GOOD TIMES THE REPORT.

THE CHEERFUL FEELING IN THE COUNTRY BASED ON SOLID FACTS.

Answers from Nearly Every State in the Union to Questions by President Poor Show That a Wave of General Prosperity Has Set In That Gives Promise of Great Increase.

President Edward E. Poor of the National Park Bank has in his possession nearly one hundred letters from bankers in nearly every State in the Union, written in reply to a set of questions sent out by Mr. Poor concerning the business conditions in the different States and Territories. No more complete and thorough proof could be had that a great wave of prosperity and good times is sweeping over the country than is furnished by these letters. They come from bankers in cities and small towns, in manufacturing and farming communities, from the Gulf to the great lakes and from the Appalachians to the Pacific, and with a very few exceptions, that might be called almost insignificant, their tone is hopeful and confident; and where prosperity has not already set in at flood tide it is on its way.

Mr. Poor sent the questions to the various correspondents of his bank largely for his personal information, but the results were so gratifying that he decided to make them public, and gave to THE SUN yesterday the privilege of making excerpts from some of the most striking letters. The questions Mr. Poor put to the various bankers were:

First—What is the general sentiment in your vicinity regarding the future of business?

Second—Has the sentiment, in your opinion, a good basis, or is it the expression of people's hopes?

Third—What are the crop prospects in your vicinity?

Fourth—Are your manufacturers well and profitably employed?

Fifth—What relation does the employed bear to the unemployed one year ago?

Sixth—Has the "silver question" gained or lost ground in your neighborhood?

He has had the answers sorted and tabulated with the following results. In reply to the first question eighty-three letters indicated a greatly improved condition and confidence in its permanency; seven reflected an opposite condition. To the second question seventy-nine letters replied that the sentiment was based on good crops, good prices for them, and favorable local conditions. Seven letters based the sentiment on hopes alone and four could find no basis for such a condition. In reply to question 3, eighty-nine letters reported the winter grain harvested, the spring crop prospects generally good, in most places of a better quality and greater quantity. From the South the report of a prospect for a fine cotton crop was unanimous. In answer to the fourth question, sixty-seven letters reported that manufacturers were employed, but the margins small; nine had only fair reports, nine came from non-manufacturing districts, and five reported things in a bad way. Sixty-three letters reported that many more men are at work than at this time last year, twenty-five letters reported no change, and two said that conditions were worse than last year, but one of these said that the condition was entirely local, being caused by a strike.

In reference to silver, thirty-two letters reported that the cause had lost many adherents on account of the improved business conditions; twenty-one said that the silver sentiment had gained because prosperity did not follow on the heels of the election; twenty-three letters indicated no change, and seven from rural districts reported it as being very strong.

From the Pacific coast came the most encouraging reports. A larger volume of business is being done, and in California in some lines a larger business than in 1892. Crops are the best in quality and quantity in many years, prices are good, and there are practically no unemployed. Silver has lost ground decidedly.

In order, however, to show the better what these reports contained, a few quotations from letters picked up at random are given. For instance, here is a letter from Iowa, the name of the writer and his town being suppressed at Mr. Poor's request:

"Preliminary to answering questions * * * will say that the country familiar to us and tributary to our trade embraces a good portion of southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and a few counties adjacent in Illinois.

"First—The general sentiment regarding future business is a gradual increase, and more substantial and satisfactory trade.

"Second—This sentiment is largely based upon the economy of the people the past year, a gradual reduction of their indebtness, and a better price for their product.

"Third—The crop prospects are good, especially fruit and vegetables, which have never been better.

"Fourth—Our manufacturers are constantly employed and apparently prosperous.

"Fifth—In my opinion, there is not more than one man idle now to ten unemployed one year ago, and that one man voluntarily idle.

"Sixth—The silver sentiment was never strong in this district. The improved condition now over last year I think is favorable to sound money."

Another letter concerning Kansas and a part of the Northwest in general has the same tone, saying:

"I have been absent for the last ten days at Kansas City, * * * and will say that the trade at Kansas City is very active, owing to the wheat crop that is being harvested in territory tributary to that point, especially Oklahoma and southern Kansas. Again, the conditions are very much improved in Kansas owing to the farmers raising cattle and hogs, thus feeding their corn.

"As the writer is interested in the manufacture and sale of farm machinery * * * will say that our trade in that line for the month of July will be more than three times what it was a year ago, and this is true of nearly all other lines. What is true of Kansas City is partly true in Nebraska, and the prospects are quite improved. Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois are suffering quite a good deal from the low price of corn raised on high-priced ground. Northwest Minnesota and North and South Dakota have a bonanza coming to them in the wheat crop. We sold large quantities of binder twine in that section, and the demand gives us an idea of what they have to bind.

