New-York Tribune.

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END JAPANESE TROUBLE

A COMPLETE SOLUTION.

Exclusion of Coolies To Be Accomplished with Japan's Assent.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 13.—The President, Secretary Root and Senator Lodge have evolved a complete solution of the Japanese problem, whereby the exclusion of Japanese coolies will be accomplished by legislation to which the Japanese government, through its ambassador here, has given its assent. The change will be accomplished by a slight addition to the Immigration bill which has been in conference since the last session of Congress, and was reported to the Senate and House to-day with the important amendment drafted yesterday by Senator Lodge and Secretary Root. In effect this amendment authorizes the President to reject the passports issued by any foreign nation to its citizens to go to the insular possessions of the United States, to the Panama Canal zone or to any other country when, in the judgment of the President, such passports are being used by the holders to come to the United States proper to the detriment of labor conditions.

This change in the immigration law does not specifically refer to Japanese, and therefore the national pride of Japan is guarded from injury. In practice, however, the authority conferred on the President will enable him effectually to stop the present practice of Japanese who obtain passports to Hawaii, the Philippines, etc., and then, having gained admission to the insular possessions of this country, flock to San Francisco and other ports of "the continental territory of the United States." To understand the effectiveness of the statute, it must be appreciated that the Japanese government has persistently declared its opposition to the emigration of its subjects to the United States proper, and has steadfastly refused to issue passports to its cooly subjects to come to this country. Japan has, moreover, assured the administration that there will be no change in its policy of refusing to issue passports to this class of its citizens to come to the United States proper.

The proposed addition to the laws was embodied in the Immigration bill in conference this morning, but not until it had been submitted to the officials who are here from San Francisco, who assured the President that it would meet all their demands and command their entire approval.

EXPECTED TO PASS IN CONGRESS.

In view of this assurance, Senator Dillingham, chairman of the conference for the Senate, and Representative Bennet, the chairman of the conference for the House, reported the measure to their respective houses. Speaker Cannon had already assured Secretary Root that the House will accept the conference report embodying this change in the immigration law, and the Senate leaders expect to encounter no difficulty in obtaining its approval by the upper house.

The provision, which in effect solves the problem of excluding Japanese coolies without causing offence to that country, is as follows:

That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the canal zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country, or from such insular possessions, or from the canal zone.

NEAR AGREEMENT WITH CALIFORNIANS.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and the delegation from San Francisco, headed by Mayor E. E. Schmitz, held another conference at the White House this afternoon and made such progress toward an agreement on the Japanese school and cooly questions that one more meeting will be sufficient to close the discussion. This final meeting will be held at 4 p. m. on Friday, when, it is believed, all phases of the problem will be settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

"We do not believe that it will be necessary to hold more than one meeting to adjust the matter," said Mayor Schmitz after the conference. "That meeting will be held on Friday afternoon, when it is expected that everything will be cleared up. We have made a good deal of progress already. The agreement of the conferees at the Capitol on the immigration bill went a long way toward bringing things to a satisfactory conclusion. That was one of the things we were working upon with the President. Now that it is made public at the Capitol, I am not violating any confidence in saying so."

"Is the agreement now in sight perfectly satisfactory to San Francisco?" the Mayor was asked.

"If it were not it would hardly be a 'satisfactory agreement,'" replied the Mayor. "Of course it is. I hope that it will be satisfactory to the adminstration and believe that it will be."

The members of the San Francisco delegation express the greatest satisfaction over the Immigration bill as agreed on by the Senate and House conferees. Had the bill been passed as it is now framed several weeks ago, they say, it would have saved a great deal of hard feeling on the Coast and would have made their visit to Washington unnecessary.

Other changes made in the Immigration bill provide for an increase of 25 per cent in the amount of cubic space which must be provided for each immigrant, and an increase of the head tax on immigrants from $2 to $4. Senator Dillingham will call up the Immigration bill to-morrow, and it is hoped that the report will be adopted without opposition. In order to obtain an agreement in the conference it was necessary for the Senate conferees to abandon the educational test for which they have been contending, and in place of this clause provision was made for the appointment of a commission, to consist of three Senators, three Representatives and three civilians, the latter to be appointed by the President. This commission will undertake a complete investigation of immigration conditions both here and abroad, and it is assumed that on its report further immigration legislation will be based.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT.

