

CHINA WILL TAKE OUR WAYS.

SO SAYS THE NEW MINISTER, WHO LIKES THEM WELL.

Sir Liang Chen Tung, Who Will Succeed Mr. Wu. Tien of Hsinchi, His Friend and His Hope for His Country, Discusses Ambitions and Needs as He Sees Them.

While aboard the yacht Sylph on the return trip from visiting President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon, Sir Liang Chen Tung, who is to be the Chinese Minister to the United States after Jan. 1, 1903, told reporters some interesting news about himself and his family. He is a widower, with seven children, the oldest of whom is a girl 10 years old. Her name is Quen Mies, which means "the first born."

"I have been thinking of my own family for some time," said Sir Liang, "ever since I saw President Roosevelt's son. His boy reminded me of my oldest boy. They are of the same height and size and about the same age, I should say. My oldest boy is 10. His name is Ching Tse. That means 'happy as his mother.' But his nick-name is Aui."

As Sir Liang spoke of the significance of his boy's name his eyes filled with tears. "His mother," he resumed, "is dead. She died on the very day I returned from China, when I had been returned to the commission sent by the Emperor of China to apologize to the German Emperor for the murder of Baron von Kettler. My wife was only a year younger than I."

"My daughter, Quen Mies, will not be old enough when we first come to Washington to live, to be the head of my household. But I hope to introduce her to society in America when she is 15 years old. As yet my children have had only the Chinese education, but I mean that they, every one of them, shall go to New England and get a good American education. The hope of my country is in the education of her young men in your country."

Sir Liang was asked if the Chinese visiting this country—Prince Chen, for instance—received the impression that things here are merely different or better than they are in China.

"Oh," said he, "There is no doubt on that question. We know that things are better here—not only different, but better, much better. China must adopt the methods of this country if she is to advance. That fact is now appreciated in China. We are establishing schools in all the coast towns. We are educating the girls. Wait ten or twenty years and see what results we will show."

"Do not love our daughters better than our sons. We will educate our American girls as we educate our sons. They are intelligent, sensible mothers. The baby girl is no longer despised in my country. The poor boy in China has the same chance in China that he has here if he studies. Poverty is no bar to progress. If the poor boy studies and is worthy he may become a mandarin. He may become a Prime Minister just as you see here every boy may be President."

"Literary honors are what we admire and prize in China. Before the treaty ports were opened all of China's foreign trade centered at Canton. It was controlled by thirteen great commercial houses. My grandfather owned one of the thirteen. A granduncle owned another. The uncle failed for over a million taels. Being an honest man, he gave all, even his dwelling, to his creditors. Just then his son received high honors at the Imperial College at Peking. The literary accomplishments of the son brought so much honor to his family in the opinion of all Canton, that his father's creditors gave back everything to the ruined merchant, that he might repair his fortunes."

"Perhaps that is something the Americans wouldn't do. The Liang family of Canton—my own—has held the highest literary honors in the province for seventy years. My grandfather was a mandarin in the north. My father lived a life of leisure and study in Canton. As for me, my father and my mother determined that I should have an American education. The Chinese Government issued a circular calling for boys to go to the United States to study. I was sent to Andover in this country, where I was graduated in 1881. I had prepared for Yale, but when I was about to enter that university all Chinese students abroad were ordered to return to their homes. The Government was afraid that we were becoming too Americanized and would desert our own country—a great mistake."

Sir Liang was asked if an American education was likely to make a Chinaman less loyal to his own country.

"No, no!" he exclaimed. "The most loyal Chinese are those who have been educated here, those who have been abroad to learn. They have to come to America to learn what loyalty is. We love our country as you love yours, but we must come here to learn how best to serve her."

"This trip is doing Prince Chen a great deal of good. He is learning many useful things which will make him a better statesman. He is taking an important part in the public life of China. He studied hard before taking this trip and learned from the books much of the geography of the world that he was to see. He has studied your language. I was his tutor in English for two years and he can speak some and understand a great deal more, but he is afraid to try it here."

Sir Liang, who is attached to Prince Chen as a counsellor, will return to China with the Prince. They will stop at Japan on the way for a three weeks' visit. Prince Chen is to be the guest of the Emperor of Japan.

"The relations between our country and Japan," said Sir Liang, "are now very friendly. We wish to do everything possible to keep them so. From Japan we will go direct to Peking, where I am to stay for three weeks. Then I will go to my home in Canton for a vacation and rest until I come to Washington with my children."

Although but 38 years old Sir Liang has received the coveted red button from the Chinese Emperor in acknowledgment of his distinguished service on many important foreign missions. Queen Victoria made him a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Japanese Government has made him a Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun. He has received the second order of St. Anne from Russia, has received similar honors in Belgium, and has been made a member of the Legion of Honor of France.

