CHINESE SLAVE KILLED

HER HUSBAND ARRESTED.

Blood Stains Lead Direct to His Room—Expect Two More Murders.

Chinatown having witnessed the death of one of its female denizens is on tiptoe with expectation of the news of two more murders of women. A Chinese girl was killed yesterday morning at No. 17 Mott street, and only a few hours later a threat of death was made against one of the white women of the quarter, while last week the wife of one of the leaders of the Hep Sing tong went to Oakland, Cal., carrying a message of death to a Chinese woman there if she did not return to this city. The woman murdered yesterday was Bow Kum, who had lived for the last four months on the second floor of the rear tenement house at No. 17 Mott street. By the Chinese she was called the wife of Cin Len, who lived across the street, at No. 22 Mott street, and yesterday morning about 8 o'clock Len came running out of the house at No. 17 crying, "My friend is dead! Who killed my friend?"

Louis Fook, one of the owners of the Chinese drug store at No. 19 Mott street, ran back to the house with Len and half a dozen other Chinamen, and found the woman in a welter of blood on the floor by the bunk in her room. A double edged dagger was by her side. Her throat was marked by the grip of a hand that had held her in her death struggle.

Patrolman Joseph Paul, attracted by the commotion, followed the crowd into the room and at once put Len under arrest and turned in an alarm. Captain Galvin and Detectives Brickley and Miller were soon on the ground, and a few minutes later Coroner Harburger arrived. Word had also been sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and from that institution Dr. Denton came, but the woman was already dead, and the doctor said that she had been dead between three and four hours.

The story of the murder, as gleaned by the police and Coroner and as told by Len and the Chinese of the quarter, is one of the Chinese slave traffic, the fickleness of woman and the jealousy of man. The police traced the stains of blood directly from the dead woman's room to Len's room, across the street, stopping by the way at the store of the Yuen Shin Company, on the ground floor at No. 17. There were blood stains on the wooden shutters of the Yuen Shin Company's store and the bloody imprint of a man's hand, which corresponded in its measurements to the hand of Len. In Len's room were found two bloody towels, and there was blood on his clothes. They found in his room as well six other sheath knives and two revolvers, a trunk half filled with women's clothes, a box of women's jewelry and two boxes of letters, some addressed to the dead woman and some to Len.

LEN'S STORY TO CORONER.

Len told Coroner Harburger that the woman was his wife. He said that she had been in this country about two years, and that he had married her in San Francisco about six months ago, bringing her to this city about three months ago. Before she married him, he said, a Chinaman named See Sing, a Banchu of huge stature, had sought her ardently, and after she married Len she had frequently been threatened by Sing, who had demanded the return of $3,000 that he said he had spent on her during the courtship. See Sing it was, Len told the Coroner, who had murdered the girl.

In his talk with Captain Galvin Len varied this story. He told the captain that the girl had been brought to this country from China last November, ostensibly to be a servant, but that as soon as she reached San Francisco she was made a slave. Miss Anderson, of the coast city, Len said, rescued the girl from the streets and put her in a mission. Len heard of her and sent her his picture, which was found in the trunk, with the address on it, "Bow Kum, No. 920 Sacramento street, San Francisco," and a New York postmark. She sent him in return two pictures of herself, and Len went to San Francisco and took the girl from the mission.

"She my wife," he said, "but we not married."

He brought her here in February, and she lived in the house at No. 17 Mott street, while he lived at No. 22. After they came here, he said, the girl was contaned by Low Dong, and with this change of name the rest of the story is the same as that told to the coroner.

The Chinese of the quarter have yet another variation. They agree that the woman was a slave in San Francisco, but they add that she was a slave here, too. And in proof of this they say that Len, who told the police that he was a laundry worker, did not work here, while the girl was habitually sent for by the many Chinese clubs when they were holding "smokers." Detective Nammack, of Captain Galvin's staff, says that he saw her preparing to go out at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, two hours after Len says that he last saw her before he found her dead in her room.

The Chinese say that the girl tired of Len and found another Chinaman with whom she fell in love. Len, they say, was infatuated with his slave, and on Saturday night went to his room, at No. 22, and changed his American shoes for Chinese felt slippers and crossed to No. 17. Len's story is that the girl was to meet him at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and, when she did not keep the appointment, he went to the room at No. 17 and found her lying dead on the floor.

TEN ARRESTS IN ALL.

