a separate funeral for him, as will also Jennie Ruskin's, but all the rest will probably be buried together.

John Bunyan, George Glastadden and John Bush, firemen, were prostrated by heat at the fire and were taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. By the time the ambulances had reached the hospital, Bunyan and Glastadden had sufficiently recovered to go home, and Bush was able to leave after two hours.

STILL ANOTHER FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

FLAMES BREAK OUT IN A LARGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE—FIREMEN NEARLY WORN OUT.

A clerk in H. S. Eisler's five-story furniture warehouse, at No. 67 Bowery, went down into the cellar soon after 2 p. m. yesterday to show a customer some mattresses. He found flames in the rear of the cellar, and hastened to give an alarm. Mr. Eisler ran out into the street without his coat, and his employes followed his example, their sense of danger being quickened by the thought of the fatal fire at No. 167 Bowery. As the warehouse is on high ground the firemen were handicapped by a scarcity of water, and a second alarm was rung by order of Chief Shay.

The fire proved to be a stubborn one, and the heat and smoke kept the firemen out of the cellar for an hour, but the flames were not permitted to get up to the first floor. At 3:30 p. m. the fire was out and the suffering firemen were glad to get away from the hot side of the Bowery. Mr. Eisler said the loss probably would not exceed $4,000. The building, owned by John E. Palmer and two others, was damaged about $1,000. All the property there is insured.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

South Royalton, Vt., Aug. 4.—The farm buildings belonging to James Williams, with their contents, were burned this morning. Loss, $2,500; insured. Mr. Williams was seriously burned in attempting to save his stock.

Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 4.—A barn belonging to Solomon Cummings, in Plaistow, N. H., was burned this morning, with four horses, two cows and a large quantity of farming tools. Loss, $5,000; insured.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.

Ocean Grove, Aug. 4 (Special).—The interest in the National Temperance Camp-meeting continues unabated. The Rev. M. H. Pogson, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, New-York, made the address of the morning, in which he spoke with great force and earnestness on the danger of the hour and how to meet it. He predicted that in a few years the Prohibition party would be able to dictate terms to both the other parties. The Scientific Temperance Conference this afternoon was conducted by Mrs. Julia Coleman, of New-York. The subject discussed was unfermented wine. George W. Bain, of Kentucky, made the address of the evening to an immense audience. His subject was "Our Country's Bill of Fare." He said as the human system is affected by what is taken into the stomach, so is a Republic also affected by what is taken into its system, and the safety of this Republic necessitated the restriction of emigration and the education of the colored race. The last item was the liquor traffic, which he declared must be settled as the old slavery question was, by its entire abolition. To-morrow the camp-meeting will close. Dr. Morrow will preach in the morning, and George W. Bain will lecture in the evening.

ENJOYING A SEASIDE HOP.

A most enjoyable hop was given at the Long Beach Hotel last evening. The excessively warm weather in New-York during the day had driven many to seek comfort at this delightful resort, so that the dance was well attended. The cool breeze coming in from the ocean lured many of the dancers from the crowded ball-room to the broad verandas, where two long lines of couples promenaded throughout the evening. When the rain began to fall, many more left the floor to watch the white line of huge breakers, made descernible at times by the brilliant flashes of lightning. The hop was a full-dress affair, and many handsome gowns were noticed on the floor. The dancing continued till midnight.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Day, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Worth, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marshall, of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Harris, the Misses Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Law, the Misses Law, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sonneborn, Marquis Ungaro, Miss Ungaro, Mrs. N. Chandler, Miss Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Conchois, Henry Graves, Jr., D. R. De Beixedon, G. W. Garth, Dr. Bowditch Morton and F. P. Morris.

FRIENDS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 4 (Special).—Mrs. Henry B. Stanton, the noted female suffragist, has been in this city since Thursday, a guest of Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Stanton has just returned from abroad. To-day she gave an informal reception to friends of the cause of woman suffrage in Rochester. About seventy-five persons paid their respects to her, among them most of the members of the Women's Political Club in this city.

The Lady

Who has fine Hair, and desires to preserve its color, abundance, and lustre, should use **Ayer's Hair Vigor** as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean and cool, and is by far the most exquisite toilet preparation in the market.

B. M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo., says: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."