"The silver sentiment is fast losing ground, and with the present improvement that is now coming to Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri the silver sentiment will soon be dead. I believe the improved times are coming from the West instead of the East at this time."

In Indiana also the feeling is most decidedly out of hope. Here is a letter from a banker in that State:

"First—The general sentiment in this community is decidedly favorable to better business in the near future.

"Second—This sentiment is based on concrete conditions and prospects.

"Third—The crop prospects in our vicinity are splendid. We have probably 70 per cent. of an average crop of wheat of as fine a quality as ever known.

"Fourth—With the exception of the bicycle manufacturing business our manufacturers are doing fairly well—better than a year ago—with brighter prospects ahead. The larger number of inquiries than usual regarding the products of our manufacturers would seem to justify the expectation of brighter prospects.

"Fifth—I have no actual data for a reliable answer to this question, but believe that the number of unemployed is no greater than it was a year ago; in fact, I am inclined to the opinion, formed by a general surface observation, that the number is really somewhat less.

"Sixth—Apparently the silver sentiment has gained ground, due, I presume, to political disappointments and the blatant advertisement of the fact that prosperity did not set in immediately following election. In my opinion, however, the silver sentiment is as strong as it will ever get and will be on the wane from this time on. The improved crops, together with better prices * * * will make converts for sound principles of finance every hour henceforth."

The reports from Alabama vary somewhat, but on the whole they are good, one correspondent saying that the crop outlook is good and the manufacturers are busy and all men employed. Another correspondent in the same State says that the building of 200 miles of railroad in the State and the recent discoveries of large quantities of high-grade brown ore, which it is believed will largely reduce the cost of the production of pig iron, form a basis for the very hopeful feeling among the people.

Several letters from Florida speak most hopefully. The outlook for lumber is good, and there promises to be a decided improvement in the fall. The fruit crop of 1896, it is believed, will be profitable, and the silver sentiment has at least not gained ground.

From California comes the following letter:

"Confidence shows great improvement. I believe the sentiment has a good basis, and as a reason for this opinion I name protection for wool, lumber, and fruit, our three chief industries which free trade nearly ruined. * * * Prices for wool at our sales last year were from 9 to 10 cents, this year from 14 to 15, and there has been a material increase in the price of wheat and other products. Crops are good. Most of the manufacturers are profitably employed, and the number of unemployed is less than last year. There is little change in relation to silver. People want to see what the Administration will do to restore it to monetary position."

From Colorado comes the news of reviving prosperity, but no decrease in the silver sentiment. A letter says:

"People in this section are very hopeful that business will improve this fall. All indications point to a material increase. * * * The gold output in this State shows material increase for the last six months, with a prospect for a good increase for the year. The increase in the gold output, together with the continuous output of other mines, and slight improvement in the real estate market, all seem to indicate that there is a good basis for this opinion. The crops in this vicinity are probably better than ever before in the history of the State. There is probably not much change in relation to the employed and unemployed from a year ago. If anything it is in favor of more people being employed than then. There has been no change in the silver sentiment in this community, it being now, as it was in 1896, practically unanimous."

A Georgia banker writes as follows:

"I am very hopeful of the future. The prospect for a large crop of cotton is certainly very flattering. Good stands and a larger area than ever before, but a little late. The corn crop is excellent and the wheat crop better than for years; now harvested.

"Manufacturing cotton, in my opinion, is as good business, or better, than any other in this country.

"The street corners are not filled with loafers and idlers now, as was the case a year ago. * * * The farmers owe nothing and are contented and happy.

"I do not look for prosperity from legislation. It must come from natural causes. The earth is the source from which it must come. Economy of the farmers is unprecedented, and from this source is my hope for the future prosperity of this country."

Another letter from the same State says that all factories are running on full time. Twenty per cent. more people are employed than at this time last year, and little is heard of silver.

From Minnesota come hopeful letters based on the magnificent crops. Manufactories (chiefly lumber) show signs of improvement, and no man need be idle there. Their is a decided diminution of the free silver sentiment. One letter ends by saying:

"Now, as to touching upon conditions not specifically inquired for in your letter, but by the general scope of it. If the crop now in prospect is actually harvested, it seems likely it will bring fairly good prices; that the railroads of this section will be taxed to their utmost to handle it, that our wholesale merchants will find the demand from country merchants whose stocks are low all they can supply, and, as collections in this section are already good, and there has been a most thorough clearing out of business houses that were not conducted on business principles, we see no reason why this section should not be in the front rank of the forward industrial march."