After hearing the various stories, Captain Galvin arrested, besides Len, Young Chin, Wong Sing and Long Sing, three Chinamen found in the rooms of the Yuen Shin Company, and six white women living at No. 17 Mott street, who are married to Chinamen. All the prisoners were taken before Magistrate Herrman in the Tombs police court, and by him turned over to Coroner Harburger. Len was held as a material witness and sent to the House of Detention, in default of $5,000 bail. The others were released in $100 bail each.

A few hours after the murder of Bow Kum was discovered a white woman who lives in the quarter was threatened with death by a waiter in a Chinese restaurant in Doyers street. The woman had been married to a Chinaman who formerly kept the Doyers street place and a few years ago she went to China with him. When they arrived in Hong Kong she found that her husband was already married to a Chinese woman in that city and soon after his return to China he married two more Chinese women. The white wife returned to this country. A short time ago it was rumored that he was about to marry a white man. Yesterday morning the Chinese waiter went to her and accused her of being faithless to her Chinese husband.

"He had a Chinese wife when he married me," the woman said. "And he has since married two more Chinese women."

"Your husband is my cousin," the waiter said, "and if you do not send that white man away there will be a white woman found dead in Mott street before the week is out."

Last week Tai Yu, the Chinese wife of a leader of the Hep Sing tong, went to Oakland, Cal., with a message of death. Three months ago this woman went to Oakland with Gui Shim, a Chinese woman who was at that time a slave at No. 49 Bayard street. Tai Yu returned here ten days ago, but Gui Shim was not with her. Instead, she brought a message that the girl was tired of the life here and would not come back.

The Chinaman with whom Gui Shim had lived asked Tai Yu once more to Oakland, paying her expenses for the trip and sending by her the money for Gui Shim to come to New York. She bears also the message:

"If you will come back to me I will give you all. But if you do not come back I will find you and kill you."

GIRL AERONAUT INJURED.

Parachute Landed Her on Trolley Wires and She Fell Thirty Feet.

"Little Beneta," who has been making parachute descents at the Palisade Amusement Park, was painfully injured yesterday afternoon, after having made a double flight in a balloon with George Drew. The girl cut away first when directly over a clear field, but the wind carried the parachute over the trolley tracks of the Palisades Railroad. She endeavored to avoid the wires, but landed squarely upon them. This caused the parachute to veer, and, as it happened that the wires contained high voltage, the girl instinctively refused to grasp them and fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet.

Drew, having delayed his cutaway, saw what had happened to his partner, and he hurried to her assistance as soon as he landed. Policeman Carney and others carried Beneta to her tent and Dr. Wyckoff was summoned. Her ankle was badly sprained and she will be laid up for several days.

RECIPROCITY SUCCESS

Distinct Advantage Gained Under the Dingley Law.

Washington, Aug. 15.—"What distinct advantage has been gained by the United States from the operation of the reciprocity agreements with European governments under the Dingley tariff law?" was asked a well known official of the government to-day.

"Generally speaking," he replied, "these agreements have inured to our benefit and have been very helpful in the extension of our foreign commerce. They primarily have secured the United States protection against adverse tariff changes by guaranteeing us a continuation of the favored nation treatment.

"Then, too, there has been a gradual growth of our exports. Lower duties on imported articles covered by the agreements have resulted in increased importations, and the ships bringing them have returned with cargoes from this country, made up of shipments given special rates.

"With Spain the reciprocity agreement, it is said, has worked very satisfactorily, and we have been accorded better treatment as a result of its operation, absolute discriminations being removed.

"Italy has given us actual reductions in her tariff schedules. The Netherlands government likewise has given us such reductions, especially on meat products, resulting in an increase of our exportations of that class of shipments.

"Portugal has allowed us an identity of treatment with Russia in the importation of mineral oils, besides other tariff advantages.

"In the United Kingdom the American government was by the reciprocity agreement given the privilege of the free entry of commercial travellers' samples, and this has resulted beneficially. Our concessions to Great Britain were confined to reduced duties on works of art from that country.

"Not very much enthusiasm was ever displayed over the agreements with Germany and France, although it is generally conceded that good results followed their enactment. There was perhaps somewhat more than a normal increase in trade with Germany, due to the return cargoes following greater importations from that country, while with France, it is declared, the best that can be said is that had the agreement not been entered into the situation, commercially, might have been worse. With both these countries the United States has suffered from the absence of a maximum and minimum tariff, which each has.

"As to Cuba, to which a concession was granted on sugar imports, the United States has been a distinct loser, our revenue falling off $10,000,000 during the last year. We were morally bound to assist Cuba, however the officials say, because of the activity displayed in her behalf, so that this deficit is counted up to the profit and loss account."