ORLANDO M. HARPER FAILS.

Cotton Goods Commission Merchant Finds Modern Competition Too Much.

The suspension of Orlando M. Harper, cotton goods commission merchant at 108 Worth street, was announced yesterday. The first intimation of any trouble was a notice posted on the door of his place of business which read: "Closed on account of suspension of business." Inquirers were informed that Mr. Harper would go into bankruptcy as soon as the papers could be prepared.

Bradstreet's reports state that Mr. Harper began business for himself in this city in April, 1888, having previously been for two years with J. H. Lane & Co., where he had several Southern accounts. He came to this city from Pittsburg, where he had been for twenty years a manufacturer and had been president of the Eagle Cotton Company. His father was a bank president in that city.

No information was to be obtained at the office yesterday as to the assets and liabilities of the circular letter was sent to the creditors which said: "I am sorry to find myself in an insolvent condition, and on advice of counsel I have suspended my business. The assets, and shall go into immediate bankruptcy."

A friend of Mr. Harper's said that there was no particular cause for the suspension, that the business had just gone down gradually, that Mr. Harper had hoped to keep it going, but was unable to do so, and his friends advised him to stop. Since he had been in business, business methods had changed and it was impossible for the merchant with small capital to compete with the big houses. It is said that his relatives are his principal creditors for money which they lent him for the business.

A creditors' petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Mr. Harper by Isaac J. Berman & Jacob S. Berman, manufacturers of clothing at 25 East Fourth street. Charles Firestone, attorney for the creditors, said yesterday he had been informed that the liabilities are about \$20,000. There has been a disagreement between the partners.

ROCK ISLAND BREAKS AGAIN.

Minority Holders Said to Share the Opinion of Mrs. Hetty Green.

Rock Island shares broke sharply in the New York Stock Exchange yesterday on the report that the company had decided to sell rather than exchange their stock for new securities under the much criticized readjustment plan. The shares sold down to 18 1/2, 5 1/2 points under Friday. In the broad street market the new securities which were issued sharply, the 4 percent bonds touching 99 1/2 and closing at 100, the preferred stock closing at 79 and the common stock at 42 1/2, all representing a decline of 10 to 15 percent.

When Rock Island stock broke in price after the readjustment plan was first brought out the selling was understood to represent stock of Mrs. Hetty Green.

Further Delay in a U. S. Steel Case.

Another delay was secured yesterday by the counsel for the United States Steel Corporation in the matter of filing the answer to the injunction suit by Hodge and others and in presenting the promised affidavit by Henry C. Frick. Vice-Chancellor Emery was away from Newark on his vacation yesterday, but before going he had signed an order that both documents should be served upon Robert H. McArthur, the complainant's counsel in New Jersey, before the next day.

When Mr. McArthur reached his office yesterday morning he was called up on the telephone by Abram I. Ellus of this city, counsel for the United States. William H. Curtis and Bernard Smith, the complainants, and informed that by reason of a request of William J. Guthrie, representing the Steel Corporation, he had succeeded to a request to extend the time of filing until Friday next at 10 o'clock.

The postponement was attributed to Mr. Frick's reluctance to make the necessary affidavit.

Colorado and Southern Fight.

The 2 per cent semi-annual dividend declared yesterday on Colorado and Southern first preferred stock is an increase of 1/2 per cent over the last previous dividend. The first and second preferred sold yesterday at their highest prices on record, 7 3/4 for the first and 5 3/4 for the second. The expectation that the party led by John W. Snider will win at the annual election of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Denver next week and that Edwin Hawley will go on the Colorado Fuel Board in Colorado and Colorado and Southern helped the stock.

Notes From Wall Street.

Considerable weakness was shown in the copper metal market yesterday. The attempt of what appeared to have been a well-planned pool in amalgamated copper stock to put up the price of that stock on talk of improved trade conditions was abandoned, the stock sliding off to 47, or 1/4 of a point under the previous close.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation which has been adjourned several times, was adjourned again yesterday for three weeks without action.

The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, otherwise known as the season combination, was traded in the lead of the market for the first time since the five hundred shares of the common stock sold at 34 and 35.

Instructions have been issued by Collector Edward J. Canning, acting at the Custom House not to make public any news relating to official matters. Information regarding such matters, if deemed advisable, will be given to the press through the Collector's office.

The American Sugar Refining Company and B. H. Howell, Son & Co., agents for the National Sugar Refining Company, advanced their list prices for all grades of "A" and "B" sugars and 10 points for all soft grades. Artabacke Bros. said that they had no change for the time.

Thomas P. Ryan said to day for a six weeks' period he had been moving out of the Henry Budge also said for Europe today. Mr. Hallenbeck returns home after a stay in this country of almost six months. Mr. Budge says for a short vacation.