From Virginia come letters of equally promising tone. Crops are good and returns good. Manufacturers are busy, although in the lumber trade the margins are small, and there is little excuse for idleness among the men. From Tennessee like reports come. The silver sentiment seems to be decidedly on the wane there. From Texas comes news of a decided hopefulness to set on this actual condition of the country. They have the largest wheat crop in the history of the State, a large corn crop, and a cotton crop which will approximate 3,000,000 bales. The few manufacturing enterprises are prosperous, and there is a scarcity of help in all districts, and this, with big crops and work, is putting a quietus on silver talk. Like messages come from North and South Carolina. From Nebraska comes the same news of good crops and reviving prosperity among manufacturers, with a lessening of free-silver feeling. In Mississippi there is going to be a good cotton crop, the factories are busy, and there has been a most decided revival already. From Michigan comes good news. A letter from one of the cities says the feeling is hopeful, based on the favorable tide that has set in. The crop prospects are good and most industrial institutions are busy. More men are employed than at this time last year and wages about the same. As to free silver, a reaction which set in for it after the election is lessening and now seems to be decidedly on the wane.

There are many other letters that bear witness to the same state of affairs. In fact, the only State from which the letters seemed despondent was Arkansas, and even there they hoped for good times, but did not know when they were coming.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD.

St. Louis Manufacturers Are Preparing to Enlarge Their Enterprises.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—The American Wire Nail Company to-day bought additional ground to enlarge its plant. The working force will be increased from 400 to about 1,000 men.

The Victor Window Glass Company to-day began work on trebling the capacity and working force of its plant, and the American Tin Plate Company has begun work enlarging its plant and will increase its working force from 1,600 to 2,000, making the plant one of the largest tin plate concerns in the world.

Other manufacturers are so well pleased with the outlook that they are also planning big additions to their plants.

BIG RAINFALL IN NEBRASKA.

The Security of the Crops Now Placed Beyond Question.

OMAHA, Aug. 4.—Reports received to-night show terrific rains in all parts of the State. The rain has been falling all day, and in some sections it fell all last night. In many localities it assumed the proportions of a deluge and beat down corn and much small grain. The streams in the State are running bank full.

Some fruit was damaged. The rain is admitted to settle the question of Nebraska crops. The flood extended into Kansas on the south, Colorado on the west, and South Dakota on the north. Not a county in the State escaped the deluge, though it was much severer in some sections than in others.

M'KINLEY'S SAMOAN POLICY.

The Administration Will Live Up to the Terms of the Tripartite Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The efforts of the Cleveland Administration to abandon the agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany for a joint protectorate over Samoa are not indorsed by the present Administration, and this Government will live up to all the terms of the tripartite arrangement. Mr. Osborne, the Nebraska man who has been appointed Consul-General at Apia, will take with him to Samoa instructions of a positive character concerning the enforcement of the laws. Reports have come to the State Department from Samoa that the police force at Apia is so small that the laws cannot be enforced six miles outside of town, and it is probable that a United States vessel will be sent to the island with instructions to furnish a sufficient number of men to carry out the decrees of the courts. The fact that Samoa will be of considerable importance in view of the coming annexation of Hawaii has not been lost sight of by the Administration, and everything will be done to secure American influence there.

The State Department has been looking into the report from Honolulu that the British Government has illegally taken possession of one of the Solomon Islands, and have discovered that her Majesty's officers have a perfect right to post a proclamation and do other necessary things to indicate British ownership. It is explained at the department that a treaty made between Great Britain and Germany in 1886 provided for a partition of the group, and the British Government had merely exercised a tardy right in assuming possession of the island.

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

The People Had $131,467,997 More Money on Aug. 1 Than a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—According to the monthly statement of the Treasury Department the circulation per capita in the United States on Aug. 1 was $22.53, based on an estimated population of 73,068,000. Of the $2,361,640,037 coined or issued there was $715,168,898 in the Treasury and $1,646,471,139 in circulation on the date given. The increase in circulation since Aug. 1, 1896, was $131,467,997. During the month of July there was a net increase in circulation of $442,893. Gold coin decreased in circulation $72,373; silver decreased $345,480; subsidiary silver, $97,258; gold certificates, $59,040; silver certificates, $397,718; Treasury notes of 1890, $2,341,310, and national bank notes, $1,255,302. Increases are shown in the circulation of United States notes of $3,806,374, and of currency certificates under the act of June 8, 1872, of $1,205,000. The gold coin in the Treasury decreased $3,414,749 during the month, and United States notes in the Treasury decreased $3,806,374. The net decrease in money and bullion in the Treasury since July 1 was $852,054.

Secretary Gage's Interest in Currency Reform.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, had a talk with Secretary Gage to-day about currency revision. Secretary Gage is going ahead collecting information for the Currency Commission recommended by President McKinley, and it is said that he will prepare a bill making changes in the banking and currency laws. The Indianapolis conference decided to appoint a commission of its own if the Federal Government did nothing at the extraordinary session of Congress, and the names of the persons selected will be announced soon by Mr. Hanna.