"The application of the maximum and minimum schedules provided for in the Payne-Aldrich bill is going to work out satisfactorily, according to the governmental tariff experts, who see no reason to anticipate any break in commercial relations with foreign countries as a result of their operation. The double schedule, in their opinion, will go far to sweep away all discriminations, and it will be suicidal, they say, for any country to stay outside the pale, endeavor to work independently and attempt a tariff war. That this feeling is apparent in France, whose manufacturers strongly opposed some of the new schedules, is already evident from the discussions in the newspapers.

"As provided in the law, the maximum rates go into effect March 31 next, the minimum schedule to become effective when the President issues a proclamation, which in itself will be satisfactory evidence that the country to which it is applied is not discriminating against us. France, Switzerland and Bulgaria are the countries whose reciprocity agreements with the United States expire first. The date, October 31 next, has been fixed in accordance with the new tariff act. After that time the minimum rates of the new law now in force will apply instead of the lower conventional rates now enjoyed by them in many cases."

WILL SEEK NEW CROPS.

Agricultural Department Explorer to Traverse Chinese Empire.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 15.—Frank N. Meyer, one of the explorers for the Department of Agriculture, is about to leave on his second trip abroad to seek new crops for the American farmer. From London he will proceed to Tartar land to investigate the report that the largest and most delicious grapes abound in that region. Mr. Meyer hopes to have as successful a trip as the one from which he returned last year, after spending three years in China, Korea and Siberia. He not only brought back to the United States hundreds of plants, but a fund of information which has been of great value in the experiment work of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Meyer devoted considerable attention to the Chinese methods of growing crops under dry-land conditions, and the information he secured regarding dry-land farming practices, horticultural methods, market gardening operations and the vast forestry practices of the Chinese Empire reveals in a remarkable way the wonderful variety of plants grown by the Chinese and the great similarity of the climate of Eastern Asia to that of the United States.

The explorations made by Mr. Meyer in certain of the Chinese provinces showed the presence of an extensive orchard industry, which the department regarded as worthy of serious investigation, with a view to its adoption in the dry Southwestern regions of this country, the Chinese regions and the southwestern part of this country being similar in climate and soil. Mr. Meyer found extensive orchards of what is known as the "Chinese date," a drouth-resistant fruit tree, of which the Chinese have developed hundreds of varieties, and of which the dried fruits form a most palatable and valuable fruit product, with which this country is entirely unfamiliar. He secured numerous varieties of this date, among them a seedless variety, which is now being propagated for distribution in the Southwest.

Many varieties of new seedless persimmons have been introduced in this country as a result of Mr. Meyer's investigations in the Far East. They are different in form from and presumably hardier than any of the Japanese persimmons, and are being grown on a commercial scale through the South. One variety has already borne fruit here, some of the fruit attaining a diameter of four inches. It is perfectly seedless, not astringent, as the ordinary Japanese forms are when hard, does not fall off readily, and promises to be an excellent shipper.

A special effort was made by Mr. Meyer to secure new ornamentals suitable for parks and public grounds. Many of these things have been brought in and are now being tested and grown by the various co-operators of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Meyer will proceed from London to St. Petersburg, thence south to the Caucasus Mountains and thence east, visiting the famous cities of Samarcand and Tashkend. From the last named city he will journey by caravan overland to Peking. This trip, which will occupy at least eight months, will take Mr. Meyer through Turkestan and the entire Chinese Empire from west to east. He will retravel pretty much the same region as Sven Hedin, who made the trip a short time ago.

BOY HUSBAND KILLS GIRL WIFE.

Then Youth, Who Was Only Nineteen Years Old, Committed Suicide.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 15.—William Graulich, of this city, shot and killed his wife last night. Immediately after the shooting Graulich swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid, dying soon afterward. Each was nineteen years of age.

The couple were married last October, after a courtship that was started, it is said, while Graulich was an inmate of the State Industrial School for Boys here. The husband deserted his wife a few months after marriage, and when he returned a few days ago he was arrested for non-support, on complaint of his wife, who also started suit for divorce.

CHURCHILL'S NOW THE CAFE MADRID.

As Churchill's it closed yesterday morning; as the Café Madrid it will open to-night at 6 o'clock. For the last five years Churchill's, at Broadway and 46th street, was the last of New York's dining places to open and the last to close. The opening hour was 5 o'clock in the afternoon and the doors were locked when the crowd was ready to depart. George Rector has purchased the restaurant.

