



TWO NEGROES LYNCHED RIOTS BREAK OUT ANEW.

Four Dead and Seventy Hurt at Springfield—Brigade in City.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 15.—The second lynching of the Springfield riot, according to a report to the police, occurred at Spring and Edward streets to-night. A negro was strung up to a telephone pole by a mob of such proportions that the firemen and the policemen who responded to the first alarm were unable to handle it. Reinforcements of troops were sent for. Governor Deneen to-night, on a report from General Young that sufficient troops were not on hand, ordered out the 2d Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and commanded the 7th Regiment to hold itself in readiness for a call. Both are Chicago regiments. The negro lynched to-night has been identified as William Donegan, eighty years old. The outrage took place within two blocks of the State Capitol. Governor Deneen was in his office, and at once ordered the troops to scatter the crowd at all hazards. The mob broke before the cavalry. Another disturbance took place in front of the state armory, where a crowd gathered and threatened to storm the building wherein were housed a number of negro refugees. Company L of the 4th Infantry and Troop B of the cavalry were sent to the place, charged the mob with bayonets and dispersed it. The affair was analogous with the lynching of Donegan, four blocks away. Early to-day friends of William Howe, a county officer, who was so seriously hurt that he is hovering between life and death, made efforts to enlist followers for a raid of vengeance upon the black belt. Taking a lesson from last night's experience, Sheriff Werner at once informed Governor Deneen that fresh outbreaks were threatening and that more troops would be necessary. The response of the executive was prompt, and as a consequence a full brigade of state troops is here, under the command of General E. C. Young. The troops consist of the 1st, 4th and 5th regiments of infantry, the 2d Squadron of cavalry and a Gatling gun squadron. Two of the infantry regiments are scattered through the city at various points, the 1st Regiment being held in reserve and the 4th on patrol duty.

GOVERNOR DENEEN'S STATEMENT.

The determination of the state to preserve order is shown in the following statement given out by Governor Deneen this evening. He said: The outbreak by mob violence was as intolerable as it is inexcusable. The idea of wreaking vengeance upon a race for the crimes of a few of its members is utterly repugnant to all notions of law and justice. No government can maintain its self-respect and permit it. The resources of the state will be drawn upon if necessary, to protect every citizen of Springfield in his person and property; and those who violate the law must suffer the consequences.

All business establishments in the city closed at 6 o'clock to-night. The saloons and liquor stores have not been open since before midnight Friday. So strict were the regulations for keeping the people off the streets that the Mayor caused a postponement of the opening performance of "A Broken Idol," a new musical play which was to have been presented by the Whitely Musical Company, of Chicago. One of the numbers in the performance entailed the appearance of the chorus in guise of negroes and it was largely on this account that the Mayor took this action.

THE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Besides to-night's lynching, one death was recorded to-day as a result of the riots. John Caldwell, who was a spectator of the fighting in East Springfield, died in a hospital from the effects of a bullet wound in the stomach. His death brought the total up to four, the other victims being Louis Johnson, who was killed when Loper's restaurant was wrecked, and Scott Burton, the aged negro who was lynched at 12th and Madison streets early this morning. Fully seventy persons were injured. Frank Delmore and Theodore Scott, both of whom were shot through the lungs, are not expected to live through the night. William Howe has a fighting chance for life, according to the physicians. The other seriously injured persons, all suffering from gunshot wounds, are as follows: Robert Seidler, William Mallot, Charles Heims, Lester Holt, John Norkins, Eugene Magell, Will Smith (negro), Robert Oakley (negro), Lewis Hansen, Arthur Troyman, John Barrington, Charles Duncan (negro), Ossie Donegan, shot in eye.

NEGROES FLEE FROM CITY.