Proposals for Printing Postal Cards to Be Opened on Aug. 18.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Proposals will be opened at the Post Office Department on Aug. 18 for the printing of the postal cards. This contract runs for four years, and amounts to about $200,000 per year. The present contractor is C. C. Woolworth of Castleton, N. Y. From two to three billion postal cards are used every year, and, although the contract price is a very moderate one, there is still room for profit. The price now is $3.87 per thousand cards, weighing 6 pounds and 3 ounces, or a little over 50 cents per pound for the paper and printing.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER

M'KINLEY'S RECENT ACTION SATISFIES THE REFORMERS.

Far-Reaching Effect of the Rule Providing That No Removals Shall Be Made Except for Just Cause and on Written Charges—Some of Cleveland's Appointees Protected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mr. George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, has undertaken to point out and explain the force, meaning and effect of President McKinley's recent order "modifying" the civil service rules as extended by his predecessor, Grover Cleveland. According to Secretary McAneny, the new rule of President McKinley, requiring that no removal shall be made from a position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges, of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defence, will have a far-reaching application. It will apply to every officer and employee in the departments in Washington, excepting officers confirmed by the Senate, certain attorneys in the Department of Justice, a few private secretaries and the common laborers.

"In the great local offices," he says, "such as the New York Custom House and Post Office, it will apply to all between the extremes of officers confirmed by the Senate and laborers, except the principal deputy or assistant and the cashier. In the case of each office or employment affected it will mean that the incumbent shall not be removed except for reasons having to do with the good of the service and having nothing to do with politics or religion, and that may be safely put in writing.

The new order will protect a certain number of political appointees of the preceding Administration, Mr. McAneny says, but not nearly as many as some people suppose and none at all who are incompetent or unfit. The extensions of May 6, 1896 (Cleveland's), covered 30,082 positions. Of these, 5,063 were the employees of the navy yards, who had been placed under merit rules by Secretary Tracy in 1891, and whose classification as part of the general system was a mere formality; 5,025 were employees of the lighthouse and life-saving services and other Treasury branches that had been previously subject to separate examination systems, and were non-political; 2,061 were Indians employed in the Indian service and excepted from competition; 6,256 were mechanics, engineers, &c., in the Engineering and Ordnance Bureaus of the War Department, also non-political, and 4,120 were pension examining surgeons, paid by fees.

With regard to President McKinley's general civil service policy and his probable subsequent action, Secretary McAneny offers what may be regarded as valuable testimony. He says on these points:

"Of far greater consequence than the inclusion of new classes is the virtual announcement the President makes that the existing classification will remain practically unimpaired. During the past five months the demand for a modifying order has been clamorous and unremitting. Probably on no other Executive has so great an amount of pressure been brought in the hope of accomplishing a single object. How well the pressure has been resisted is now quite apparent. Finally, by way of answer, we have the order of July 27. The President fulfils his pledge literally. He declares that he will maintain the law rather than repeal it, and that, instead of limiting its operation, he will extend it where extension is practical. The suggestion that Mr. McKinley settled on this policy only after he had noticed the popular disapproval with which his reports of his intention to do otherwise had been received is quite unfair to him. I have had several interviews with the President on this subject during the past months. On July 2, a week before these reports were published, he assured me positively that no changes of a serious character would be made, and that the exceptions, other than those recommended by the Civil Service Commission, would be confined to isolated cases in which, owing to peculiar circumstances, an exception might seem necessary. When I again saw him on the 24th he spoke in the same encouraging way, adding that he would seek to improve and extend the system rather than to restrict it."

BATTLESHIP MAINE'S COLLISION.

Capt. Sigsbee Exonerated by the Board and Complimented by the Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt to-day approved of the report of the board which investigated the recent collision in the East River between the battleship Maine and a carfloat and pier. The report exonerates the Maine's commander, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee. The worry through which Capt. Sigsbee has passed since the accident occurred will be compensated for to-morrow when he receives this complimentary letter from Mr. Roosevelt:

"The department congratulates you upon the promptness and correctness with which you solved the problem as to which of the alternative courses you should pursue in the critical situation in which, without fault of your own, you found yourself upon the occasion referred to. The readiness with which you met the needs of the occasion shows that you possess those qualities which are called for in every great crisis. You have reflected credit upon yourself and upon the service to which you belong."

