New-York Tribune.

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POPE PIUS X CROWNED.

ST. PETER'S THRONGED.

Sixty Thousand Acclaim Church's New Head.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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Rome, Aug. 9.—The coronation of the Pope to-day at St. Peter's was an event of the greatest importance. Since 1846 no Pope had been crowned in the vastest temple of Christianity, and no Pope had celebrated mass there since 1870. The devotion or curiosity of the people was raised, therefore, to the highest point, and the demand for tickets was almost incredible.

Pius X, like a democratic Pope, had prohibited the erection of tribunes, so, with the exception of the diplomatists, the Roman patricians and a small number of women, more than 60,000 people were obliged to stand from 6 to 2 o'clock. This caused serious fatigue, and naturally contributed to diminish the solemnity and pious character of the ceremony. The people, suffering from the heat and want of air, became impatient, and the greatest excitement was aroused when the Pope entered the church after 9 o'clock in the sedia gestatoria, which was borne by twelve scarlet clad bearers.

Pius looked severe and grave and moved as if he were tired. He apparently disliked the storm of applause, having prohibited any loud acclamations. When the excitable Romans shouted repeatedly he waved his hand indignantly, and at last awed them into comparative silence.

The Pope was conducted first to the Chapel of the Sacrament, in which the body of Leo lay in state a few days ago. After a short service the Pope was borne in solemn procession to the chapel of St. Gregory, where he was robed in the Pontifical garments. A new procession was formed, which took the Pontiff to the high altar, where he celebrated mass, which was accompanied by the Papal choir, directed by Perosi. The music was a fit accompaniment to such a ceremony.

After the mass the coronation began. The Pope walked to the tomb of St. Peter, Cardinal Macchi offering solemn prayers. Then, amid profound silence, the cardinal put the triple crown on the Pope's head, proclaiming him Father, Prince and King. To all the faithful this was the culminating point, but the scene grew more impressive when Pius rose and imparted the Papal blessing, in a shaking voice, to the kneeling people.

Again the Pope mounted the sedia gestatoria and, preceded by all the cardinals, was borne through the cathedral, giving his blessing to the people. He was acclaimed by the masses, who now disobeyed the order and indulged in the heartiest applause. In the Chapel of the Pieta the Pope stepped from the sedia gestatoria and walked upstairs to his private rooms.

SCENES IN CATHEDRAL.

Great Enthusiasm Shown by the Waiting Thousands.

(By The Associated Press.)

Rome, Aug. 9.—The coronation of Pope Pius X took place to-day in the basilica of St. Peter's, in the presence of the princes and high dignitaries of the Church, diplomats and Roman nobles, and with all the solemnity and splendor associated with the most magnificent ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church. As Cardinal Macchi, the dean of the cardinal deacons, placed the triple crown on the head of the Pontiff, the throng of seventy thousand persons gathered within the cathedral burst into unrestrained acclamations, the choir intoned a hymn of triumph and the bells of Rome rang out a joyful peal.

It is fifty-seven years since the Romans and Europe assisted at such a ceremony as was held in St. Peter's to-day. The great basilica, popularly supposed never to have been filled, was overflowing with humanity. The Papal throne, a mixture of gold, red and silver, was erected in front of the high altar. Contrary to custom, there were no galleries. On the white altar stood silver gilt candlesticks and a magnificent crucifix. All the available standing space within the cathedral was divided into sections by wooden barriers, which, to a certain extent, kept the vast crowd in order.

In the early hours, after sunrise, a thick fog hung over Rome, and one bank of the Tiber could not be seen from the other. At times Michael Angelo's great dome disappeared completely from view, while at others it appeared through the golden mist. As the morning wore on the fog lifted and it became unbearably hot. At 6 a. m. the bells gave a preparatory signal for the opening of the doors, and commotion at once began among the crowd. For ten minutes the police and Italian soldiers had a difficult task to maintain order, as the crushing and fatigue had begun to tell on the patience of the people.

CRUSH AT CATHEDRAL DOORS.

When the doors were opened many who started from the bottom of the steps outside were lifted off their feet and carried into the Cathedral. It was a great human torrent let loose. Screams, protests and cries for help rose. Once in the whirlpool there was no escape, and the compactness of the crowd proved to be the safety of those caught in it. A number of women fainted, and even men were overcome by the heat, but no serious accidents were reported. It is computed that the majority of the people were on their feet for ten hours, five before the ceremony and five while it lasted.