All day timid negroes left the city with their families and such possessions as they could hurriedly pack. This exodus took place despite the assurances of Governor Deneen that full protection would be afforded to those who remained in their homes. The Governor also took steps to alleviate the distress of the families whose homes or places of business were destroyed by the mob. A refugee camp was established at Camp Lincoln, and Companies D and H were sent to guard it. About three score persons were in the camp to-night. Harry Loper, whose restaurant was wrecked after he had assisted the Sheriff in splitting away two negro prisoners from the jail, left Springfield late to-day for a resort in Michigan. He took the members of his family with him, but refused to give their destination.

Loper, in common with other property owners who suffered loss at the hands of the mob, was informed by the insurance companies to-day that all policies were rendered void by the riot. Under the statutes the city and county are each responsible for the property losses, and special assessments will be levied to cover the damages.

THE MORNING LYNCHING.

Shortly before daybreak this morning the mob, after lynching the negro, Charles Hunter, at 12th and Madison streets, was fired on by Company H, 5th Infantry, from Decatur. After an attempt to disperse the mob the soldiers fired two volleys over the heads of the rioters, and then shot low, wounding two men. The rope used in the lynching was a short one and the body of the negro was not pulled more than five feet off the ground. As the body went up the crowd shouted, "We've got one, hurrah! Look at the nigger swing!" The cheering continued for some time. It is believed the negro was shot and killed before his body was strung up. Sheriff Werner cut the body down at 3:30 a. m., and there were forty bullet holes in it. The fight in which W. H. Howe, chief clerk in the County Treasurer's office, was precariously wounded, took place at 14th and Mason streets, three blocks from the scene of the lynching. Mr. Howe was set upon by a number of negroes, one of whom shot him through the body. The bullet grazed the liver and inflicted a dangerous wound. The county official was then robbed and beaten and would have been killed had not one of the

COAL RECEIVERSHIP.

Intrinsic Value of Properties Given as Over \$26,000,000.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 15.—The Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, one of the largest mining concerns in the bituminous fields of Western Pennsylvania, went into the hands of a receiver to-day. Judge Edwards, of this city, appointed Thomas H. Watkins as receiver on the application of the Scranton Trust Company, the trustee for the consolidated bondholders, which alleges the company, through its lessee, the Pennsylvania, Beech Creek and Eastern Coal Company, was unable to meet its rental obligations. These rentals included the payment of all interest and sinking fund requirements and the payment on a sliding scale of dividends on the stock of the lessor company. W. A. Lathrop, president of the company, gives the intrinsic values of the properties at more than \$26,000,000, against a total indebtedness of about \$13,000,000. There was mined from the property during the year 1907 nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal. The company owns over 100,000 acres of coal lands in fee, containing over 800,000,000 tons of coal. The company has thirty-three modern equipped collieries, owns its docks and barges in New York Harbor, owns 1,000 standard gauge railroad cars, 1,000 coke ovens, 1,200 dwellings, and also owns a combine of water and electric light companies.

FIND OLD CITY RECORDS.

Burgomasters' Minutes from 1661 to 1664 in Dead Soldier's Effects.

An invaluable portion of the early Dutch records of the city of New York, then New Amsterdam, was returned a few days ago to Philip Baer, librarian of the City Library, by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage, State Historian of Maine. Dr. Burrage, who was chaplain of the National Soldiers' Home, came into close personal contact with Lieutenant N. Fernow, who was an inmate of the home and died there a few months ago. Mr. Fernow's brother, dean of the forestry department of the University of Toronto, Canada, attended to the settlement of his brother's estate, and in so doing gave to Dr. Burrage some books and papers, among which was found a manuscript in the Dutch language. He wrote to the librarian at the city of New York and Mr. Baer asked to see the manuscript. The library clerk of the Holland Society, Dingman Versteeg, was requested to glance at the manuscript and describe its nature. He discovered it to be the missing records of the meetings of the burgomasters, that is to say, a continuation of the "Administrative Minutes of New Amsterdam," from February 11, 1661, to May 20, 1664, in about 137 pages. The seven volumes of the New Amsterdam records, printed by the Kalckerbocker Press in 1867, brought these minutes down to January 28, 1661, where they abruptly ended, and the lately recovered manuscript continues the record for more than three years, through a most interesting period in the city's history.