In the report the board says:

"It appears to the board that the situation was forced upon the Maine by the collisions which occurred between other ships ahead of her, and by the confusion resulting therefrom, and that the commanding officer of the Maine, having steered toward the New York side to avoid collision with these vessels, and there finding the Isabella, crowded with people, coming through the narrow gap which he intended to use, the second phase of the situation was also forced upon him, and there was left to him to choose between the collision with the Isabella or with the New York pier. The serious disaster which might have resulted from collision with the Isabella, and the comparatively slight injury liable to occur from collision with the New York pier, leaves no doubt in the minds of the board that the judgment of the commanding officer of the Maine was sound and correct, and that he probably avoided serious disaster and loss of life to the Isabella by taking the course he did. The testimony shows that good order and discipline prevailed, and that all orders and signals were clearly understood and promptly obeyed. The damage done to the Maine was very slight. The necessary repairs can be made by the ship's force, and are partly completed already."

It is said at the Navy Department that the accident appears to have been inevitable, and that the department is not responsible for damages.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—These naval orders have been issued:

Chief Engineer L. J. Allen, detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Continental Iron Works; Lieut. H. Osterhause, detached from the War College and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. C. B. Moore, also ordered to the Naval Academy; Ensign E. T. Pollock, ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. L. B. Diehl, detached from the Cincinnati and ordered home with two months' leave; Chief Engineer J. H. Chasmer, detached from the Cincinnati and ordered home with two months' leave; Ensign R. A. Aston, detached from the Continental from Wilkes and ordered to the Cincinnati; Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Ingersoll, ordered to the Naval Academy; Commander C. M. Thomas, detached from the War College and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. L. Flynne, detached from Crampe and ordered to the Cincinnati; Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr, detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Gas and Electric Company's works, New York; Ensign C. B. Brittain, ordered to the Naval Academy.

Navy Yard Notes.

The training ship Essex sailed yesterday from the Navy Yard for Newport, and after taking on a crew of 180 boys at that place will go on a summer cruise.

The cruiser Cincinnati was put in the dry dock yesterday.

Owing to the heavy load of coal on the battleship Texas the plan for putting her in the dry dock has been abandoned until she returns from a cruise.

Medals of Honor to Gallant Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Medals of honor have been awarded Michael McKeever of Philadelphia, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Francis Morrison of Chiopy, Lafayette county, Pa., Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the War of the Rebellion. In Virginia, Jan. 19, 1863, McKeever was one of a small scouting party that charged and routed a mounted force of the enemy six times their number. He led the charge. Morrison saw a comrade lying wounded in the advance line at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and, going forward without orders, brought off the disabled man under a heavy fire. He was three times wounded in battle.

Receipts from the Tonnage Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Reports to the Bureau of Navigation, Treasury Department, show that the receipts from the tonnage tax for the year ended June 30, 1897, were $731,770, compared with $544,255 for the previous fiscal year. The receipts were the largest in twelve years. American vessels paid $70,892, and British $479,002. Of the total, $52,491 was paid since Jan. 2, 1897, by vessels from Germany under the President's proclamation, of which $254 was paid by American vessels.

RUNNING FIGHT WITH A MOB.

Strange Story Told by a Man Who says He Is W. Franklin Brothers of This City.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 4.—A young-looking, well-dressed man sat in the Hudson River Railroad depot this morning, and from his appearance it would seem that he had had a long run. He perspired freely and was fanning himself. Policeman Charles McCabe walked in and out of the station several times, and presently the stranger said:

"Officer, come over here. You may think it strange for me to call you to come to me, but I am all tired out. I have had a three-mile running fight."

McCabe sat down alongside of the man, and was surprised at the following story which he told:

He said his name was W. Franklin Brothers, M. E., of 43 and 45 Dey street, New York. He is a mechanical engineer. During his railroad travel he had passed the Clinton Point stone crusher very often, and decided that the stone could be removed easier. He accordingly drew up a plan which he submitted to the managers of the concern. They thought the idea a good one, and told him to go to the crusher and work for a time, in order that he might get thoroughly acquainted with it. He went there for weeks, only to work two or three days at a time. He said he discovered that the work was being done in a crooked manner.

This morning he went to the crusher, armed with credentials which gave him the power to take charge of the whole concern. When he went to work Superintendent Harris came down to where he was and told him to leave the place. Mr. Brothers said he would not, and then Harris struck at him. He struck back and they grappled and both fell to the ground. Harris arose to his feet and, grabbing a long piece of pipe, made a desperate effort to strike Brothers. He dodged the blow and took a plumb bob from his pocket. It weighed five pounds and was made of lead, and on one end was a steel needle three or four inches long. As Harris aimed another blow at him he stuck the needle into Harris's side. Harris would not give up, and then Brothers said he pounded him on the head with the other end of the bob until he fell to the ground.