Those who had received special invitations, the high ecclesiastics who did not take part in the procession, the diplomats and the Roman aristocracy, had a reserved entrance through the sacristy of St. Peter's. Prince Massimo was accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Princess Beatrice, the daughter of Don Carlos, and they had prominent seats. Duke Robert of Parma was the only other member of a royal family present. Among the aristocracy there was a mingling of those Roman nobles who remain faithful to the Papacy and those adhering to the Quirinal. Sir Thomas Esmonde, representing the Irish Parliamentary party, was received by two Knights of the Cape and Sword one F. McNutt, an American, and conducted to the diplomatic inclosure.

PREPARATIONS AT THE VATICAN.

Inside the Vatican there was little less movement and bustle as the Papal procession, composed of about five hundred people, who had gathered early in the apostolic palace, was formed. The Pope seemed to be the only tranquil one among them. He arose unusually early and took a short walk in the Vatican garden. Then he allowed himself to be dressed by the cardinals. He showed no nervousness, and even said jokingly to the master of the cere-

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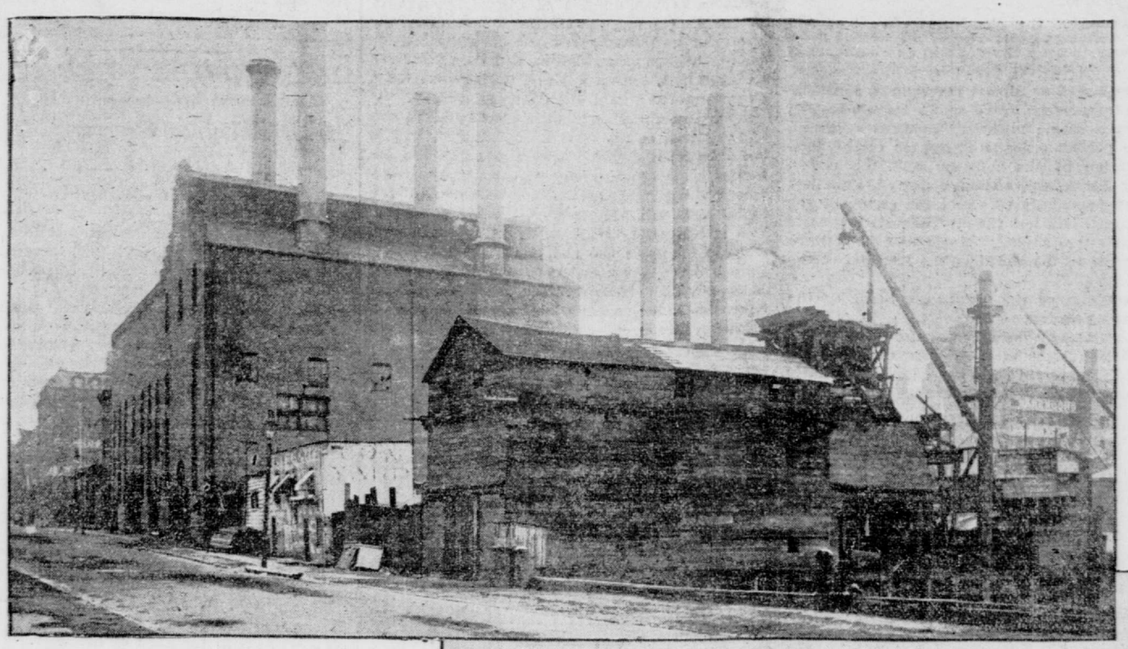
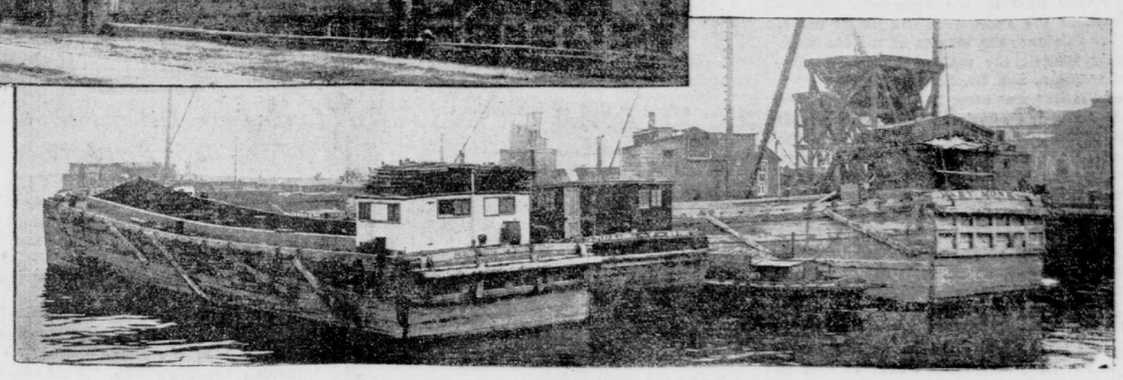
PROPERTY TO BE TAKEN FOR THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

Generating House of the United Electric Light Company.