Mrs. S. A. Rock, of Anderson, Texas, writes: "At the age of 34, in Monroe, La., I had a severe attack of swamp, or malarial, fever. After I got well my hair commenced coming out, and so continued until it had well nigh all gone. I used several kinds of hair restorers, but they did no good. A friend gave me a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Before finishing the first bottle my hair began to grow, and by the time I used three bottles, I had a fine head of hair."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Smith & Co.'s Black Hosiery is guaranteed not to crock, and give satisfaction after wearing and washing, or money refunded. Retailed by B. Altman & Co.

GEN. HARRISON'S VISITORS.

MINERS AND RAILROAD MEN GREET HIM.

THE FORMER DISAPPOINTED AT NOT HEARING A SPEECH—THE GENERAL POINTING OUT THE LEGISLATION NEEDED BY RAILROAD MEN.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4 (Special).—Between 300 and 400 coal miners, from Green County, a new coal region, about sixty miles southwest of Indianapolis, came in at noon to-day to call upon General Harrison. The visitors did not come as an organization and there was no attempt to make a demonstration. It was raining heavily when they arrived in the city, and under such protection as umbrellas afforded, they were escorted to the General's house. General Harrison was informed by telephone of their arrival in the city and went down to the hotel to receive them. There was no speech-making, somewhat to the disappointment of the visitors, but it was the fault of the Reception Committee solely, as the arrangements for the visit had been made with the understanding that there should be no talking. The visitors were introduced to General Harrison and, as usual, he shook hands with all of them.

A notable and significant demonstration occurred to-night. Nearly 500 railroad men came over from Terre Haute, the home of Voorhees, where the Democratic Senator delivered a widely advertised speech, which is to be the campaign keynote of his party in this State. The delegation represented four-fifths of the railroad men who live at Terre Haute, and it was one of the most heartily enthusiastic crowds that have called upon General Harrison. The visitors were met upon their arrival at the depot by 400 members of the Republican Railroad Men's Club of this city, each carrying a lantern, and were escorted through the streets to General Harrison's house, a march of two miles. At the head of the procession was a skilfully constructed imitation of a locomotive mounted upon a wagon drawn by eight horses. It was after 9 o'clock when the delegation arrived at General Harrison's residence.

A large crowd had gathered about the house, in front of which a platform had been erected. The spokesman for the visitors was B. F. Powers, president of the Railroad Men's Harrison and Morton Club of Terra Haute. He said that the railroad men regarded General Harrison as their friend, and presented to him a list of the members of the club that were among the visitors. In his reply, General Harrison spoke of the responsibilities of railroad men, the wonderful effect of the railway in developing commercial prosperity and the need of legislation for the protection of men employed in the business, both in the matter of requiring improvements for their safety and in methods of arbitration between employers and employes, advising the men to make their demands calmly, intelligently and boldly. In conclusion, he expressed his gratification at receiving the roll of members, to which, if question might hereafter arise, he could refer as proof that real railroad men had called upon him, a remark that caused much laughter. The usual handshaking followed the speaking, and after heartily cheering General Harrison, the visitors called upon ex-Governor Porter.

CLUBS URGED TO JOIN THE LEAGUE.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHOWS THE ADVANTAGES RESULTING FROM THIS UNION.

There are about 500 Republican clubs in this State that are not yet members of the State League. It is extremely desirable that all should join at once for reasons set forth in a circular which the League Executive Committee issued yesterday to the clubs not members of the association. This is the substance of the circular:

We have learned of the formation of your club, and take this occasion to address you and urge you to unite with other clubs which are members of the State League in a concerted effort to elect the ticket and establish the platform and principles of the Republican party upon a sure and permanent basis in this country. A convention of Republican clubs then in existence was held in this city last December. A National League was formed, constitution adopted and provision made for the organization of State Leagues in each State. Such an organization has been created and is now doing effective work in nearly all of the States of the Union.

The Republican League of the State of New-York was formed immediately after the National Convention adjourned. Already some two hundred clubs have united under its banner. On the 11th of July last a State Convention was held at Saratoga, when officers were re-elected and other important business transacted. Each club in the League is entitled to send delegates to annual conventions. The League has secured headquarters at No. 18 West Twenty-fifth-st., New-York, where its general office is permanently located for the campaign. The annual dues from each club are fixed at $10. The purpose of making this small charge is to secure the co-operation of such clubs as are permanently organized and at the same time to make the League self-sustaining and avoid if possible solicitation of money from outside sources.