NO POLITICS IN CENSUS

Continued from first page.

party in Cuba, one standing back of President Gomez and the other back of Vice-President Zayas, had united their forces, and were pulling together for the maintenance of the Gomez government. The President expressed gratification at this. Mr. Velez said he found the President most cordial and sympathetic throughout the long interview. Mr. Velez said he realized that forces were at work in the hope of disintegrating the republic. Some of the American newspapers, he declared, had said unkind things about the Cuban people which were disheartening and discouraging, but he emphatically shook his head and said, "No, no, no!" when asked if he thought it ever would be necessary for the United States again to intervene to set the republic's house in order. The conference with the President covered a wide range of affairs, the minister said, but he would not go into details.

Mr. Velez, who has established the Cuban Legation at Manchester for the summer, motored over to the Taft cottage. He will start soon for the West, and will make an address before the Transmississippi Congress at Denver in September. From Denver the minister will go to Seattle to see the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Returning to Manchester, he will remain there until some time in October, when he will return to Washington.

After seeing the President Mr. Velez paid a brief visit to Postmaster General Hitchcock at the home of J. B. Waller, near Beverly Farms. Mr. Hitchcock started to-night for Washington.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

President Announces List of 134 Appointments.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 15.—One hundred and thirty-four additional census supervisors were announced here to-day by President Taft. The list follows:

Arkansas—First District, George Thomas Breckenridge; 2d District, Charles C. Henry; 3d District, Elisha E. Ammons; 4th District, Robert T. White; 5th District, Tom D. Brooks; 6th District, John W. Howell; 7th District, Samuel Rogers Young.

California—First District, H. Julian Wright; 4th District, John J. Deane; 6th District, Lewis Lincoln Dennett; 7th District, George Fitch.

Colorado—First District, Albert B. McGaffey; 2d District, Charles F. Hamlin.

Georgia—First District, Francis Xavier Douglass; 2d District, Eugene Leigh Rainey; 3d District, George Ernest Rickey; 5th District, Alonzo M. Brand; 6th District, Charles Akerman; 7th District, Louis Hanley Crawford; 8th District, Willie Beauregard Adams; 9th District, T. R. Allen; 10th District, Joseph M. Lee; 11th District, Alexander P. Perham, sr.

Idaho— —District, Joseph Perrault, jr.

Illinois—Third District, Frederick A. Schlick; 4th District, Donald A. Callahan; 6th District, Frank W. Latimer; 7th District, Charles Sykes Burdick; 9th District, George W. Royster; 12th District, William J. Butter; 15th District, S. Bartlett Kerr; 16th District, John T. Galbraith.

Indiana—First District, William D. Crow; 2d District, James A. Zaring; 3d District, William W. Lingle; 4th District, William O. Pretsman; 5th District, Samuel J. Wilton; 6th District, William Henry Tieman; 7th District, William Low Rice; 8th District, Joseph Riley Broyles; 9th District, Abel Telemachus Claypole; 10th District, Francis H. Doran; 11th District, Henry Louis Bendel; 12th District, John Wood; 13th District, Samuel R. Thomas.

Iowa—First District, John W. Rowley; 2d District, Asa A. Hall; 7th District, Cambridge Culbertson.

Kansas—First District, Reese Van Sant; 2d District, William H. Smith; 3d District, Charles Yoe.

Louisiana—First District, John A. Wogan; 2d District, Walter Y. Komper; 3d District, Raymond Thurston Clark; 4th District, George T. Reiley; 5th District, Charles Henry Trousdale; 6th District, Orin Medicus Grisham.

Maryland—First District, Orvice R. Leonard; 3d District, Frederick T. Betton.

Michigan—Third District, Fred W. Stuart; 4th District, Charles Foster Davison; 5th District, John L. Boer; 7th District, Hugh H. Hart; 8th District, John Baird; 9th District, John A. Sherman; 10th District, Charles R. Jackson; 11th District, Sylvester Perry Youngs; 12th District, James T. Bennett.

Minnesota—First District, Frank E. Gartside; 2d District, Clark W. Gilmore; 3d District, Avis B. Kelly; 4th District, William Byron Webster; 5th District, Charles H. Cairns; 6th District, Ezra Edward McCrea; 7th District, Charles W. Odell; 8th District, Byron Lincoln Hollister; 9th District, Daniel Willard Keeker.

Mississippi—First District, Samuel D. Chamberlain; 3d District, William A. Shelby; 4th District, James E. Landrum; 6th District, Nathan Van Boddie; 8th District, James B. Yellowley.

Nebraska—First District, Frank E. Helvey; 2d District, Charles L. Saunders; 3d District, Joseph Albert Hays; 4th District, Philip F. Bross.

New Jersey—First District, William D. Brown; 4th District, Harry B. Salter.