THE BUSY TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. DOCK.

ATTACK ON M. COMBES.

BULLETS OR TOMATOES?

Anarchists Captured at Marseilles—Official Account.

Marseilles, Aug. 9.—As the Premier, M. Combes, was returning this afternoon to the Prefecture from a dinner given by the Friendly Society of Teachers, at which M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, and Henri Brisson, Deputy for Marseilles, and a number of Senators and Deputies were present, two pistol shots were fired at the carriage in which he was riding. The Premier was untouched, and none of those accompanying him were hurt.

The attempt upon the life of the President of the Ministry caused great excitement, and the crowd pointed out to the police as the author of the attempt a man dressed in fishermen's clothes. His companion drew a knife, but the police quickly disarmed him. The police had much difficulty in protecting the man, who had fired the shots from the crowd. He struggled desperately, but was soon overcome, handcuffed and taken to the Prefecture, where M. Combes had already arrived.

The first interrogation of the prisoner took place in the presence of the Premier. The man said his name was Sauvaire Picolo. He spoke bad French with a strong Italian accent. He denied that he had fired the shots, but when searched a revolver was found, two chambers of which had been freshly fired. It is believed that Picolo and his companion, who had effected his escape in the confusion, are both dangerous anarchists. The police are aware that there are a number of these men in Marseilles.

The following version of the attack upon Premier Combes has been issued:

As the Premier's carriage was passing the corner of the Avenue Capellette and Rue St. Elie five men began throwing tomatoes. Only one of the missiles reached the carriage, striking the coachman in the eye. The detectives, aided by the local police, started in pursuit of the men, who fled. Being closely pressed and seeing themselves about to be overtaken, the men drew knives and revolvers and fought with the police, who fired, seriously wounding three of them. One of those arrested succeeded in passing his revolver to an accomplice. Another was arrested a few minutes later. One of them, named Picolo, has been five times arrested. One of the others is named Datino.

Premier Combes, accompanied by the Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, left Marseilles to-night for Paris.

Justin Louis Emile Combes became Premier of France and Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Worship on June 5, 1902, succeeding as Premier M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He was at that time a Senator of the department of Charente Inférieure, and had often been vice-president of the Senate. Since becoming Prime Minister he has been a leader in the movement to suppress the congregations in France and bring all the schools under the control of the government, a movement which has resulted in much rioting in many places and the driving of many of the religious orders from the country. The Associations law, under which the movement has been carried on, has led to a bitter struggle between the government and the Clerical party, the end of which is not yet in sight, and which threatens to lead to the breaking up of the Concordat. In the last election held in France this religious question was the chief issue, and the government was sustained by the country. But the election did not end the intense bitterness prevailing in the country or the fierce indignation felt against the government and Premier Combes, its chief spokesman, against whom, indeed, was directed most of the anger of the Clerical party.

M. Combes was born in Southern France, and will be sixty-eight years old in September. He received his early instruction in the Roman Catholic seminary of Albi, his parents intending him for the Church, and is one of the foremost authorities in France on all matters of education, of which he has made a specialty in his public career. In the ministry of Mr. Léon Bourgeois, in 1895, he was Minister of Public Instruction. Before entering politics he was a village physician and schoolmaster.

When M. Combes became Premier The Tribune's Paris correspondent described him as follows:

In spite of his years "Père Combes," as he is called at the Luxembourg Palace, is vigorous and energetic. He is a white haired, wiry man, five feet three inches in height. His bright, sparkling eyes are half concealed by gold eyeglasses, and he glides about at a rapid pace, often with a book or portfolio under his arm, like a little white mouse.

EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

Panic Caused by a Violent Shock—No Deaths.

Lisbon, Aug. 10.—A violent earthquake shook Lisbon and its vicinity at 10:08 o'clock to-night. The duration of the shock was two seconds. It produced a great panic and some damage, but no fatalities have yet been reported.

The great earthquake of Lisbon occurred on November 1, 1755. Between 30,000 and 40,000 people perished.