In addition to the fact that each club by joining the League becomes a member of and participant in the National League and the great club movement which is now spreading over the country, the New-York State League will endeavor to aid all clubs which are enrolled as members by effecting an interchange and supply of speakers and glee clubs, furnishing suitable literature to meet the wants of the wage-earners as well as all doubtful and oscillating voters, and providing badges, National League buttons, lithographed certificates of membership and all kinds of campaign goods at reasonable prices. At the same time union with the League will facilitate communication between clubs. Harmony and joint action will greatly increase the moral force and efficiency of the League as an auxiliary to the regular organization of the party.

We believe that the advantages to be derived from union with the League can hardly be overestimated and therefore we again urge you to peruse the copy of the constitution and fill up the application which is enclosed, have it approved by the members of the Executive Committee from your county and forward it to the address given above with check for dues, so that your club may be admitted at the earliest day possible. Yours truly,

JOHN S. SMITH,
Chairman Sub-Executive Committee.
No. 18 West Twenty-fifth-st., New-York.

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER REMAINS SILENT.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4 (Special).—While ex-Governor Porter has not yet given to any one the assurance that he will accept a unanimous nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor, his friends now say that there is some hope of his becoming a candidate. A report was circulated to-day that he had written another letter which was in the possession of a friend and would be given to the public before the day of the Convention, stating that the present movement to nominate him is without his approval or encouragement, but to The Tribune correspondent Governor Porter said that he had written no such letter. This afternoon Congressman Steele, now regarded as the aspirant who is most likely to be nominated if Porter persists in his declination, called upon the ex-Governor and had a long interview with him. Mr. Porter assured him it was his desire to give all the aid possible in electing the Republican ticket, but that he did not want to become a candidate for Governor. He said nothing, however, about what he would do if the Convention should unanimously demand his nomination. After the interview Congressman Steele said that he was willing to step aside if the Convention desired Porter's candidacy, and until that question is finally settled he cannot himself be regarded as an aspirant. The belief is now general that Porter will be the candidate.

RENOMINATION OF ASSEMBLYMAN COON.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 4 (Special).—The 1st District Assembly and District Conventions were held in this city to-day. S. M. Coon was renominated for the Assembly, without opposition. The following State delegates were elected: George B. Sloan, T. S. Mott, S. M. Coon, F. V. Stevens, O. J. Jennings, E. D. Chapman. Congressional—J. S. Parsons, J. N. Scanlon, Thomas Moore, F. A. Gage, B. Doolittle, E. S. Taliman. Judicial—Merrick Stowell, Elisha B. Powell, H. M. Barrett.

GREETINGS TO HARRISON FROM AN AGED VOTER.

Indianapolis, Aug. 3 (Special).—Among the letters received to-day by General Harrison was one from Israel Coe, age ninety-three, of Waterbury, Conn. The interesting feature of his letter is the statement that he lost his right hand eighty years ago, and yet the symmetrical shading of his left-handed chirography is so firm and delicate as to resemble copperplate when held at arm's length. Mr. Coe says he is the only survivor of the Connecticut Legislatures of 1824 and 1825, that he actively canvassed his State in 1840, in company with Truman Smith, for the election of General William Henry Harrison, and that if he lives to vote for General Harrison it will be his eighteenth Presidential vote. He cast his maiden Presidential vote for James Monroe when Mr. Monroe was elected to his first term. He concludes:

"We are encouraged to hope we shall carry Connecticut for Harrison and Morton," and requests the General to send him an autograph reply, with which request the General has cordially complied.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4 (Special).—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the Iowa temperance advocate, has been here for two days, looking into the existing political conditions in Indiana. She feels confident that the attitude of Indiana Republicans in relation to temperance reform is entirely satisfactory to all people sincerely interested in the suppression of saloon lawlessness. From here she goes to New-York to take charge of the work of organizing women's Republican club headquarters, which have been opened at No. 34 West Fourteenth-st. The most influential ladies in the country are joining the organization, she says, and satisfactory progress has been made.

CALLERS AT HEADQUARTERS.

GENERAL MAHONE HOPES TO CARRY VIRGINIA—HE AND MR. WISE ARE AT PEACE.