BALLOON ON NIGHT TRIP.

Two Women Accompany Male Aeronauts in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—Ascending toward a pitch-black sky, the large balloon Philadelphia sailed up from the United Gas Improvement Athletic Grounds at 10:33 o'clock this evening. It carried Dr. Thomas E. Eldridge, the president, and Dr. George H. Simmerman, the vice-president of the Philadelphia Aeronautical Society, together with two women, Mrs. M. E. Lockington and Miss Minnie Applebach, said to be the first women who have ever made a night ascension from this city. Mrs. Thomas Rose, of Ambler, who had also been scheduled to go with the party, entered the balloon, but lost courage and jumped from it just before it left the ground.

GEN. WARDWELL DEAD.

His Leper Wife, Reason Gone, Remains in Ignorance.

Tombstone, Ariz., Aug. 15.—G. D. K. Wardwell died this afternoon while in quarantine with his leper wife. Her sufferings from the combined effects of leprosy and the nervous strain following the notoriety of their case has destroyed her reason and she is unaware that her husband is dead. General Wardwell was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars. Efforts to deport Mrs. Wardwell to the leper colony have brought out many complications, the Federal authorities refusing aid and the territorial officials being unable to act under the present law. It is probable that she will remain isolated here, and cared for until death.

GOV. HUGHES AT ALBANY.

Returns with Family to Capital After Adirondack Vacation.

Albany, Aug. 15.—Governor Hughes returned to Albany to-night from Saranac Inn, where he spent a number of weeks with his family. The Governor left Saranac Inn at 6 a. m., stopping at Tupper Lake, where he was the guest of the Board of Trade of that place. The Governor expected the lower end of the lake, which the residents of Tupper Lake are desirous to have improved, and for which they have requested the state to make an appropriation. Later in the day the Governor attended a field day and also enjoyed an automobile ride. He made a few remarks to a gathering at the station at noon. The Governor's family left Saranac Inn at noon and joined him at Tupper Lake, after which the journey to Albany was continued.

TWO NEW YORKERS DROWN UPSTATE.

Liberty, N. Y., Aug. 15.—While bathing in Smiths Lake, half way between Liberty and Loch Sheldrake, yesterday afternoon, Solomon Silverstein, a wholesale pocketbook manufacturer, of No. 245 Norfolk street, New York City, became exhausted. Eugene Hayes, nineteen years old, of New York City, was drowned this afternoon while bathing in the Beaverkill and Willowemoc rivers, just outside of Roscoe.

J. HILL HURT BY AUTOMOBILE.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15.—James J. Hill was fatally injured near Duluth to-day. Mr. Hill and his daughter were out driving when suddenly their automobile refused to move. While Mr. Hill was under the car looking for the trouble the chauffeur started the machine and Mr. Hill's hand was caught in the machinery. He hurried to Duluth, where his hand was dressed, and later came to St. Paul. He said the injury was not serious.

THE FATE OF ERICHSEN.

BODY LIES IN FJORD.

Details of Death of Three Explorers—New Land Found.