New York—Fifth District, Cornelius Shufelt; 6th District, Anthony P. Finder; 8th District, Douglas W. Miller; 10th District, William G. Moore; 12th District, Frank Wisner; 14th District, John Gilbert Pembleton; 16th District, Henry W. Martens; 18th District, Addison W. Fisher.

North Carolina—First District, Josiah C. Meekins, sr.; 2d District, James M. Newborn; 3d District, H. Frank Brown; 4th District, William Claudius Pearson; 6th District, Irvin B. Tucker; 7th District, A. Turner Grant, jr.; 9th District, J. Yates Killin.

North Dakota—First District, Carl N. Frich.

Ohio—Second District, Frank P. Richter; 3d District, Joshua Edward Russell; 4th District, John Henry Schrider; 5th District, Stacy A. Mitchell; 6th District, Harry B. Weaver; 7th District, Core S. Ireland; 8th District, Robert James West; 9th District, John W. Kern, jr.; 10th District, Tiffin Gilmore; 11th District, John E. Todd; 12th District, Perry S. Williams; 14th District, Sherman M. Granger; 15th District, Charles Delmer Simeral; 16th District, Peter C. Given; 17th District, John P. Jones; 18th District, Charles Wesley Wickline.

Pennsylvania—Third District, Oscar O. Bean; 8th District, Samuel Lewis Price; 19th District, William S. Nason.

South Carolina—First District, William J. Storen; 2d District, George Waterhouse; 3d District, William Walker Russell; 5th District, Robert Leroy Douglas.

Washington—Second District, Guy Edward Kelly; 3d District, A. M. Storch.

West Virginia—First District, Harvey W. Harmer; 2d District, George H. Child; 3d District, Colonel Ellsworth Rudesill; 4th District, Robert Morris; 5th District, W. W. Wayte.

"BIG FOUR" TO GUARD MR. TAFT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 15.—When President Taft arrives in El Paso he will be placed under the protection of one of the largest guards, composed of the smallest number of men, ever assigned to such duty. Four men to be assigned from the El Paso Police Department as the President's personal bodyguard while here are native Texans, each more than six feet in height. The "Big Four" are G. E. Fletcher, 6 feet 3 inches; C. H. Hayne, 6 feet 3½ inches; C. R. Tillman, 6 feet 4 inches, and R. B. Parsons, 6 feet 5 inches. Their bulk is in proportion to their height.

SIXTEEN GOVERNORS TO JOIN MR. TAFT.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—Sixteen Governors have accepted the invitations to join the party of President Taft on his trip down the Mississippi River next October, according to an announcement made by the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association.

The Governors who have accepted invitations are: B. B. Comer, Alabama; G. W. Donaghey, Arkansas; C. S. Deneen, Illinois; T. F. Marshall, Indiana; A. E. Willson, Kentucky; J. Y. Sanders, Louisiana; E. F. Noel, Mississippi; H. S. Hadley, Missouri; A. C. Shallenberger, Nebraska; J. F. Fort, New Jersey; G. Curry, New Mexico; C. N. Haskell, Oklahoma; R. S. Vessey, South Dakota; M. R. Patterson, Tennessee; T. M. Campbell, Texas, and G. H. Prouty, Vermont.

FOUR GOVERNORS TO GREET MR. TAFT.

Seattle, Aug. 15.—The Governors of all three of the states of the Northwest, and also the Governor of Alaska and the Premier of British Columbia, will be present at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition on Taft Day, September 30. Addresses by Governor Brady of Idaho, Governor Benson of Oregon, Governor Hay of Washington, Governor Clark of Alaska and Premier McBride of British Columbia will be included in the programme.

TWENTY HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

Bronx Stable Partially Destroyed by Fire Which Also Damaged Factory.

Twenty horses were burned to death in a stable fire at No. 250 East 137th street, The Bronx, shortly before midnight last night, when the large stable at that number was partially destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. The quick work of Detectives Slavin and Regan, of the Alexander avenue station, saved forty-two other horses which were in another stable in the rear of the burned structure from being smothered by smoke.

The stable was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and an adjoining four story brick building, Nos. 246 and 248 East 137th street, occupied by the Chelsea Mattress and Bedding Company, also suffered $2,000 damage. The stable was owned by a Mrs. Mooney, who leased it to Charles Mango, the owner of the horses which were burned to death.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Successful Suitor Leaves Old Rival $2,000 in Will.

Hackettstown, N. J., Aug. 15 (Special).—The minds of old timers of this place have been refreshed regarding a familiar old love affair through the will of James Butler, who recently died in the West and who half a century ago was prominent in this place.