BROADSIDE DATED 1676.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Salem, Mass., Aug. 9.—In rummaging through old papers at the Salem Courthouse Secretary George Francis Dow has found an old broadside, or print, dated May 3, 1676, issued by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It is the twelfth in point of date in this country, and is a printed copy of the General Court levying ten single country rates, "for defraying the charges already expended upon the warre and other charges arising on the further prosecution thereof."

Seventeenth century broadsides are among the rarest products of the New-England press, and but eleven American broadsides bearing an earlier date are known to be in existence.

STURGIS'S GOOD WORK.

"GRAFT" RING BROKEN UP.

Fire Losses About Half What They Were in Tammany Days.

By way of providing the public with indisputable evidence that fusion has given the city "the best administration New-York has ever had," the Citizens Union is collecting facts and figures showing the difference between Tammany government and fusion government.

The progress of the Fire Department under Commissioner Sturgis is shown in a circular the union will issue this week, as one of the first guns of the campaign. The annual report of the Commissioner for 1902, issued a few weeks ago, disclosed much of this progress. The showing for the first six months of 1903—the first six months following Chief Croker's removal from the department—is still more striking. The Citizens Union leaflet, which has for a caption "What Fires Cost New-York Under Fusion and Under Tammany," is as follows:

The all important purpose of the Fire Department is to put out fires quickly and with little damage. Compare the difference in results between the regime of "pull" and "graft" under Tammany and the establishment of fair dealing and business principles under fusion:

FIRST YEAR OF FUSION AND THE LAST YEAR OF TAMMANY.

	1901. (Tammany.)	1902. (Fusion.)
Number of fires (all boroughs)	8,424	8,709
Total losses	$8,876,365	$6,998,562
Average loss per fire	1,046	804

The average loss per fire in 1902, in all boroughs was less than in any year since consolidation.

CONTINUED INCREASED EFFICIENCY UNDER FUSION. (January to June, inclusive.)

	1901. (Tammany.)	1902. (Fusion.)	1903. (Fusion.)
Number of fires (all boroughs)	4,468	4,668	5,147
Total losses	$4,934,375	$4,224,350	$3,541,497
Average loss per fire	1,104	904	688

Thus, while the total number of fires in the first six months of 1903 was 479 more than in 1902, and 679 more than in 1901, both the total and the average losses were decreased to an unprecedented extent.

Commissioner Sturgis has paid $1,000 less per hook and ladder truck, $700 less per fire engine, and $400 less per hose wagon purchased than Scannell paid. There was no tribute for Marks.

The repair shops have been cleaned out, and a corrupt conspiracy, subsisting upon poor materials and the connivance of politicians, has been driven from the department.

Firemen have been allowed to buy their uniforms where they might. No political clothing establishment was permitted to continue its extortions.

Fire hose has been purchased where the best material could be procured most cheaply. Firemen are afraid of poor hose, such as Scannell bought.

Promotions, appointments and transfers are no longer made for pecuniary or political reasons. The promotion syndicate has been put out of business.

"Men do not risk life when the road to promotion and power lies in a wholly different and easier direction."—(Fire Commissioner Sturgis's annual report.

Reduced fire losses bear witness to the whole story.

This is a result of a non-partisan city administration. If you believe in the benefits of such results work for the Citizens Union.

FOR A NEW BELLEVUE.

Modern Buildings for the Old Hospital To Be Begun Soon.

The new buildings which have been planned for Bellevue Hospital by Dr. John Winters Brannan, the president of the board of trustees of that institution, are to be started early in October. It is expected work on the buildings will begin at the northern end of the site. As soon as one building is ready for occupancy the next building will be torn down, and so on until the entire work has been finished. The site will comprise the entire ground from Twenty-sixth-st. to Twenty-ninth-st. and from First-ave. to the East River.

The erection of the new buildings is said to be largely due to the personal efforts of Dr. Brannan, who has succeeded in convincing Mayor Low, Controller Grout and the Board of Estimate of the needs of the hospital, and has had other needed improvements made besides the new buildings. He has also convinced them of the needs of the Fordham and Harlem hospitals, and work on extensive improvements is now under way at both these places.

TRAINING SHIP ESSEX AT BELFAST.

Belfast, Me., Aug. 9.—The training ship Essex has arrived here from Bar Harbor to remain during the fiftieth anniversary exercises of the town.

As a summer day's entertainment nothing can excel the Hudson River Day Line trips.—Advt.