Bergen, Norway, Aug. 15.—The ship Denmark, of the Denmark-Greenland Expedition, arrived here to-day. The body of the Danish explorer, Mylius Erichsen, who perished in a snowstorm while travelling over the ice on the northeastern coast of Greenland, was not recovered. A large group of islands was discovered between latitude 78 and 79. The members of the expedition also found the depot left by Commander Robert E. Peary, near Cape Bridgeman. Lieutenant Trolle, master of the Denmark, made the following statement: The Denmark-Greenland expedition carried out the objects for which it was formed, but it paid dearly in having done so. Mylius Erichsen, its leader, and Lieutenants Hagen and Broenlund perished in November, 1907, in trying to return from the north coast of Greenland by way of the inland ice, having been obliged to remain on the north coast during the summer of that year owing to the state of the weather. Broenlund's body was found in a crevice near the beach. Erichsen's body was found in a work that had been accomplished, and also his diary, in which was the following entry: Perished at 7 degrees under a trial return over inland ice in November. Arrived here under a decreasing moon and caught on owing to frozen feet and darkness. The corpses of the others are in the middle of the fjord. Hagen died November 15 and Mylius some ten days later. JOERGEN BROENLUND. Broenlund was buried on the spot where his body was found. It proved impossible to find the corpses of the others owing to the heavy snowfall. On the beach comrades having done their duty and perished on the field of honor, we erected a monument for them at our haven, Port Denmark. Everything possible was done from the ship to succor them, but it was beyond human power to prevent the catastrophe. The course of the expedition was as follows: On August 13, 1906, on the northeast coast of Greenland, after difficult sailing through the ice, our ship reached 77 1/2 degrees north latitude. Depot stores were landed at 77 1/2 degrees. A haven for the ship was found at 78 1/2 degrees and was called Port Denmark. It was resolved to remain here. In the autumn of 1906 sledge journeys were made in a northerly direction to establish sledge depots and prosecute scientific investigations. A great sledge expedition to the north, with a view to the discovery of the unknown part of the northeast coast of Greenland, took place in the spring of 1907 under command of Mylius Erichsen. The expedition consisted of ten sledges and a party of twenty men. Several other journeys were made during the spring, one over the inland ice southward to Ardenapale Inlet, and another over the northernmost coast to Cape Bridgeman at 83 1/2 degrees, and into Peary's Channel to Cape Glacier. The coast line went far more easterly than we expected. Connection was obtained with Peary's landmark on Pearyland, and at Cape Glacier the Danish flag was hoisted and the country taken possession of for Denmark and called King Frederick VIII Land. No people were encountered. Scientific expeditions were continuously made in the district surrounding Port Denmark from the ship. On the road scientific researches were made and considerable physical collections were made and a large quantity of scientific material and numerous sketches, paintings and photographs of the country were accumulated. Our departure from Port Denmark took place on July 25, 1907, owing to the favorable condition of the ice a cruise to 78 degrees was made. The members of the expedition are all well and their collections are in good condition. The Denmark will be towed from here to Copenhagen.

JOCKEYS NEAR DEATH.

Crossed Sees Two Go Down in Race at Empire City.

Directly in front of the grandstand in the last race of the day at Empire City track yesterday afternoon two horses stumbled and went down, throwing their riders under the flying hoofs of the other racers. A cry of horror went up from the big crowd which saw the accident. For a moment it seemed as though both of the boys had been killed instantly. J. Sumter, one of the jockeys, staggered to his feet, looked around in a dazed, bewildered way and then sank back to the track. S. Sweet, the other boy, never moved. Stablehands rushed out on the course and dragged Sweet from under the body of J. C. Core, his mount. The horse had turned completely over and then rested on his side, with Sweet pinned beneath him. Because of the dust, nearly every one thought that the little jockey had been hurled over the fence. His limp body was picked up and carried to the clubhouse with Sumter. Both boys were hurried to St. Joseph's Hospital, at Yorkers, where it was said last night that they would recover, though they were badly bruised and suffering greatly from the shock. Most of the racegoers left the track believing that Sweet had been killed.

FOUGHT OVER UNVEILING.

President's Statue Caused Riot, According to Texas Story.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 15.—Word reached here to-day from Brownfield, in Terry County, Tex., that citizens there, on Thursday, erected a life size statue of President Roosevelt after a street fight, in which one person was fatally hurt, nine others injured and fifty shot fired. The statue represents Roosevelt in hunting costume and stands in the town square. Brownfield is one hundred miles from the nearest railroad, the Texas & Pacific, being further from a railroad than any town in the United States. Its population is fifteen hundred, composed largely of rich cattle men, cowboys and planters. The erection of the statue was vigorously opposed by Democrats and some Republicans, but it had already been ordered from Denver by a citizens' committee, which refused to turn from its plans. The unveiling was opposed because it was pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt was still President and because the Democrats wanted a Bryan statue on the opposite side of the square, and the town could not afford both statues. Efforts were made to steal the statue, and it was buried a week. When the ceremonies took place on Thursday a bunch of cowboys made a rush for the square and met an equally determined crowd. Revolvers, fists and clubs were freely used, but the statue was not disturbed. After the riot a mass meeting was held, at which a compromise was effected whereby it was agreed that should Bryan be elected his statue should be placed near that of Roosevelt's and the latter's statue remain untouched.