Fifty years ago at Blairstown Joseph Kithkart and James Butler were rivals for the affections of Miss Jennie Salford, the belle of the village. It was conceded generally that Butler would be the lucky one, but fate played a prominent part, and Jennie married Kithkart, much against the will of her parents, who were more in favor of Butler, then a prosperous young business man. The objections of the parents continued even after the announcement of the marriage had been made. Finally the young bride was persuaded to sue for a separation from Kithkart. In this she was successful. She then married Butler, who removed with his bride to the West, where she died in a few years.

Kithkart shortly afterward married and settled at South Montrose, near Binghamton, N. Y., where he made a living as a farmer. He was also separated from his second wife. Years have come and years have gone, but Kithkart never forgot his early love. His mind was more than ever brought back to those happy days, if such they were, in that New Jersey hamlet, when he received word that one James Butler had left him $2,000, as compensation for stealing the affections of his first bride. The money was gladly received by Kithkart, who now is close to fourscore.

INDIANS TO LOSE DRUG.

Peyote Bean Works Injury to the Red Men.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 15.—An earthly but unquestionably dangerous paradise is about to be removed from the visions of the Indians in the South and Middle West if the plans of the Indian Department do not miscarry. This paradise is centred in the little bean known as the peyote, or the mescal, which has obtained extensive use among some of the Indian tribes, and which they cling to with all the tenacity that they display in their efforts to retain fire water. This peyote, which has powerful narcotic properties, brings on a condition of great serenity and content when used by the Indians. It is produced from a cactus that grows in the Southwest, particularly in Texas and Mexico. When it is dried by the sun the blossom becomes cottony in appearance, and for this reason it has received the Spanish name for caterpillar.

The Indian Bureau has been making efforts for the last year to discourage the use of the drug, and although a large portion of the supply has been bought up and the wholesalers have agreed to sell no more to the Indians many traces of it are constantly found on the reservations. Peyote is used in two forms. The dried product is chewed and swallowed, or it is distilled in water. The effect of the drug differs according to the temperament and physical condition of its user. Taken in large quantities, the effect is almost immediate. It produces a nausea, followed by a stupor, during which all manner of visions are seen, most of them fantastic and delightful. It is accompanied by a vast elevation of the spirit, and turns the most surly and brutal Indian into a laughing and docile sprite filled with good will to men.

A physician who has had sufficient opportunity to observe its influence reports that the drug dulls the intellect and provokes a stronger appetite for its use; that it injures the digestive organs, depresses heart action and often develops monomania. After a war of nearly a year on the drug the Indian Bureau is convinced that it can be barred from Indian reservations within a short time.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

Bishop McDonnell Consecrates New Building of Church of the Assumption.

The new building of the Church of the Assumption, in Cranberry street, between Hicks and Henry streets, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday morning, the Feast of the Assumption, by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, of Brooklyn. The new structure replaces the old church in Jay street, near the East River, which was torn down to make way for the Manhattan Bridge approach. Work was rushed on the new building so that it might be ready for dedication yesterday.

Bishop McDonnell was assisted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William J. Donaldson, and other priests. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. James F. Mealia, of St. Edward's, assisted by the Rev. Patrick Baxter, of St. Michael's, and the Rev. Dr. F. A. McCartney, of the Church of St. Peter of Alcantara, at Port Washington, Long Island.

DOG GUARDS MASTER'S BODY.

Togo, a little black and tan dog, the mascot of the Anchor Line steamship Italia, has kept guard since last Monday beside the coffin containing the body of the captain, John J. Bridges. The vessel is docked at Irving street, Brooklyn. Captain Bridges died from apoplexy on the voyage here from Mediterranean ports. His body remains on board in a steel coffin, waiting to be taken back for burial in Edinburgh, Scotland. The dog refuses to move away from the casket, and is watchful and alert when anybody is in the room.

FIRST TEST OF PRIMARY LAW.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—California's new direct primary law will have its first test on Tuesday, when San Francisco voters will select nominees for the fall campaign. With the exception of Superior Court judges, a full city and county ticket will be elected in November. There are 84,500 voters registered.

A committee of business men has named a new set of Republican candidates for every office. This includes Charles M. Fickert, once a Stanford University athlete, for District Attorney. Fickert is said to oppose the course adopted by District Attorney W. M. Langdon and Francis J. Heney. It is believed that Heney will be an independent candidate for District Attorney.

MAY UPSET HARMONY

Call for "Progressive" Conference at Abany September 4.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A call was sent out from this county to-day in opposition to the Democratic meeting at Saratoga, which may place obstacles in the path of the harmony movement in the Democratic party of the state.