Tokio, Feb. 13.—Despite the apparent hitch in the Japanese negotiations between President Roosevelt and the San Francisco School Board authorities, confidence continues in the President's final success. Reports from abroad, received here from a trustworthy source, agree in attributing the talk of war with America to an anti-Japanese agitation, stirred up by emissaries of a power ever watching to victimize and disparage Japan.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED LEAVES N. Y. daily, 12:25, noon. Due St. Aug. 2:50 p. m. Seaboard office, 1183 B'wy, or any P. R. R. office.—Advt.

TO FORCE BOND SALE.

Hauser and Glynn Have Scheme to Raise Canal Money.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 13.—Canal bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 probably will be issued within a week or two. These bonds must be sold at par, and as they carry only 3 per cent interest customers in the past have not been so numerous as could be desired. The state was compelled to buy in a good part of the last issue. Therefore, State Treasurer Hauser and Controller Glynn have hatched a scheme to compel customers to buy.

Their plan is to refuse to deposit state money with any bank unless it will agree to buy some of the canal bonds, probably an amount equivalent to the amount of state funds to be deposited with it. This idea, these officials think, will result in a ready sale for the new bond issue, since the banks always are eager to have deposits of state money. At present there are some three hundred banks in the state having state money on deposit. Thirty of these are in New York City.

The state has outstanding with the banks from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. On this money 3 per cent interest is paid. The Controller and State Treasurer think that the banks will make no objection to their plan, for if a bank took $250,000 of the bonds, and received deposits of $250,000, the state would receive 3 per cent on its money; the bank would get the 3 per cent interest on the bonds, and would be able, in addition, to invest the state's deposit to bring in a higher rate of interest.

KELSEY SENDS LETTER?

Albany Hears Superintendent Has Refused to Resign.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 13.—Positive declaration was made here to-day that Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance, last night sent a letter to Governor Hughes refusing to resign and giving his reasons for the refusal. Mr. Kelsey would not discuss the affair in any way.

Governor Hughes does not care to say anything about insurance affairs now, because of the death of ex-Governor Higgins and the consequent stoppage of legislative business.

"In view of the death of ex-Governor Higgins and the necessary suspension of such matters until after the funeral, I don't care to make any public statement," said the Governor in answer to a question about the Kelsey affair.

Meantime, Superintendent Kelsey will hold office undisturbed until next week. Then it is expected that Governor Hughes will send his message to the Senate requesting Mr. Kelsey's removal. Its reception by that body still is the subject of considerable comment, though this to-day has been greatly overshadowed by the sadness due to Mr. Higgins's death. Mr. Kelsey, it is said, is maintaining his attitude of not resigning "under fire."

SHELL FROM BERESFORD.

Report That Lord Charles Will Refuse His New Command.

London, Feb. 13.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who is at present in the United States for the purpose of settling the estate of his late brother, Lord Delaval Beresford, has thrown a bombshell into naval circles by placing himself in direct antagonism to the government's policy for the distribution of Great Britain's naval forces.

A semi-official statement, evidently inspired by Lord Charles, issued to-night, is to the effect that he declines to accept the command of the Channel Fleet, which he was to have taken up on March 4, under the altered conditions as a result of which this fleet will consist of 14 battleships, 4 armored and 3 unarmored cruisers. "His lordship," the statement says, "while willing to undertake the defence of the home waters, is only prepared to do so with the number of battleships, cruisers and destroyers capable of performing the task, and trained under his orders in peace time."

EDNA MAY ENGAGED.

Oscar Lewisohn to Marry Actress—Will Remain on Stage.

London, Feb. 13.—Edna May, the American actress, is engaged to marry Oscar Lewisohn, son of Adolph Lewisohn, of New York. The wedding will take place some time this year, and the couple will reside in London. Miss May will continue her theatrical career.

Miss Edna May is the divorced wife of Fred J. Titus, who was at one time a champion bicycle rider. About a year ago an engagement between Miss May and Mr. Lewisohn was reported from Chicago. Mr. Lewisohn is a member of a family which made its money in copper. He is a brother of Jesse Lewisohn.