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CAPTAIN P. C. HAINS KILLS W. E. ANNIS.

PUBLISHER IS SLAIN BY ARMY OFFICER.

Brother Holds Onlookers Off at Bayside Yacht Club While General's Son Does Shooting.

His wife and bystanders held at bay and unable to aid him, William E. Annis, the publisher of "Recreation" and other periodicals, was shot to death by Captain Peter Cooper Hains, of the United States army, son of Brigadier General P. C. Hains, on the landing of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. Annis was shot shortly before 3 o'clock, and he died in the Flushing Hospital four hours later. The shooting is said to have followed a story of alleged wrongs which Mrs. Hains told her husband, who brought suit last May for divorce from her. Hains fired eight bullets into Annis's body, while his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, the author, stood by with an automatic pistol, like the one used by the slayer, and threatened to kill any one who dared interfere. When his victim had fallen back, apparently dead, Captain Hains stood calmly and awaited the onrush of club members, who would have handled him roughly had it not been for his brother, who still kept guard with his revolver and protected him until the arrival of the police. Mrs. Annis, who was on the landing with several friends awaiting the arrival of her husband's boat, rushed toward Captain Hains when she saw him take the weapon from his pocket, but she was held back by the captain's brother. Her screams and the sound of the shots caused a wild scene on the yacht club landing, and the horrified men and women were forced to stand helplessly by while the army captain inflicted the fatal wounds. CAPTAIN WAITED FOR ANNIS. Captain Hains and his brother were noticed near the landing shortly before Annis came to the boat in his yacht. The captain, who is attached to the 48th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, was in uniform, and he attracted much attention. The usual Saturday afternoon crowd of members and their friends were in and about the clubhouse when Annis returned to his boat, after a short cruise. Hains and his brother walked to the string piece as the boat came near, and Annis was shot through the groin before he could leave the craft. Captain Hains simply pronounced Annis's full name and then fired. As the wounded man sank back he shouted to Hains: "You have made a terrible mistake!" and before he became unconscious he remarked several times to members of the club: "Hains shot me, but I don't know what for." Neither of the brothers had ever been seen in the neighborhood of Bayside until yesterday, and it was apparent that they had carefully planned the killing of Annis. Among the witnesses, who were within a few feet of Annis when he was killed, were Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Rockwell, of No. 266 Sanford avenue, Flushing; Charles Roberts and C. A. Birchfield. It was declared that Thornton J. Hains, besides having an automatic pistol, had a full bull of cartridges around his waist. The Flushing police were called immediately, and the Hains brothers waited quietly for arrest. "Yes, I shot him," said Peter Hains when the officers arrived. Both of them were held to await the result of Annis's injuries, and it is probable that they will be charged with murder in the Flushing police court this morning. In a statement made to Captain Ruthenberg, of the Flushing police, Captain Hains admitted that the shooting was deliberate. He declared that Annis had broken up his home and that he and his brother had gone to the Bayside Yacht Club landing yesterday to punish him for what he had done. Neither of the brothers showed any sign of nervousness. General Hains reached the police station just before midnight and was taken directly to see his sons. He appeared to be overwhelmed by the tragedy, and after a short conference with his sons departed for the Hotel Astor, where he will live temporarily. Both brothers were held without bail. General Hains, at the Hotel Astor, said he could not discuss the matter at length, but he thought his son was in complete possession of his mental faculties when he shot Annis. When asked if he thought his son was right, General Hains replied that he thought his son perfectly justified. "He did right," said the General. He would not discuss the circumstances which led up to the shooting, but he strongly intimated that he would defend his sons. Coroner Ambler held an inquest on the body of Annis late last night, and his report will be filed with the magistrate this morning. Coroner's Physician W. G. Frey performed an autopsy on the body, and found that the eight bullets which were fired by Hains had passed entirely through the body. The bones of the legs and arms were shattered by the bullets, which were .45 calibre and the size used by army officers in duty in the Philippine Islands, where Hains had recently been stationed. Dr. Frey said that it was remarkable that Annis had not died instantly. "SHOT ANNIS," WIRES HAINS. Mrs. Annis became hysterical from grief, and was cared for during the night by her physician. Upon his arrival in the Flushing jail Captain Hains sent a telegram to his father, who is at Fort Hancock, saying: "Hains shot Annis. Come to the Flushing police station." His brother, T. Jenkins, is well known in literary circles, and is a regular contributor to many of the standard publications in the United States. His home is at No. 140 56th street, Bay Ridge. He is said to have been the central figure in a fight at Fort Monroe several years ago, in which a man lost his life. Annis was interested in several publications including "Recreation" and the "Burr McIntosh Monthly." He lived with his wife and two children at No. 47 Clermont street, The Bronx, and was one of the most prominent members of the Bayside Yacht Club. DIVORCE SUIT NAMED FRIEND. Captain Hains's wife lived at No. 37 Crest avenue, Winthrop, Mass., in June of this year. Thornton J. Hains served her with papers in that State. In a statement made to the Flushing police last night Thornton said that he had found that while his brother was at sea Mrs. Hains had been unduly intimate with Annis. The couple had three children—Peter, seven years old; Hamilton, four years old, and John, nine-