The Saturday half-holiday is observed in a sort of way at all the political headquarters, and the intense heat yesterday made every one feel like getting away to the seaside as early as possible. Nevertheless there was a steady stream of visitors at the uptown rooms of the Republican National Committee throughout the day. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who conducted the investigation that solved the mystery connected with "Widow McGuiness's Pig," was among the first to enter Chairman Quay's rooms. He had a grand report to make for the West, particularly his own State. It was in admirable condition, he said; everything was harmonious and the party was sure of getting its old-time majority, despite the influence of the Administration and the Democratic Committee. In regard to the Senate Tariff bill Mr. Spooner had little to say. He felt sure it would prove satisfactory to the country. It will be reported soon, and in the Senator's opinion will pass the Senate, and possibly the House.

General J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, and ex-Senator Mahone, of Virginia, were the next visitors. Mr. Mahone's diminutive form was attired in the coolest of summer suits, that seemed to make him oblivious of the fact that the mercury was up among the nineties. There was going to be a red-hot fight in Virginia, he remarked, but the chances were favorable to Republican success. He and Mr. Wise had buried all animosities. The party would pull together and make the best fight possible to reclaim the historical old commonwealth from Bourbon rule.

Some of the other callers were Louis Neike, of Baltimore; James R. Went, of Richmond; R. T. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, Dak.; J. C. Price, Salisbury, N. C.; W. W. Taylor, Redfield, Dak.; Henry L. Butler, of Paterson; Major J. H. Walker, of Brooklyn; and B. R. Corwin.

WHY HATTERS WILL VOTE FOR HARRISON.

Orange people interested in the hat business are agitated over the failure of Congress to increase the duty on manufactured hats, and this feeling is intensified by the fact that four of the largest hat jobbing firms in the country have placed orders in England for an aggregate of over 80,000 dozen hats. The firms in question are Sweet, Dempston & Co., of Chicago, Longley, Low & Alexander, of Chicago, Friedlander & Kock, of San Francisco, and A. Laufer & Co., of this city. The loss to the working hatters of this country by these orders alone will not fall short of $500,000. The first instalment of these orders was received from England by A. Laufer & Co. and consisted of 720 dozen. A manufacturing concern in the Doddtown district of Orange has heretofore filled these orders of A. Laufer & Co., and this season got the usual assortment of samples and styles. These were taken to a block maker, the blocks and flanges were made and these, together with the samples of hats, were shipped to England. The hats received cost, duty paid, about $24 per dozen and cannot be duplicated here for less than about $30 to $36 per dozen.

The knowledge of this action by the jobbers is making votes for Harrison and Morton in the hatting districts rapidly. A Tribune reporter spent two days in a round of the twenty-eight hat factories in the Orange district, which have a united capacity of about 5,000 dozen per week, and the change in tone of the journeymen was remarkable. In one shop nine men were standing together. Eight were Democrats and one was a Republican, but there were seven Harrison votes among them. In another shop, out of forty-seven men employed in the making department forty were old-line Democrats and thirty-eight of them pledged themselves to Harrison. This, with the seven Republicans, made forty-five out of forty-seven from a heretofore overwhelmingly Democratic shop. The same spirit exists all through this branch of industry.

A VETERAN SUPPLANTED BY AN EX-REBEL.

Pittsburg, Aug 4 (Special).—Twenty-five years ago William A. Short, a Pittsburg man, entered the Government service as a clerk in the office of the Register of the District of Columbia. About ten years ago he was transferred to the Health Department of the District. A few days ago his resignation was asked, and within a half-hour the vacancy was filled by an ex-Rebel from Annapolis, Md. City Treasurer Joseph F. Denniston said to-day that Short was a member of his company during the war and was a good soldier.

NOT TO NOMINATE A GOVERNOR.

The County General Committee of the United Labor party, with John McMackin in the chair, met Thursday night in Clarendon Hall. The Executive Committee reported that the majority of the District Assemblies had voted to strike out Article 6, Section 3, in the Constitution of the United Labor party, which provides for the nomination at each election of candidates for all public offices. This clause of the constitution having been disposed of, it was resolved that the United Labor party, instead of nominating a candidate for Governor, shall uphold the candidate for Governor of that party, Democratic or Republican, which shall approve the Saxton Reform bill and make it an issue of the State campaign. Under no circumstances, though, will the United Labor party have anything to do with Governor Hill or the party that puts him in nomination. A statement that was vigorously applauded was: "If we cannot win a big victory, let us win a small one and a good one!"