Harris then called on his men, and about 400 of them, with picks and shovels, gathered around Brothers. He managed to run to his boarding-house nearby to get a revolver. There was none there, but he succeeded in getting one from the man who lives next door. He also got five rounds of cartridges. He then returned, to go to the depot, but every path was blocked with men. They began to gather around him and he retreated for some distance. Finally he saw one path which was guarded with only two men. This path he decided to take. He walked up to the men, pulled out the revolver, and said:

"You better let me pass, or I'll be tempted to kill you."

They let him pass, and then he reached the railroad track. He had to run all the way to New Hamburg station, a distance of three miles, and was followed a long distance by the gang of men. He reached New Hamburg station in time to get the train to this city. He said he would not like to be detained if he could help it, as he wanted to report the matter to the managers in the New York office. He was not arrested.

Brothers said he would appear at the stone crusher again to-morrow, and would be protected by a police force. A telephone with the crusher revealed the fact that Superintendent Harris is not seriously injured, although he was stabbed.

TO TAKE THE DE PEYSTER STATUE.

Franklin and Marshall College to Have the Statue, Which Is to Be Replaced.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 4.—Gen. J. Watts De Peyster of New York has presented to Franklin and Marshall College of this city the $10,000 statue of his ancestor, Col. De Peyster, which has hitherto occupied a place in Bowling Green, New York, and which is to be replaced by another in New York. Gen. De Peyster has befriended Franklin and Marshall on previous occasions, his most recent gift being that of a library building, which is to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $25,000.

The story told here is that Gen. De Peyster originally gave the statue to the city of New York. It is said to have received the approval of recognized critics and authorities on artistic merit, but it is said that a controversy which was started long ago by those hostile to Gen. J. Watts De Peyster on political and personal grounds—Gen. De Peyster being not friendly to Tammany Hall—resulted in the location of the statue at a place obnoxious to the donor. Gen. De Peyster is going to give New York another statue of the progenitor of the family in America, but meanwhile the one which political influence is alleged to have caused to be put in Bowling Green will ornament the campus of the college here.

It represents the original De Peyster in judicial robes, the military coat, the gauntleted left hand resting upon a firmly planted sword. Abraham De Peyster was the friend of William Penn, Mayor of New York, Commander of the city troop, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor of the province, President of the King's Council, and the holder of other high offices and honors. This was away back in the period between 1690 and 1720.

PICNIC PARTY UPSET.

Serious Accident to Patients of the Loomis Sanitarium in Liberty, N. Y.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A party of sixteen left the Loomis Sanitarium this morning for a picnic to Loch Sheldrake, seven miles distant. While the carriage was coming down the Lake street hill one of the whiffletrees broke, and the driver, Harry Salt of Liberty, who is employed by D. B. Wickham, a liveryman here, was thrown to the street. The occupants, all patients of the sanitarium, began to scream, and the horses, becoming frightened, ran on until the vehicle was upset on Main street, opposite the Clifford House. The following are the injured:

Miss Edith Spaulding of New York city, compound fracture of the skull. She will probably die.

Mrs. White of Franklin, N. Y., contusion of left ear.

The Misses Carmody of New York, badly cut about the face and head.

Miss Helen Kimber, the head nurse in the sanitarium, also of New York city, cut about the hands and face.

Miss Edith Herrick of Montclair, N. J., and Geraldine Durrie, Miss Sandback, Mrs. Astrand, John Barrett, and E. Andrews, all of New York city, slightly cut and bruised.

Miss Lydia Larsen and Miss Daisy Roehsler, both of Brooklyn, escaped without a scratch.

Receiver Sweet Ordered to Resume the Running of the Lebanon Springs Road.

HUDSON, Aug. 4.—Justice Chase of the Supreme Court has issued an order compelling Elnathan Sweet, the receiver of the Lebanon Springs Railroad, to resume the running of the road, which has been suspended since Friday last. The State Railroad Commission condemned the roadbed in June, and a month was given to put the property in good shape. Mr. Sweet failed to raise $30,000 necessary for this work, and as a consequence stopped the running of the road. It is thought the line will shortly pass into the hands of a company competent to place it in first-class condition.

New Chief of the Post Office Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Major George B. Hamlet, formerly inspector for the Washington District, was to-day made Chief of the Post Office Inspectors, taking the place of Chief Inspector Wheeler, who will be transferred to the corps of inspectors and stationed in the field. Inspector Wheeler was appointed inspector under the last Administration. Major Hamlet is from Ohio, and is a man of considerable political influence.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—J. Thomas Hopkins, deputy collector of customs at Baltimore, was removed by Secretary Gage to-day. Charges of drunkenness and inattention to duties were made against him.