COLORADO ON THE ROCKS.

Cruiser Ashore in Puget Sound—Afloat Without Damage.

Seattle, Aug. 15.—The armored cruiser Colorado, of the Pacific fleet, which sailed from the Puget Sound navy yard at 6 a. m. for San Francisco, went on the rocks in a dense fog at 9:50 a. m. at Double Point. Captain Underwood sent a wireless message for assistance, and the tug Navajo left here at 11:20 a. m. San Francisco, Aug. 15.—Advices to the Merchants' Exchange say that the cruiser Colorado, which was ashore in Puget Sound to-day, was floated at 4:50 p. m. The cruiser was little damaged.

EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE.

Several Also Injured at Benson Mines, N. Y.

Carthage, N. Y., Aug. 15.—As the result of a premature dynamite explosion about noon to-day at Benson Mines, forty miles from here, five men were instantly killed and several were injured. Four of the victims were E. King, Harry Bolger, William Domineck and S. Bongor. The name of the fifth victim is unknown. He is buried beneath tons of rock and ore. The workmen were preparing a charge of dynamite in a 60-foot hole in the ledge of ore. It is said that they were tamping the explosive with a heavy rod, and it is the supposition that the jar of the operation set off the dynamite. Tons of rock and the bodies of the men were hurled into the air. A workman near by was thrown many feet. He escaped bodily injury, but he is violently insane. All four victims were married and had large families. They are of French Canadian descent.

FOUR IN LAUNCH DIE.

Sparks Ignite Gasoline and Boat Burns Near Newark.

Four persons were drowned and five others narrowly escaped the same fate last night in the Passaic River at Congress street, Newark. They were all in a new gasoline launch, which was on its maiden trip. The dead are: DANKOFF, Mr. and Mrs. of No. 125 Academy street, Belleville, N. J.; DAVEY, Walden, twenty years old, of No. 130 Academy street, Belleville, N. J.; WARD, Catherine, twenty-five years old, of Waterbury, Conn. The launch belonged to W. H. K. Davey, of No. 130 Academy street, Belleville, father of Walden Davey, one of the victims. The party started out shortly after dusk from the New Jersey Yacht Club house on the Kill von Kull. When the launch arrived at Congress street, Newark, it was found that the gasoline had given out, and young Davey went ashore in search for more. Some one in the boat picked up a lighted lantern and the bottom of it fell out. This set fire to a puddle of gasoline in the bow of the launch, and immediately the craft was enveloped in a mass of flame. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Burke, of No. 132 Academy street, Belleville, jumped to the pier, carrying with them the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Dankoff. All the rest of the party were drowned in their efforts to escape. Miss Ward and Mr. and Mrs. Dankoff jumped into the water, and Walden Davey, who was an expert swimmer, went after them, but in trying to aid in the rescue he was pulled down and drowned.