STRANGER FOOLS CURB BROKER.

Gives Order for 1,100 Shares of Greene Copper and Then Disappears.

A curious complication, illustrating one of the perils of a market without rules or restrictions, was reported yesetrday from the curb. Moritz H. Adler, a curb broker, bought 300 shares of Greene Consolidated Copper stock at 33¾, and later 800 at 33¼.

Among the sellers were Hayden, Stone & Co., J. S. Bache & Co., Wrenn Brothers & Co., F. Schwed and Charles W. Saacke. One of the sellers asked Mr. Adler if he was making these purchases on his own account or was acting for some responsible firm. He answered that he was acting for Sutro Brothers & Co., but on inquiry at their office it was said that he was not known there.

Then Mr. Adler said that while he was in the curb crowd a man addressed him, saying that he had been looking for Sutro's curb representative, but had not been able to find him, and asked Adler to take the order.

Mr. Adler was glad to do it, and bought the 1,100 shares of Greene Copper for the stranger, for whom he is now hunting. He has told the firms from whom he bought the stock that he will make good their losses, if any.

BOLD PLAN TO ROB BANK FAILS.

Desperado Takes Cashier from His Bed at Pistol's Point to Open Safe.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Greensburg, Ind., Feb. 13.—Milton Boerner, cashier of the State Bank at Napoleon, fourteen miles from this city, was wakened at 1 o'clock this morning by a masked man at his bedside, who presented a revolver and demanded that he accompany him to the bank. Boerner, despite his protests that there was a time lock on the safe, was forced to accompany the robber to the bank, and after three hours of ineffectual effort to open the vault, the robber took from the cash drawer some $15 in change, and then tied and gagged Boerner, who was found this morning sitting in the chair to which the robber had bound him.

"A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE—BUT!" Absolutely free from all injurious preservatives. Accept no substitute for FERRIS Hams & Bacon.—Advt.

SCAFFOLD'S FALL FATAL.

THREE WORKMEN KILLED.

Lofty Platform in New York Public Library Collapses.

One man was instantly killed, two others died from injuries in hospitals later, and one man was so badly hurt that he is not expected to live, as the result of a collapse of a scaffold on the third floor of the new New York Public Library Building at 42d street and Fifth avenue late yesterday afternoon.

The dead:

O'KEEFE, Thomas, thirty-five years old, No. 916 Second avenue, a sheet metal worker.
HUSTON, Thomas Henry, twenty-five years old, No. 699 Tenth avenue, a painter.
WEINPAUL, Henry, thirty-five years old, No. 234 8th street, Brooklyn, a sheet metal worker.

The injured:

WOGHERAND, Frank, twenty-eight years old, No. 130 Third avenue, Brooklyn, a sheet metal worker.

Wogherand's injuries are so severe that his recovery is not looked for.

A scaffold had been built fifty-two feet above the floor to install a ventilating system. Foreman Charles Walter, of No. 165 Ralph street, Brooklyn, supervised the construction of the scaffold. To make it more secure, the four corners of the scaffold were tied with ropes to girders in the roof.

According to the foreman, one of the planks, of which there were four on the scaffold, broke and the collapse followed. The four men fell to the floor, fifty-two feet below, landing on wooden horses, loose planks and partly emptied barrels of plaster. O'Keefe landed on his head, breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous. Weinpaul landed on his feet.

Mounted Patrolman John B. Barry, of the traffic squad, telephoned for ambulances, and Dr. Atkins, of Bellevue Hospital, with Dr. Harbeck, of the New York Hospital, responded. The injured men were hurried to hospitals and the body of O'Keefe was taken to the West 30th street police station.

At Bellevue Hospital it was found that Huston had sustained a compound fracture of the skull and a fracture of the right leg and ankle. It was necessary to put the man at once on the operating table. He died in an hour, just after the arrival of his wife and brother.

Weinpaul sustained a broken right arm and internal injuries. Dr. Harbeck took the man to the New York Hospital, where he died at an early hour this morning. Wogherand was also taken to the New York Hospital. It was found that he had a broken right arm and a broken left leg, and had sustained internal injuries. His recovery, the doctors said, was doubtful.