(For other Political News see Ninth Page.)

UNFAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE PEACH REGION.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 4.—Some unfavorable reports are reaching here from the peach region. From Dover to Wyoming peaches are reported to be ripening prematurely and some growers say their orchards are being attacked by the yellows. A heavy Middletown grower makes the same complaint and says the crop of his section will dwindle to one-half of early estimates.

A FINE ESTATE GIVEN FOR A MASONIC ASYLUM

Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 4 (Special).—John Hodge, junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State, announced yesterday that he would give to the order the fine estate of the late Governor Washington Hunt, in this city, for an asylum. It consists of an elegant stone house with lodge house, barns, conservatories and eighty acres of land valued at $50,000, and within two miles of the heart of the city. The Committee on Site for the Masonic Asylum is expected here shortly. They do not make their report before September 15. The munificent gift of Mr. Hodge cannot fail to give Lockport the preference over other cities.

TO BRING THE WHITE CAPS TO JUSTICE.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4 (Special).—In compliance with a request from Governor Gray, a visit to Southern Indiana will be made by Attorney-General Michener for the purpose of obtaining evidence with reference to the notorious White Cap outlaws, who have been committing outrages so frequently, causing a reign of terror far worse than that during the days of Ku-Kluxism. It is his determination to break up the midnight marauding. In one or two counties there is already sufficient evidence accumulated to assure the conviction of many men of wealth and high standing, but local officers do not dare to give aid in the prosecutions.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM LYNCHING.

William Bohen, of Rockaway Beach, who gouged his wife's eyes out, was arraigned yesterday before Edmund J. Healy, of Far Rockaway, and remanded to the Queens County Jail. This step was necessary to save him from the fury of the people at the Beach who were loud in denunciation of his crimes and openly threatened to lynch him if they could lay their hands upon him. After his arrest on Friday he was locked up in the cells at police headquarters. This was soon known all along the Beach and within a short time an angry crowd had gathered. Bohen was only saved from lynching then and there by the subterfuge of Constable Jones, who persuaded the people that the prisoner was not in the little building but had been taken to the jail at Long Island City. Bohen was trembling in his cell until the mob dispersed.

A CHAMPIONSHIP BROADSWORD CONTEST.

At least 10,000 people crowded about the Palace Hotel, West Brighton, Coney Island, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to witness the broadsword contest for the world's championship and $1,000 a side between Duncan C. Ross and Captain John Daily. After the crowd had become impatient, Ross and Daily, clad in steel armor, made their appearance, mounted on horses. During the seventh bout, Daily was thrown from his horse and sprained his ankle, necessitating his leaving the field. Ross was declared the winner by Referee Miller by 7 to 2 points.

A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any reasonable person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.

"I was run down from close application to work, but was told that I had malaria and was dosed with quinine, etc., which was useless. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling strong and cheerful. I feel satisfied it will benefit any who give it a fair trial." W. B. BEAMISH, 261 Spring-st., New-York City.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NEW DECREES FOUND NECESSARY.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES WARNINGS TO MERCHANT AND NAVAL VESSELS.

Washington, Aug. 4 (Special).—It may be only a coincidence, but it is a fact nevertheless, that after Congress appointed a committee to look into the reported violations of the Contract-Labor law, the Italian Government promulgated two decrees regulating the arrival and anchorage and stay of ships in ports in time of war and their approach to parts of coasts defended by forts or batteries. Secretary Whitney has had them translated into English, and issued copies to the commanders of all naval vessels and naval stations for their guidance. The conditions of some of the articles are significant, and will be read with interest by ship-owners, ship-masters, ship-merchants, underwriters and others. The following are the most important parts of these decrees:

Any ship, national or foreign, whether public or private, that, in time of war, approaches by day the vicinity of coast defences, shall keep her colors flying, and shall not enter the zone of artillery fire from the forts or batteries without special permission from the commandant of the place. In the event of violation of this provision, the nearest fort shall give the offending vessel notice to stop or move away by firing a blank cartridge. If this is not heeded in two minutes, a shot shall be fired across her bows, and if she still continues to approach she shall be fired upon.

Whenever the commandant of a place does not consider it advisable to permit a vessel to approach, or when the state of the weather permits his sending a boarding officer to ascertain her character, he will order to the signal-station to answer "No" to the vessel's number, to indicate to her that approach is forbidden, and if she does not withdraw he will proceed as provided in the first paragraph.