The War Department has decided to purchase thirty mortar gun forgings at a cost of $5,500, and seventy-nine sets of field gun forgings at a cost of $32,000.

New Building for St. Stephen's Methodist Church.

The contract has just been let for the erection of a new building for St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church on Marble Hill, Kingsbridge. It is to cost $25,000, exclusive of heating and ventilating apparatus, and is to have a parsonage adjoining. The church is to seat 500, the Sunday school room 200, and an auditorium for entertainments 400.

Fell from an Elevated Railway Platform.

Curtis Madden, 14 years old, of 46 Somers street, Williamsburg, fell from the elevated railroad platform at Rockaway avenue and Fulton street last night and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was taken home, and is in a critical condition.

Gorman Not a Candidate for Re-Election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Senator Gorman gives out to-day that he is not a candidate to succeed himself. He says that he wishes to retire from public life and desires to harmonize as far as possible the Democracy of Maryland.

$200,000 Failure in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—Lefebvre & Co. vinegar makers, have assigned. Liabilities $200,000.

TWO PRIZES FOR VIGILANT.

SHE LEADS THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB'S FLEET TO NEWPORT.

Emerald Beats Colonia by a Narrow Margin After a Spirited Race All the Way—The Hildegarde Hampered by a Chapter of Accidents—Navahoe Shows Up Prominently.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—The Vigilant led the fleet of the New York Yacht Club into Newport harbor to-night, the winner of two prizes, as a result of the day's racing. The most important was Vice-Commodore Ledyard's trophy, for which all the racing single-stickers competed, while the other was the regular squadron run prize for first-class sloops.

The victory of the Vigilant was so marked that the greater number of devotees of the sport who accompanied the yachts from New London to this place watched the race between the Colonia and Emerald more closely than they otherwise would have done. They were fully rewarded for their attention, for a more evenly contested race from start to finish would be difficult to imagine. Emerald, under the skilful guidance of Capt. Hank Haff, eventually won, but only by a small margin. She gets the Vice-Commodore's Cup for schooners.

The new schooner Hildegarde was handicapped badly at the start, and before she had sailed a quarter of the way to Race Rock a long tow going slowly to the westward forced her about. She lost fully twenty minutes before again laying her course free from the obstacle. This, however, was not all the trouble, for as she eased sheets off Race Rock with her spinnaker pole lowered to starboard and the canvas up in stops, ready to break out, the halliards parted and the sail was lost overboard, the crew fishing it out with the utmost difficulty.

The new cutter Kestral made her first appearance in a race, but was not much of a feature in the contest. She will probably do better after being thoroughly tuned up.

Yachtsmen did not awake quite so early this morning as they did for Tuesday's run. The festivities on shore last night and the fact that the squadron run to Newport was comparatively a short one, accounted for the delay. As usual decks were washed down and everything made trim and neat before the owners came up the companionway and cast a weather eye skyward. There was no reason for anxiety on the score of a breeze, for the wind came in from the southwest with weight enough to make the run from Sarah's Ledge bell buoy to Brenton's Reef a fast one, barring accidents. The amateur sailors had barely time for their morning dip and breakfast when a gun from the Corsair called attention to the six flags, which signalled:

"The fleet will proceed to Brenton's Reef lightship at 9:30 o'clock."

Answering pennants were sent aloft to the port spreaders of the big fleet, while private signals were lowered from the decks and sent up to the peak of the racing yachts, and the dark-blue pennants were mastheaded, signifying that they would compete for the Vice-Commodore's cups as well as in the regular squadron run of the day. Among the yachts that kept their colors at the masthead and Old Glory at the gaff was the cup defender of ten years ago, the Volunteer, but although her canvas was spread she did not leave her anchorage until the racing and cruising yachts were well on their way to the Reef. The last of the fleet of racers to spread her sails was the big schooner Hildegarde, which had made a really excellent showing in Tuesday's run, while Syce was among the first of the fleet to appear off the bell buoy.

The blue peter was sent up to the springstay and the preparatory signal sounded at 9:50 o'clock. The starting gun for sloops boomed out ten minutes later; a red ball was sent aloft for the start of the sloops, and at 10:05 the schooners were sent away to the tune of another gun, while a second ball swung skyward. The course was from the bell buoy off Sarah's Ledge, a broad reach, to Race Rock light, from which spinnakers were carried toward Point Judith.

The start was a fine one, the yachts careening to leeward under the weight of the breeze. Vigilant and Navahoe began jockeying for position a moment after the preparatory signal was given. When the sloops crossed the line they were timed unofficially as follows:

Wasp, 10:01:06; Navahoe, 10:01:11; Vigilant, 10:01:40; Vencedor, 10:01:50; Gloriana, 10:02:09; Carmita, 10:02:12; Utira, 10:02:25; Queen Mab, 10:02:27; Norota, 10:02:30; Lila, 10:02:56; Katonah, 10:03:04; Sayonara, 10:03:17; Kestrel, 10:03:46; Syce, 10:04:09; Gossoon, 10:04:52.