The foreman was arrested on a charge of homicide and locked up in the West 30th street station. He said that when the scaffold was built he cautioned the men to use extreme care. He said he was on the scaffold in the morning and believed the structure safe.

The room in which the accident happened takes up the whole of the top, or third floor, a great open space the size of the building, and the ceiling is 58 or 60 feet from the floor. It is proposed to use this room as a reading room.

BOILER BURSTS; 2 DEAD.

Several Injured on Ontario & Western Road Upstate.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Two men were instantly killed, one was fatally injured and fifteen were more or less hurt by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Ontario & Western Railroad near Luzon, Sullivan County, thirty miles north of here, this afternoon. The locomotive was drawing one of the finest passenger trains on the Ontario & Western, which left New York at 12:30 p. m.

The train was running about forty miles an hour when the engine blew up. A great hole was torn in the track, the engine reduced to scrap iron, and the baggage car and four coaches went into the ditch. Dr. Percy Deady, of the Loomis Sanatorium, Liberty, was on the train and was uninjured. He with several men passengers worked heroically to release the imprisoned women and children, fearing the wrecked cars would take fire. When all were released, search was made for William Gadwood, engineer, and Martin Mullen, fireman. The former was found 100 feet to the right of the track with his skull fractured. He will probably die. The fireman was found 100 feet to the left of the track, with the top of his head blown off.

During the search the mutilated body of a man was found. He is believed to be J. D. Valquette, an engineer, from Cadosia, who was riding on the wrecked engine. Charles Doell, conductor, was found in the smoking car with a broken shoulder and internal injuries, while Peter Riley, baggagemaster, lay near the track with severe injuries to his back. Both will recover. A wrecking and relief train was sent from this city, and the dead and injured were brought here at 11 o'clock to-night.

Many of the injured passengers are from New York. Their names have not yet been learned. It is said the accident was caused by the water-pipes between the tank and boiler freezing.

STOLE A CHURCH GATE.

Dr. Parkhurst Reports Theft from His New Edifice.

Dr. Parkhurst has reported to the police that between 10 o'clock on the night of February 11 and 8 o'clock on the morning of February 12 a brass gate, valued at $75, was stolen from the 24th street entrance to the basement of the new Madison Square Presbyterian Church. A general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters and a special alarm from the Tenderloin station. The gate measured two by three feet, and was made of heavy hammered brass. It was hung between two stone posts, to which it was fastened by iron bolts. These bolts had been removed.

PASSING OF STATE DISPENSARY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 13.—After a trial of fourteen years the South Carolina State dispensary has been found wanting. Late last night the state Senate passed the bill for its abolition by a vote of 23 to 15. This is a distinct defeat for Senator Tillman, under whose leadership the institution came into being, but who, after an active campaign last summer, failed to elect legislators sufficient to sustain the dispensary. The bill has already passed the House, and after the ratification of a few minor amendments, will be sent to the Governor, who was elected on an anti-dispensary platform, for his signature. The new measure provides for county option between county dispensaries and prohibition.

A bill is now being rushed through the Legislature providing for a commission of seven members, one from each Congressional district, to wind up the affairs of the dispensary. Elections will be held in May, and the new law will go into effect about September 1.

The passing of the dispensary and state control of the liquor traffic marks a new era in the history of South Carolina politics. The board of directors of the dispensary were removed from office last week for "misconduct" in office.

GOLD & BLACK LABEL SHERRIES, Bottled in Spain. Feldmann Importing Co., New York.—Advt.

FEAR THAW MISTRIAL.

JUROR'S WIFE MAY DIE.

Sudden End to Case Possible, Because of Mrs. Bolton's Illness.

There is a very serious possibility that the present proceedings against Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White may result in a mistrial.

This is made likely by the dangerous illness of the wife of Joseph B. Bolton, Juror 11, who is suffering from double pneumonia at her home, No. 1187 Boston Road, The Bronx. Mrs. Bolton, according to the attending physician, entered upon the critical period of the disease yesterday. This will last about two days.