In time of war it is absolutely prohibited, both by day and night, to any private craft, or to any boat from a vessel of war, to move around harbors and defended roadsteads within the range of batteries. It is absolutely forbidden to all vessels in general to approach fortified harbors and roadsteads at night, as well as to come within gunshot of coast defences.

The fortified harbors and roadsteads for which the depositions contained in this decree apply, are: Spezia, Naples, Venice, Vado Savona, Genoa, Leghorn, Porto Ferraio, Porto Longone, S. Stefano di Argentaro, Civita Vecchia, Gaeta, Maddalena, Messina, Augusta, Syracuse, Taranto, Brindisi, Ancona and Palermo. Whenever any of the above are placed in condition of war warning is to be sent to all merchant vessels and ships of war that are anchored within the fortified zone that they must take their departures, and they will be required to be out of reach of gunshot of the defences within twelve hours.

In harbors considered as naval strongholds, in military posts, in anchorages where are found naval establishments, arsenals and barracks, as well as in those places which, from their position, may eventually acquire military importance of any kind whatsoever, foreign ships of war cannot remain for a longer period than eight days, nor will vessels of the same flag be permitted to rendezvous at said places in numbers greater than three.

Foreign vessels of war anchored at said places will be obliged to leave at any time that their presence may be objectionable to the Government. All foreign vessels of war are prohibited from executing landing drills upon the Italian coasts, or from exercising at target practice within gunshot of the coasts of the kingdom without having obtained special permission through diplomatic channels.

FIGHTING A WOUNDED TIGER

From The Deccan Times.

The lucky hero of this adventure is a district superintendent of police in Berar. He is well remembered in Secunderabad as Superintendent of the Cantonment Police before Mr. Crawford. A son of Colonel Hastings Fraser, one of the Frasers of Lovatt, he has proved his possession of that nerve and courage which rise to the emergency of danger—on which qualities more than all else the British Empire in India has been built, and on which, after all is said, in the last resort, it must be still held to rest. To quote the graphic account of a correspondent, the escape was about as narrow as man ever had. Mr. Fraser was told by his orderly that a wounded tiger was lying apparently dead on the root of a tree. The orderly having called him up, he went to the spot. Mr. Fraser then sent the orderly and another man with his second gun back, and knelt down to look. Just then the tiger roared, and came at him from about eighteen feet off. He waited until the tiger was within five feet of him and fired. As the tiger did not drop, he fired his second shot hurriedly. The first shot had hit exactly in the centre of the face, but just an inch too low. It knocked the tiger's right eye out, and smashed all the teeth of that side of the jaw. The second shot struck the tiger in the chest, but too low.

What happened then Mr. Fraser does not exactly know, but he next found himself lying in front of the tiger, one claw of the beast's right foot being hooked into his left leg, in this way trying to draw Mr. Fraser towards him; the other paw was on his right leg. Mr. Fraser's chin and coat were covered with foam from the beast's mouth. He tried hard to draw himself out of the tiger's clutches. Fortunately the beast was not able to see him, as Mr. Fraser was a little to one side of the animal's blind side, and the tiger's head was up. Suddenly, seeing Mr. Fraser's orderly bolting, he jumped up and went for the man, and catching him he killed him on the spot. Mr. Fraser had lost hat, rifle, and all his cartridges, which had tumbled out of his pocket. He jumped up, however, and ran to the man who had his second gun, and to do so had to go within eight paces of the spot where the tiger was crouching over his orderly. He heard, in fact, the crunching of the man's bones, and saw the tiger biting the back of the head. He now took the gun from his man. The latter said that he had fired both barrels into the tiger—one when he was crouching over Mr. Fraser, and the other when he was over the prostrate body of the orderly. The man had fired well and true, but just too far back in his anxiety not to hit the men he would save instead of the tiger. When afterward asked if he was not afraid to hit the Sahib, "I was very much afraid indeed," he replied, "but dil mazbut karke Gazava: I nerved myself for the occasion." "A good man and true!" a high officer writes, "who after firing, never moved an inch till Mr. Fraser came to him, although close to the tiger all the while. He is one of the Gawilghur Rajputs—a brave race, Ranjit Singh, a good name." The man said he had no more cartridges left, and so they both got a little further from the tiger, as the orderly was evidently done for. Afterward they found one