SEAL POACHERS CAUGHT.

Japanese Vessel, Painted Like Cutter, Had Papier Maché Spars.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Dispatches received to-day by the Department of Justice and the revenue cutter officials of the Treasury Department announce that two Japanese poaching vessels, with total crews of fifty-nine men, have been captured by the revenue cutter Bear near St. Paul's Island, the chief island of the seal group in Bering Sea. The dispatch received at the Department of Justice came from Assistant United States Attorney Ray, at Valdez, who informed the department that the steamer Dora had just put in there, the captain bringing word of the capture, with the statement that the Hincer Maru, the larger of the two vessels, was painted white, in imitation of the revenue cutter Manning, which is at San Francisco, and that, in further imitation of the United States government vessel, the Hincer Maru carried forward yards of papier maché. The Hincer Maru had a crew of thirty-two men and the Saiki Maru a crew of twenty-seven. The captain of the cutter Bear in his dispatch to the revenue cutter service says that the captured men will be taken to Unga, Alaska, and turned over to a United States commissioner. He says he has sufficient evidence to convict the men, and it is therefore assumed that the vessels captured contained seal.

ROB HENRY MARQUAND.

Burglars Carry Away Much Silver-ware and Bric-a-brac.

A bold robbery was reported to the Sheriff of Westchester County yesterday by Henry Marquand, the New York banker, who has a country place at Mount Kisco. Mr. Marquand returned on Thursday to find that his house had been broken into and silver and other things taken amounting to several thousands of dollars. The burglars ransacked the dining room and drawing room and, besides stealing a large amount of silver plate, carried away many ivory carvings, miniatures set in covers and other pieces of bric-a-brac which the banker had collected in Europe. There were nine servants sleeping and two watchdogs were on guard, but no one was disturbed. This is the third large robbery that has occurred in Northern Westchester in less than a month. The other victims were Clarence Whitman, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, and George L. Nichols, a lawyer, both of whom lost much silver and jewelry. At Mr. Nichols's house the burglars carried away, among other things, a silver loving cup five feet high. The New Castle Taxpayers' Association has offered \$250 reward for the arrest and conviction of the burglars.

ALL EYES ON NEW YORK.

MANY LETTERS TO TAFT.

Secretary Wright Discusses Insular Affairs with Candidate. (By Telegram to The Tribune.) Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 15.—"I have received a great many letters dealing with the New York situation. Most of them come from people whom I do not know, and practically none of them from political leaders. The very large majority of the writers advocate the renomination of Governor Hughes. I am taking no part in New York State politics, and I assume that the Republicans of New York are amply capable of selecting the best man, but I must admit that most of the letters I have received thus far favor the Governor's renomination." This statement was made by Judge Taft to-day when asked what information had reached him regarding the political situation in the Empire State. He added further, for the benefit of the Secretary of War, who was present, that one of the letters strongly advocating Mr. Hughes's renomination had come from John Watkins, of Westchester County. Mr. Watkins being a son-in-law of General Wright. Mr. Watkins assumed the Presidential candidate that the Republicans of Westchester County strongly advocate Governor Hughes's renomination. It was also learned that some of the men who have written to Judge Taft admit frankly that they do not like Governor Hughes personally, while others go on to outline his weakness as a candidate, declaring that he has gone out of his way to affront the politicians and the party organization and has made enemies unnecessarily, but even these declare that the party can win only by nominating a man equally strong, and they submit that no such man is to be found. The fact is that politicians coming here from all sections of the country other than New York are amazed at what they hear of the political situation in that state, and they are all eager for "inside information" on the subject. They have supposed that it would be only necessary for Governor Hughes to admit that he would accept the nomination for his party to seize upon the opportunity of placing so strong a man at the head of the state ticket. Moreover, they declare, almost without exception, that the very fact that the Republican party of New York had again nominated Mr. Hughes would strengthen the ticket throughout the country, because it would be taken as an earnest that the Republicans of the Empire State were serious in their determination to overthrow the "old guard" and to identify the party with those higher principles and cleaner politics with which Governor Hughes stands identified before the entire country. They say that the Governor is a factor in national politics, that the preference of Judge Taft, with his unparalleled knowledge of federal affairs and his experience in formulating many of the Roosevelt policies, could under no circumstances be regarded as derogatory to the Governor, and now that the Republican party of New York has an opportunity to head its ticket with a name so well and favorably known, they are at a loss to understand the political acumen, or the lack of it, which seems to render the decision of the state convention problematical.