Whether or not the trial goes on to-day depends, of course, upon Justice Fitzgerald, who is presiding. Yesterday morning, when the serious character of Mrs. Bolton's illness became known, he permitted her husband to go to see her, in charge of a policeman, and adjourned court until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Bolton was with his wife again last night.

A lawyer who has been prominently identified with many criminal cases said last night that the illness of the juror's wife would most probably cause a mistrial to be entered.

"It will be remembered that the first trial of Nan Patterson ended in this way, because of the illness of one of the jurors," he said. "Justice Davis waited two days and then, learning that the juror would undoubtedly be ill for some time, he discharged the rest of the jury.

"While this case is somewhat different, it appears unlikely that Justice Fitzgerald would expect a juror to sit on so important a trial when his wife was in danger of death. He might declare an adjournment for a few days, but the injustice of keeping the other jurors away from their families and business would have to be considered.

"The question whether to continue the trial or not is entirely in the discretion of the court, neither the District Attorney nor counsel for the defence having any voice in the matter."

The proceedings yesterday at Thaw's trial were marked by delays. The most serious was the abandonment of the morning session, and the second delay came at 4 o'clock, when uDr. John T. Deemar, one of the Thaw family physicians, was recalled to the stand, after Dr. Britton D. Evans had testified to physical examinations he had made of the prisoner. Dr. Deemar was examined only as to the mental condition of John Ross, whose mother is a sister of Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the defendant. Mr. Jerome had objected to the admission of such testimony early last week, and he renewed his objection. Apparently, however, Dr. Deemar had been recalled with the District Attorney's knowledge and consent, for he and several of the lawyers for the defence had a long consultation with Justice Fitzgerald, at the conclusion of which Mr. Jerome said that he wanted an adjournment taken, with two objects in view. First, he desired to have an opportunity to examine at length Thaw's will and codicil, which were executed on the day Thaw married Evelyn Nesbit, and the admission of which as evidence had been successfully combatted. The District Attorney said that he had only just received copies of the documents, and that perhaps he might see his way to withdrawing his objection to their acceptance as evidence tending to throw light on Thaw's condition of mind at that time. Second, with the permission of the defendant's counsel, he wished to have a talk in his office with Dr. Deemar and with Dr. Bingaman, the other Thaw family physician, to see also if his present objection to their testimony might not be removed. By pursuing this course, Mr. Jerome told the court, he thought much time might be saved. Justice Fitzgerald agreed, and declared an adjournment to this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

COUNSEL HOLD CONFERENCE.

Mr. Jerome and the prisoner's lawyers held a conference after the adjournment, at the conclusion of which it was said that the will and codicil would be admitted in evidence to-day, and that Dr. Deemar and Dr. Bingaman would be called at either the morning or afternoon session.

That the District Attorney may ask for the appointment of a commission to examine into Thaw's sanity is gradually growing into a conviction with the defence. One of the lawyers said last night that if such an application was made it would be bitterly opposed, and that, if necessary, a writ of prohibition would be applied for from a justice of the Supreme Court, which, if granted, would halt the case and tie up the jury until arguments had been made on the application and a decision handed down. Many questions asked by Mr. Jerome have given color to the belief that he had the appointment of a commission in mind, as, for instance, when on Tuesday he said he would agree to withdraw his objection to Dr. Evans telling what Thaw said to him in the Tombs if the defence would admit that the prisoner was of unsound mind at that time.

Dr. Evans's examination showed apparently that Thaw was in a normal physical condition. His body, he said, was well nourished, his skin was clear and there were no signs that he had ever suffered from any disease that would render an operation necessary. On the other hand, Dr. Evans found, on an otherwise normally shaped skull, a curious depression at the base just above the neck, beneath which was a protuberance. "I was not able to draw any inference from this condition," Dr. Evans said, "because in all my experience I have never come across anything like it."

THAW HAD NERVOUS PULSE.

Thaw's "sympathetic nervous system was seriously at fault, and he had the most remarkable nervous pulse it has ever been my opportunity to examine," Dr. Evans testified. He said that in a series of examinations he found that the beat of the prisoner's pulse changed four times in a minute, varying from a rate of 80 a minute to 112, back to 82 or 84, and then to 90.