The schooners which were standing off and on about a quarter of a mile to the northward then came down to the line. The Amorita succeeded in obtaining the best position and dashed across the imaginary line with a grand burst of speed, with the little black schooner Gevalia upon her port quarter. They were timed in the following order:

Amorita, 10:06:26; Gevalia, 10:06:40; Iroquois, 10:07:19; Fenella, 10:07:19; Ariel, 10:09:31; Colonia, 10:09:33; Emerald, 10:10:01; Sachem, 10:11:14; Hildegarde, 10:11:39; Marguerite, 10:14:22.

The Sachem, Hildegarde, and Marguerite were handicapped from the gun that was sounded at 10:10 o'clock. The yachts not entered in the races had started earlier in the morning, and their sails, at the time the racers were near the start, were but dimly seen on the horizon to the eastward.

All the racers crossed the line on the starboard tack for the broad reach to Race Rock light. The Navahoe, which was some distance astern of the Wasp, quickly ran through the lee of the Lippett sloop under her lower sails and balloon jib. The Navahoe led the fleet around the tower on Race Rock, while close astern came the Vigilant, every stitch of her canvas drawing to its utmost capacity. She was doing nicely, and was fast creeping up on the Navahoe towering spars buckled to a noticeable degree as she heeled to the breeze. The distance from the bell buoy off Sarah's Ledge is estimated at three miles, and the yachts had the wind abeam. It was a fine run, with all the horses, becoming frightened, ran on until the vehicle was upset on Main street, opposite the Clifford House. The following are the injured:

Miss Edith Spaulding of New York city, compound fracture of the skull. She will probably die.

Mrs. White of Franklin, N. Y., contusion of left ear.

The Misses Carmody of New York, badly cut about the face and head.

Miss Helen Kimber, the head nurse in the sanitarium, also of New York city, cut about the hands and face.

Miss Edith Herrick of Montclair, N. J., and Geraldine Durrie, Miss Sandback, Mrs. Astrand, John Barrett, and E. Andrews, all of New York city, slightly cut and bruised.

Miss Lydia Larsen and Miss Daisy Roehsler, both of Brooklyn, escaped without a scratch.

The big sloops laid their course more to the southward with the evident intention of getting out of the strength of the tide, which was making westward at the rate of about five miles an hour. By this manœuvre they obtained the benefit of the current that runs to the eastward around Point Judith and Block Island. At 11:30 the wind hauled more to the southward, and the yachts, which had been sailing down toward Watch Hill, doused their spinnakers, while sheets were trimmed in to a nicety, in order to hold every ounce of strength the slight accrue from the new direction of the wind.

Off Watch Hill the two big single-stickers were at least five miles ahead of the remainder of the fleet. Vigilant was in the lead, and both were almost lost in the gray mist that obscured the horizon. The schooners Colonia and Emerald were having a magnificent contest, the last named being slightly to leeward, but in the lead. This state of affairs, however, did not last long, for the Emerald passed Colonia to windward at 12:25, and soon opened a gap, which she widened every moment until the whistling buoy off Point Judith was on her port beam. This was the race of the day.

There was quite a formidable sea running off the point when the smaller boats passed, and the spray flew in a lively manner for a time, quieting down, however, as the yachts approached the old yellow lightship on the southern end of Brenton's Reef, but the billows still retained their crests far in past Beaver Tail and up the harbor. As the flyers passed over the imaginary line between the Regatta Committee's steamer and the lightship, kites were sent down and smothered, the yachts sailing up the harbor to their anchorages under easy canvas.

The race between Emerald and Colonia was a magnificent spectacle from start to finish. At no time were the yachts more than a quarter of a mile apart, and the sailing was one of the closest that this remarkable pair have ever made.

The official summaries for yesterday's races were distributed among the fleet this afternoon, the winners being the same as published in THE SUN this morning.

The races for the Goelet cups will be the attraction to-morrow, the start being made off Brenton's Reef lightship at 10:30 o'clock, wind and weather permitting. Should the race be postponed, it will be started the following day, if favorable. The course, which will be either the "Rock Island" or Vineyard Sound course, will be signalled from the Regatta Committee's steamer. The summary:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Colonia	10 09 19	2 43 23	4 54 11	4 34 11
Emerald	10 09 35	2 41 57	4 32 22	4 30 51
Sachem	10 10 00	3 19 44	5 09 44	5 07 51

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Ariel	10 09 01	4 18 30	6 09