According to the call, a "progressive Democratic gathering" will be held at Albany on September 4. J. Francis Condon, ex-Assemblymen James L. Dempsey and Cornelius Haley, of Oneida County; A. H. Eastmond, of Kings, and Harry W. Walker, Thomas Sampey and William McCrea, of New York, are among those who have signed the call, and they invite all who favor a federal income tax, regardless of political affiliations, to attend. William Jennings Bryan, William Randolph Hearst, Robert M. La Follette and Augustus Thomas have been invited to address the meeting. It is said that some Hearst Democrats are active in the movement.

The call is as follows:

Knowing you to come under the head of a "Progressive," you are cordially invited to attend a gathering of representatives from all counties in the state, to be held at Albany, September 4, for the purpose of taking such action as will aid in the adoption of the income tax amendment to the United States Constitution.

As it has been known that the object of the leading spirits who will control the conference to be held at Saratoga on September 8, and who have been enemies of the Democratic party since 1895, is really to prevent the adoption of the income tax, it is highly important (indeed, a patriotic duty) for the Progressive Democrats and Republicans to expose the plot of these people and arouse the interest of the masses.

The principal figures who will be at the Saratoga conference are members of the lawyers' trust of New York City, and they organized the lobby that prevented the recent session of the Georgia Legislature from adopting the income tax amendment. They are also extending their plot to other states.

Kindly inform any one who is sincerely in favor of an income tax that he or she will be welcomed at our Albany meeting, and no further invitation is necessary.

PEACEFUL SAYS CONNERS.

Denies There Is Any Trouble with Murphy.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Buffalo, Aug. 15.—State Chairman William J. Conners was asked to-night:

"What is the trouble between you and Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall?"

"There's no trouble between me and Murphy," said the state chairman.

"And you haven't thrown over Mr. Murphy and joined hands with Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn?"

"Murphy's a friend of mine. McCarren's a friend of mine, too. If either of them thinks that they've got a grievance with me I don't know anything about it. Anyway, they haven't told me anything about it."

"And a conference at Albany, in which Mr. Hearst's followers seem to be so much interested; have you heard of that?" was asked.

"Not a thing. Say, there's so many conferences nowadays that I can't keep track of them all."

Henry P. Burgard, a state committeeman, and looked on as one of Conners's right hand men, was in conference with the latter at the Hotel Iroquois for nearly two hours to-night. It had been rumored that Burgard had gone to New York to try to patch up the differences existing between Conners and Murphy.

"I went to New York on private business in connection with some roads that I am building," Mr. Burgard said. "I didn't see Murphy."

Gossip here has it that Murphy favors Robert Earl, of Chenango, Democratic member of the Good Roads Commission, as the successor of Conners. Conners favored the appointment of "Steve" Ryan, of Chenango County, for the office to which Earl was appointed.

FOR FUSION CONFERENCES

Committee of One Hundred to Make Plans This Week.

Preparations will be made this week by the Committee of One Hundred for a series of formal conferences regarding a fusion ticket for the municipal campaign. For a number of weeks there has been an informal exchange of views by letter among the officers of the committee and leaders of other independent movements. These communications have shown a variety of opinion as to the best policy to pursue.

So far the Committee of One Hundred has been careful to take no decided stand on the question of candidates. There are those who believe Justice Gaynor would be an ideal anti-Tammany candidate, but there is an impression that the Republican leaders could not be induced to accept him as the head of their ticket.

One of the independent organizations has been strongly urging the availability of former Police Commissioner Bingham on the Committee of One Hundred, but the latter has decided that there are many reasons why he would be an impossible candidate. It is acknowledged that he would be a strong asset in an anti-Tammany campaign, but his usefulness would be on the stump rather than as a candidate for office. The Committee of One Hundred is keeping in touch with General Bingham, and he is expected to take an active and useful part in the campaign.

Friends of Justice Gaynor in the Democratic party are working hard to persuade the leaders that he is the man to head the Democratic ticket. The first Gaynor banner has been raised by William McGuire, the former Democratic leader of the 6th Assembly District in Brooklyn. He is fighting to regain his leadership there and has covered the upper part of his clubhouse with a large picture of the Brooklyn jurist, over which is the inscription, "Our Choice for Mayor."

Justice Gaynor's name will probably be discussed at a conference to be held by the Cleveland Democracy at its downtown headquarters, No. 134 West 25th street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Representatives of the Voters' Federation and the Municipal Democracy have been invited to take part in the conference.

SIX SAVED FROM SEA

STARVED SIXTY HOURS.