INSULAR MATTERS DISCUSSED.

Judge Taft has spent a considerable portion of his day conferring with Secretary Wright over affairs regarding the Philippines, Panama and Cuba. The advisability of taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by legislation enacted at the last session of Congress authorizing the appointment of an additional member of the Philippine Commission and the creation of a new department was extensively discussed. Judge Taft and Secretary Wright reached the decision that, while a new commissioner should be appointed, there was no occasion to add to the expense of the Philippine government by creating a new department. It had been proposed to create a department of agriculture, but the agricultural affairs of the islands are being administered by the Department of the Interior satisfactorily, and neither Mr. Taft nor the Secretary of War believed that it would be economically wise to create a new department of that character. Certain measures of reorganization proposed by Colonel Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which have been submitted to General Wright, he in turn laid before Mr. Taft, who gave him the benefit of his long experience with isthmian affairs. The proposed changes are the result of Jackson Smith's resignation from the commission and the filing of his place by Major Devoil. Colonel Goethals's plans were generally approved. The most important topic affecting Cuba which was taken up was the question as to which of the existing Cuban statutes should be regarded as incidental to military occupation and repealed with the inauguration of the new President, and which should be preserved as an integral part of Cuban law. Governor Magoon has submitted a report, which was laid before Judge Taft and which he advised Secretary Wright to approve. During the course of the day, Manuel Quezon, floor leader of the Nationalist party in the Philippine Assembly, accompanied by A. G. Escamilla, formerly secretary to Emilio Aguinaldo and now secretary to Señor Ocampo, Philippine commissioner to Washington, called to pay their respects to their "great and good friend, Governor Taft." Señor Quezon has recently paid a semi-official visit to Russia, where he made a careful study of the Russian Douma, which he assured Judge Taft was not nearly so representative a body as the Philippine Assembly.

PRAISE FOR MISSIONARIES.

Judge Taft paid high praise to-day to the work of the Christian missionaries in the Orient, his attention having been called to the tribute paid to his work in the Philippines and certain of his speeches in China and Japan by the Methodist Missionary Bishop of China, the Right Rev. John Bashford. Judge Taft said that he had observed with care and regarded with high admiration the work of the Christian missionaries in the Orient, whose missionary establishments were in every instance the nucleus of Western civilization, teaching not only religion but principles and practices of the Western world to the people of the Far East. He said that wherever a mission was established a good house, a substantial church and a school were established, and that these constituted the advance posts of civilization. He spoke especially of the missionaries he had met, among them Bishop Harris, Methodist Bishop of Japan; St. John Tucker, of the famous Virginia family of that name, who is an Episcopalian clergyman in Japan, a nephew of the late Senator Pettus, and of Dr. Green, a nephew of William M. Everts, all of whom were carrying on the good work in the Orient. Referring to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Taft became enthusiastic. He said that so highly had the work of the association commended itself to him in the Far East that he had taken steps to secure the establishment of four Young Men's Christian