Dr. Evans testified that he had found no indications that Thaw had ever indulged in the morphine or any other drug habit, and then Mr. Delmas asked the hypothetical question whether, upon the results of the examinations and upon the facts as contained in the other long question detailing the history of the case which he had answered the previous day, he could say when the "mental explosion" he had referred to occurred. The object of the question, it was plain, was to have the witness reply that the mental strain Thaw had been under culminated on the night he shot White, but District Attorney Jerome interposed with an objection. In the resultant controversy Mr. Jerome admitted that Dr. Evans had applied the terms "mental fulmination," "mental explosion" and "mental storm" to the occurrences of the night of June 25. This was what Mr.

Continued on fourth page.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH that made the highball famous.—Advt.

MR. MORGAN STIRS ROME.

Comment on Reported Gifts from Forum of Trajan.

Rome, Feb. 13.—The statement that J. Pierpont Morgan has presented five fragments from the Trajan Forum to the Metropolitan Museum of New York, has caused much comment here, and the case of the Ascoli cope is being recalled. The "Tribuna" urges the authorities to investigate the matter of the Trajan fragments.

TWO KILLED UNDER CAR.

Explosion of Gas Tank Blows Erie Laborers to Pieces.

Two railroad laborers who were fighting a fire under a tank car were killed by an explosion of gas on the Erie Railroad tracks north of Manhattan avenue, Jersey City, on the Hackensack Meadows, yesterday afternoon. They are Andrew Ailsa, of No. 12 Germania avenue, and Wasey Switzkinski, whose address is unknown.

The tank car was taken to the meadows filled with refuse oil and sediment from the Erie company's plant for the manufacture of the illuminating gas used in the passenger service. The car was switched on a side track close to the meadows and was opened that the refuse might run down into a ditch.

It was partly emptied when railroad men saw flames run up the ditch and under the car, the refuse oil igniting like powder. The cause is unknown. It may have been a locomotive spark. Switzkinski and Ailsa grabbed shovels and pitched snow under the car vigorously but ineffectually. Where the oil dripped from the car the blaze flashed up and quickly enveloped the tank.

A great flash, an ear splitting report, and a tremor followed as the gas generated in the tank from the refuse exploded. The men were instantly killed. Ailsa's head was nearly torn off.

NEW SUN SPOT FOUND.

Immense Tract May Cause Electrical Disturbances on Earth.

Pittsburg, Feb. 13.—Professor John A. Brashear, of the Allegheny Observatory, has announced a discovery of one of the greatest sun spots ever found, and says that as a result electrical disturbances may be experienced throughout the country about to-morrow night. These disturbances, he further declares, may take the form of a display of the Aurora borealis, or telegraph and telephone communication may be seriously affected. The present spot is so large it can be seen through smoked glass and, the scientist adds, is one of the most active of solar spots In his statement of the discovery, Professor Brashear says:

A very large and beautiful sun spot, or solar disturbance, is now crossing the face of the sun and is approaching the central meridian. This is the largest spot that has been seen for several years, and its approximate length is 118,000 miles and 30,000 miles wide, covering an area of about 3,500,000 square miles. There is considerable activity in the spot, and there may be some electrical disturbance on the earth about to-morrow night, but this is rather difficult to predict, on account of the position of the disturbance in relation to the earth.

Besides this great group of spots, there are three other groups to the west of it, and a fourth is just leaving the sun on the eastern side. This great spot can be readily seen by the naked eye with a piece of smoked glass. Indeed, my attention was called to it by a gentleman who saw it through the morning fog.

We have been observing the spot with great interest all day, measuring it and estimating its size. It is a great spot, stretching an eighth of the way across the sun.

ROWING CLUB RAIDED.

Police Say Fight Was Going On in Dauntless House.

On a quiet tip from headquarters the reserves from the 155th street police station raided the Dauntless Rowing Club at 147th street and the Harlem River, last night, just as two young men had finished pummelling each other for the entertainment of more than a hundred well dressed men, all said to be members or friends of members of the club. The reserves were headed by Detectives Hector and Beatty, who told those in the clubhouse to get out as quickly as possible, and then arrested the two fighters and a man named Fred Shaughnessy, alleged to have been the referee.