W. E. DODGE DEAD.

END CAME AT BAR HARBOR

He Had Been Failing in Health for Some Time—His Career.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 9.—William E. Dodge, of New-York, the well known merchant and philanthropist, died from heart trouble and a complication of diseases at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, at the age of seventy-one. He had been failing in health for some time, but his death was unexpected, and came as a great shock to his family and many friends. Mr. Dodge had been a visitor to Bar Harbor for several years, the last three seasons occupying Stanwood, the Blaine cottage, on the Cleftstone Road. Besides a widow he leaves one son, who is an associate member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and three daughters. The body will be taken to Riverdale-on-the-Hudson on Tuesday.

William Earl Dodge, who was one of New-York's most philanthropic and public spirited citizens, was born in this city on February 15, 1832. His father, William Earl Dodge, sr., was the son of David Low Dodge, a cotton manufacturer, of Bozrahville, near Norwich, Conn., and laid the foundation for the fortune of the family by his work in this city. W. E. Dodge, sr., came to the city about 1818, where he first worked in a wholesale drygoods store, and then started in on his own account. In 1830 he married a daughter of Anson G. Phelps, who, with Elijah Peck, had established a business in the importation of metals. In 1833 Mr. Dodge, sr., was taken into the firm, which soon took the name of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which it still bears. For years he directed the affairs of the house, and won a large and very profitable trade for it. He made large sums in lumber in the Western States, and dealt extensively in real estate, chiefly forest lands, and was identified with several railroads and coal companies.

W. E. DODGE,
Who died at Bar Harbor, Me., yesterday.

William E. Dodge, jr., received his education in this city, and went, while still a young man, into his father's firm, eventually taking his father's place as senior partner. He inherited a part of his father's estate, and had extensively increased it by his judgment and enterprise, and he had long been regarded as one of the most prominent as well as one of the most public spirited business men of the town. He was for many years prominently identified with the Chamber of Commerce, both as a member of many important committees and as vice-president.

At the time of his death Mr. Dodge was president of the Ansonia Clock Company, vice-president and director of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, and director in the American Brass Company, Commercial Mining Company, Detroit Copper Mining Company, El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, Morenci Southern Railway Company, Morningside Realty Company, and Nacozari Railroad Company, and trustee in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and the United Globe Mines.

While still a young man, Mr. Dodge began to take a deep interest in all matters affecting the public welfare, and had given his hearty support to almost every reform or public work of importance. During the Civil War he did good service with the Allotment and Sanitary commissions, and was active in the equipment of the State troops.

At the time of the draft riots in this city, he was the man who found ammunition which the militia used to quell the mob. The city was in a turmoil, and the militia was under arms in the armories, but not a cartridge could be found for the soldiers. The State and federal authorities were appealed to without success, and the city was looking forward to another night of terror, when it occurred to Mr. Dodge to go to the navy yard and

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PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF LYNCHING

HE CALLS IT A CRIME WHICH MENACES THE REPUBLIC'S EXISTENCE.

Governor Durbin Commended for His Stand Against Mob Violence—An Appeal to All Citizens to Uphold the Law.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—An uncompromising denunciation of lynching is expressed by President Roosevelt in a letter to Governor Durbin of Indiana, which has been called forth by the Governor's firm handling of the race riots in Evansville, Ind., the beginning of last month. The riots, which resulted in the loss of a dozen lives, the wounding of a score of persons and the wholesale destruction of property, began on July 3, when an Evansville negro killed a policeman who was trying to arrest him. The letter, which strongly denounces lynching and unhesitatingly commends Governor Durbin's prompt and firm action, follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 6, 1903.

My Dear Governor Durbin:

Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the admirable way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching. I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as all farseeing men must that the wellbeing—indeed, the very existence—of the republic depends upon that spirit of orderly liberty under the law which is as incompatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism.

Of course, mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

I feel that you have not only reflected honor upon the State which for its good fortune has you as its Chief Executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up your hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all.

All thoughtful men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous form so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims, on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight, not on the crime, but on the color of the criminal. In a certain proportion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description—a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever.

The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE NEGROES.

In such cases, moreover, it is well to remember that the criminal not merely sins against humanity in inexpiable and unpardonable fashion, but sins particularly against his own race, and does them a wrong far greater than any white man can possibly do them.

Therefore, in such cases the colored people throughout the land should in every possible way show their belief that they, more than all others in the community, are horrified at the commission of such a crime, and are peculiarly concerned in taking every possible measure to prevent its recurrence and to bring the criminal to immediate justice.

The slightest lack of vigor either in denunciation of the crime or in bringing the criminal to justice is itself unpardonable.