Schooner Annie Bliss Lost Off Cape Sable After Battle with Storm.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 15.—The loss of the New York schooner Annie Bliss off Cape Sable last Wednesday morning was reported to-day when six men, captain and crew, were landed by the Gloucester fishing schooner Lillian, who picked up the men Friday morning after they had been adrift at sea in an open boat without food or drink for sixty hours.

The rescued men are Captain Enos Huntley, W. H. Munson, mate; Harrison Cannon, George Anderson and Oliver Olson, seamen, and R. F. Bridges, cook. All come from Horton, C. B., except the captain and cook, who belong in New York.

The Bliss left Shulee, N. S., on August 6, with a cargo of piling, for New York. On Tuesday, the 10th, she ran into a northwester, which swept away the deckload and caused her to labor heavily. Just before dawn on Wednesday a big wave threw the ship over on her beam ends and the crew was obliged to take to the tender. There were only three oars in the boat, and in the high seas it was difficult to keep it head on to the waves.

At noon next day the gale abated, but the men suffered severely from hunger and thirst. Just as dawn broke on Friday morning a schooner was seen three miles distant, and was signalled by means of a shirt fastened to an oar. The schooner immediately bore down on the boat and picked up the men, who were in a greatly exhausted condition.

The Bliss was lost off Briar Island, near the southern end of Nova Scotia, about one hundred and five miles to the westward, as nearly as could be learned. She was owned by Simpson Clapp, of New York, and was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1871. Her gross tonnage was 334, net 275; length, 135.7 feet; breadth, 30.1 feet, and her depth was 11.8 feet.

CAUSES NEGRO WOMAN'S ARREST.

Merchant Says He Was Roughly Handled and Insulted in Subway Station.

Edward King, a merchant, who lives at No. 546 Riverside Drive, caused the arrest of Mary Bryant, a negro woman, of No. 138 West 136th street, last night, on the charge of disorderly conduct. Mr. King started to get off a subway train at the Grand Central Station, when, he says, he was rudely jostled by two women who were trying to board the train. He uttered a mild protest at being so roughly handled, and one of the women, he says, grabbed hold of him and forced him back into the car, at the same time using violent and insulting language.

Mr. King appealed to the guard to hold the train, and a special officer at the station went in search of a policeman. Patrolman Daniel Crosby, of the Tenderloin station, soon appeared and arrested the woman pointed out by Mr. King.

NO WORD OF MAGISTRATE FURLONG.

Funeral of Wife Delayed in Hope That He Will Return on Wednesday.

Although two days have passed since the death of his wife, the absence of Magistrate Furlong remains as much a mystery as ever. All efforts to find him have been without avail. His son, Charles Furlong, has made several trips to nearby resorts frequented by his father, but has found no trace of him.

It was rumored last night that the magistrate had gone on a boat trip to Nova Scotia, in which case he would hardly have had time to get to a point where he would learn of the death of Mrs. Furlong. He is scheduled to resume his seat on the bench of the Gates avenue court on Wednesday, and the funeral will be postponed until then in the hope that he will return at the close of his vacation.

DOCTOR HELD UP NEAR BELLEVUE.

Struck on Head and Robbed of $200—Burglars Loot His Brooklyn House.

Dr. Gordon Lindsay, formerly of the Bellevue Hospital staff, was returning on Wednesday night from a visit to his old colleagues there, when two men sprang upon him in 26th street, near Second avenue. They pinioned his arms to his sides and dragged him into a doorway.

One struck him on the head, and while dazed he was robbed of his pocketbook, containing $200. A little girl who saw the assault and robbery began to scream. Her cries alarmed the doctor's assailants and they fled. Dr. Lindsay followed them a short distance, but the robbers finally escaped.

Burglars entered Dr. Lindsay's home, at No. 1337 71st street, Brooklyn, about two weeks ago, and got away with jewelry and silverware valued at several hundred dollars. His house was again entered one day last week, while he and his wife were at the theatre.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

Arms and Ribs Broken and Many Women Suffer from Shock.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 15.—Fifty passengers, mostly women and children, aboard two trolley cars bound for Singac, a pleasure resort six miles from Paterson, were thrown into a panic this afternoon by a rear end collision. Many suffered from shock, and half a dozen were slightly injured, but none seriously.

Mrs. Emily Johnson, of Delawanna, was knocked into the roadway and two ribs were fractured. Her daughter Sadie was also injured. Mrs. Mary Downe, of Belleville, had a kneecap fractured, and Mrs. Catherine Yost, of Bloomfield avenue, Paterson, received a fracture of the arm.

The motorman of the rear car misjudged the distance and did not stop in time.

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