The fighters gave their names as Louis Stern, eighteen years old, of No. 68 James street, and Charles Nowark, nineteen years old, of No. 555 West 49th street. Several bouts are alleged to have been pulled off during the night.

About 11 o'clock some one called up Police Headquarters and said that two young men had been carried out of the ring bleeding. The police say they found a ring on the second floor of the clubhouse and the two young men who were arrested were going to their places supposedly to end the bout. The officers of the club would not talk of the case.

GRAIN GOING TO WASTE.

Chicago Traders Complain Bitterly of Car Shortage.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Feb. 13.—The grain stagnation in Chicago reached a point to-day where the transportation committee of the Board of Trade demanded relief of the presidents of Eastern lines, alleging that unless prompt aid was furnished serious loss will result, not only locally, but to the farmer and small shipper. It was stated that there were 2,774 cars loaded with grain on the tracks of Western lines in Chicago and about 1,500 on Eastern lines awaiting equipment for Eastern shipments. The grain men say the situation was never more serious, and for the last ten days they have been flooded with telegrams from the country asking for cars to move the grain now in the elevators.

"We have 80,000 bushels of corn rapidly spoiling for want of cars," said one Iowa shipper. Another stated he had 20,000 bushels burning because of lack of facilities for shipping. The coarse grain in the elevators is beginning to heat, and must be handled promptly or it will be a loss.

NO "JIM CROW" FOR NEGRO POSTMAN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Orleans, Feb. 13.—"My uniform absolves me," was the reply of Henry Smith, a Negro mail carrier, when ordered to-day by a conductor of a streetcar to vacate a seat in the section reserved for white passengers. Smith defied the conductor to put him out, saying he was a protege of Uncle Sam. The conductor, after several attempts to induce the Negro to move, abandoned the task, and the carrier occupied his seat to his destination. The conductor made a report of the incident to the company, and the subject will be taken up with the Postoffice Department.

DEWEY'S RICH OLD PORT WINE. Strengthens the Weak and Overworked. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 158 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

AT LEAST 140 LOST.

LIST MAY STILL GROW.

Seventy-two Recovered from Larchmont—Plans for Investigation.

Providence, Feb. 13.—The sinking of the Joy Line steamer Larchmont off Watch Hill on Monday night lost 140 lives, so far as can be learned to-night, but it is believed the final total will be larger, and may reach 150. Seventy-four bodies have been found, of which fifty-two were brought here from Block Island to-day by the Kentucky, and twenty-two have been taken there since the steamer left the island. Of these bodies twenty-one have been identified. The list of missing has reached 122, and as it is not believed that any of these will be rescued, the total of known dead is 140.

One of the survivors, Fred Hiergesell, eighteen years old, of Brooklyn, said that the captain's boat was the first to leave the steamer, and that men on board crowded the women from the boats. He also said that there were no oars in the boat he was in. His statement was not confirmed by any one, and was contradicted by many.

President Dunbaugh of the Joy Line issued a statement to-night in defence of his officers and crew, in which he said:

The schooner was responsible for the collision. The officers and crew of the Larchmont are not to blame in any way. In view of the horrible condition which prevailed immediately after the accident, I am satisfied that the men did all in their power to meet the situation as conscientious and honorable men. It appears from my investigation that the schooner luffed right into the Larchmont and caused the accident which resulted in such great loss of life. The fact that the steamer sank so soon after the crash and the fact that so many were unable to reach the boats even after they were put out, are, to my mind, sufficient proof that the crew acted bravely and did all in its power to aid the passengers who were able to reach the deck.

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD.