VENGEANCE BY LAWFUL METHODS.

Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it cannot be necessary, in order to accomplish this, to deprive any citizen of those fundamental rights to be heard in his own defence which are so dear to us all and which lie at the root of our liberty.

It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal; and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to wreak vengeance through violent methods.

Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment, and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment. The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must, of course, be guaranteed, as you have so justly insisted that they should be; but, subject to this guarantee, the law must work swiftly and surely, and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons.

We must show that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay.

A WRONG TO THE COMMUNITY.

But the fullest recognition of the horror of the crime and the most complete lack of sympathy with the criminal cannot in the least diminish our horror at the way in which it has become customary to avenge these crimes, and at the consequences that are already proceeding therefrom. It is, of course, inevitable that where vengeance is taken by a mob it should frequently light on innocent people; and the wrong done in such a case to the individual is one for which there is no remedy. But even where the real criminal is reached, the wrong done by the mob to the community itself is wellnigh as great. Especially is this true where the lynching is accompanied with torture. There are certain hideous sights which, when once seen, can never be wholly erased from the mental retina. The mere fact of having seen them implies degradation. This is a thousandfold stronger when, instead of merely seeing the deed, the man has participated in it. Whoever in any part of our country has ever taken part in lawlessly putting to death a criminal by the dreadful torture of fire must forever after have the awful spectacle of his own handiwork seared into his brain and soul. He can never again be the same man.

TENDS TO GROWTH OF LAWLESSNESS.

This matter of lynching would be a terrible thing even if it stopped with the lynching of men guilty of the inhuman and hideous crime of rape; but, as a matter of fact, lawlessness of this type never does stop and never can stop in such fashion. Every violent man in the community is encouraged by every case of lynching in which the lynchers go unpunished to himself take the law into his own hands whenever it suits his own convenience. In the same way the use of torture by the mob in certain cases is sure to spread until it is applied more or less indiscriminately in other cases.

The spirit of lawlessness grows with what it feeds on, and when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one crime they are certain to begin to lynch real or alleged criminals for other causes.

In the recent cases of lynching over three-fourths were not for rape at all, but for murder, attempted murder, and even less heinous offences. Moreover, the history of these recent cases shows the awful fact that when the minds of men are habituated to the use of torture by lawless bodies to avenge crimes of a peculiarly revolting description other lawless bodies will use torture in order to punish crimes of an ordinary type.

Surely no patriot can fail to see the fearful brutalization and debasement which the indulgence of such a spirit and such practices inevitably portend. Surely all public men, all writers for the daily press, all clergymen, all teachers, all who in any way have a right to address the public, should with every energy unite to denounce such crimes and to support those engaged in putting them down. As a people we claim the right to speak with peculiar emphasis for freedom and for fair treatment of all men without regard to differences of race, fortune, creed or color. We forfeit the right so to speak when we commit or condone such crimes as these of which I speak.

LEADS TO ANARCHY AND TYRANNY.

The nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence, whether our guilt consists in active participation therein or in mere connivance and encouragement, we shall assuredly suffer later on because of what we have done.

The cornerstone of this republic, as of all free governments, is respect for and obedience to the law. Where we permit the law to be defied or evaded, whether by rich man or poor man, by black man or white, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow, and of the substitution therefor of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Winfield T. Durbin, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

STORY OF THE RIOTS.

On Monday night, July 6, the mob spirit which since Friday had been steadily increasing in intensity, reached concert pitch. The county jail was stormed and the militia company called to its defence by a sheriff was fired upon. It answered and seven lawbreakers and would-be murderers were killed and four dangerously wounded. Governor Durbin thereupon promptly dispatched a battery company and several Gatling guns to the jail, threatening to come at once himself and declare martial law if order was not restored. This prompt action on the part of the Governor was instrumental in restoring law and order, the mob, after a show of ineffectual resistance, ultimately dispersing to their homes, without further violence being attempted.

The President's denunciation of mob violence and commendation of the Governor's action looking to its counteraction are interpreted as referring not only to the incident in Indiana, but to the general lynching epidemic which has recently prevailed in Delaware, Alabama, Virgina, Illinois, Massachusetts and other States.

Regarding certain of to-day's Washington dispatches declaring that the permission given to open the south grounds of the White House yesterday to the poor children of Washington had been revoked by the President's order, it is understood that the President has no part, either in the granting or revoking of such a permit. The whole matter, it is understood, lies within

Look for the name Krementz on the back of the collar button, if you want the best.—Advt.