Following is the list of identified dead, brought to this city, up to 10 p. m.:

BROWN, ——, Negro waiter, Providence.
CARROLL, James, Providence, freight clerk.
COURTI, Antonio, No. 4 Keith Alley, Boston.
ECKELS, Harry, Block Island.
ELLSBREE, Fred, salesman, Providence.
FLOOD, Nathan, son of James Flood (saved), No. 28 Spring street, New York.
FOUNTAINE, Moses, waiter, home unknown.
HESS, Casper, first assistant engineer, Albany, N. Y.
JAMES, George, chef, residence unknown.
JENSON, Mrs. J. G., No. 1142 Broad street, Providence.
KORAJIAN, Mrs. Koren, Olneyville, R. I.
LAMBERT, Captain Ellen, Salvation Army, Cambridge, Mass.
LOGAN, Edward, second assistant engineer, Providence.
NELSON, Erik, assistant engineer, Elm street, Providence.
PITTS, E. B., Providence.
SMITH, George A., watchman, Olneyville.
SCOTT, John J., hallman, Petersburg, Va.
THIBEAU, Dennis, Negro, No. 331 Eddy street, Providence.
ZADMUS, Jacob, watchman, Paterson, N. J.
Stewardess, name unknown.
A Russian fireman, recognized, but name unknown.

Not less than two thousand people assembled along the waterfront as the Joy Line steamer Kentucky came slowly up the Providence River. This number, the great majority of whom were attracted to the scene by morbid curiosity, placed themselves at various points of vantage in order that they might better see the steamer and in the hope that they could catch a glimpse of its grewsome burden.

The dead, still frozen in curious positions, were placed in undertakers' baskets and carried to a nearby morgue, where they were arranged so that all who desired might pass in an effort to identify them. There appeared to be few persons among the many who entered the morgue who expected to identify any bodies, and this led to the belief that few identifications would be made to-night. Physicians said that in many cases death had been caused by the cold rather than by drowning.

MRS. FELDMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

One of the most thrilling narratives of the disaster was told by Harris Feldman, of No. 233 East 99th street, New York, who, with his wife, was saved. Feldman said that when the collision occurred he ordered his wife to dress as warmly as possible. When she had done so they rushed to the hurricane deck. They had been there only a moment, and the Larchmont was then sinking so rapidly, that it seemed that they must be lost, when a great wave struck the top of the steamer and ripped off a piece of the superstructure upon which many of the panic stricken passengers were standing. As the piece of wreckage slipped off into the sea many of the passengers either fell backward into the saloon of the steamer or were thrown forward into the water.

After the wreckage had been away from the ship a few moments Mr. Feldman counted his companions. Besides himself and his wife, there were thirty-three on board, but they were crowded so badly that one by one they began to drop off into the sea. An hour after the raft had been swept from the top of the steamer there were sixteen persons on it, and of these only eight were alive. Mrs. Feldman was slowly freezing to death, when her husband begged her to move her hands and feet continually in order that she might keep her blood circulating. The woman did not wish to do so, saying that she would rather go to sleep, as she wanted to die. It was only by constant attention that Mr. Feldman was able to save her.

For thirteen hours the raft drifted about helplessly, and when the schooner Clara E. came alongside and rescued them every person on board was sovered with a coating of ice. Mrs. Feldman was the first to be lifted onto the schooner, but, half insane, she leaped from the hands of her rescuers back onto the raft, screaming that she would not be separated from her husband.

ACCUSES CAPTAIN M'VAY.

Fred Hiergesell, an eighteen-year-old boy, who was returning to his home, at No. 120 Linden street, New York, after having been a runaway for nearly a year, made charges against Captain McVay and his criew. Hiergesell asserts that Captain McVay's boat was the first which left the steamer. He said that he saw many women rushing about helplessly and begging for life preservers. Many of them pleaded with the panic-stricken passengers and crew to direct them to the lifeboats, but were unheeded.

"My stateroom was almost at the point of collision on the port side of the steamer," Hiergesell said. "I was in bed with my clothes on, and when I rushed on deck I found the officers reassuring the passengers and telling them that they were in no immediate danger. The captain left his steamer in the very first boat. I cannot be mistaken as to his identity, for I saw him on the Kentucky as we came over to Providence this afternoon, and he is the same man who stepped into the first boat launched from the sinking vessel. The second boat was taken possession of by a gang of Negro waiters. These men seemed to have lost their heads, and so many of them crowded into the boat that it capsized as soon as it struck the water, and I believe that all of them were lost.

"It was an awful sight on the hurricane deck of that steamer. I saw a lot of women running around helplessly calling for life preservers and begging that they be directed to the life-