The weather. The low pressure area which was the cause of the severe local storms on Sunday was still over the Lake region yesterday, moving into the St. Lawrence Valley. It caused a continuance of sultry, cloudy weather and thunderstorms over New York and the New England States.

CUBA TURNED TO ENGLAND?

SAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO MAKE A RECIPROcity TREATY.

Capt. Huston Says There is Great Distress in the Island, Which is Increasing Daily—Business Interests, He Says, Are Solid in Favor of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—"Driven desperate by the failure of reciprocity with this country Cuba tried to make similar arrangements with England, offering the most liberal concessions, but the English Government stood aloof, fearing diplomatic complications with the United States," said Capt. T. L. Huston, who, as an officer of the army Engineers Corps, had charge of the municipal buildings and improvements in Havana during a part of the American occupation. Capt. Huston resigned from the army a year ago to engage in manufacturing business in Cuba. He is now in Washington on his way to Havana.

Capt. Huston said to-night that the failure of reciprocity was a very bad thing for Cuba and that the officials of the Government are also discouraged.

When I left Havana on the 19th of last month," he said, "the whole island was discussing the advantages and disadvantages of annexation. The business interests in Cuba are arrayed solidly in favor of union with this country, and it is the politicians who oppose the annexation movement. Naturally so, for if such a thing should come to pass, they will all be out of a job. The majority of the moneyed interests of the island are in the hands of the Spaniards, and while they would gladly see Cuba under the American flag, they are afraid to voice their opinions openly, fearing it would precipitate an uprising on the part of the lawless element, who are controlled by the political war pullers, and that through riot great danger might come to life and property."

Capt. Huston said there was great distress on the island and that it was increasing daily among the laboring classes, many of whom will soon be without work because of the determination on the part of many of the planters to shut down their plantations were being run at a loss.

You can see what this means to the laboring element," he continued, "and it means further, in my opinion, the hurrying of the inevitable crisis, and I firmly believe that in six months the Cuban people will arrive at that point where they will demand for annexation to this country."

As a sanitary expert Capt. Huston blamed the American authorities for not completing the extensive sewerage plan they had mapped out for the city of Havana. He said their failure to do this would in time menace our Southern ports, as the Havana authorities, while they are at present keeping it up to the mark, would in time relax their sanitary methods, and yellow fever would be the result.

But the Cubans are not to be blamed for this," he said, "for they lack the money to carry out the plans devised by our people, who exhibited great negligence in not providing Havana with underground sewerage."

Capt. Huston could not see how the Cuban people could float the contemplated loan of \$500,000 under the Platt amendment, which he condemned as very bad legislation.

CUBAN VIEWS OF THE LOAN.

Conservative Papers of Havana Think the Plan a Poor One.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAVANA, Aug. 12.—The question of a large Cuban loan is much discussed by the press. The idea is not received enthusiastically by the Conservative papers, which say it is a mistake to lay all the burden of the redemption of the loan on articles of consumption which will make the poor man pay it.

The fact that a great many of the articles on which it is proposed to increase the duties are imported from the United States, appeals in various ways to different people. The idea is expressed by some that by raising the duties on American goods, American exporters will interest themselves in obtaining reciprocity for Cuba.

Others argue that by pledging certain duties as security for the loan Cuba will tie her hands for the future. These persons hold that the proper course is to make the national budget prove the financial strength of the island. If the tariff is raised the advance should be made in order to place Cuba in a better position for negotiating commercial treaties, and when it is shown that there is a surplus revenue a loan could be raised.

The supporters of the loan argue that the army must be paid even at a sacrifice because the money thus brought into the country will tend to relieve the present financial stringency. On the other hand it is argued that prosperity caused by paying the army or by giving bounties to planters would be only fictitious and would not solve the problem of finding a market for Cuban products.

CUBA'S SUGAR EXPORTS.

Exports Smaller This Year Than Last, but Larger Stock in the Sea.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—For the year ending July 31, 1901, 466,306 tons of sugar were exported from Cuba, leaving on hand 113,585 tons. During the year ending July 31, 1902, 442,422 tons were exported, leaving on hand 161,563.

MME. JANUSCHEK DYING.

"Butch" Thompson, the Noted Gambler, Also Mortally Ill in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Two persons of national fame, one a great actress and the other a great gambler, are dying here, but death is approaching so slowly that each is worn with the waiting. Mme. Francesca R. Januscheck, who has been ill here for nearly two years, is at a boarding house in Franklin street. Saratoga actress had a stroke of paralysis, which paralyzed her entire right side and made her practically helpless. To-day she had an attack of heart failure and the attending physician, Dr. Rees, said that a second stroke, which the venerable actress, now nearly 65 years old, could hardly survive, might be expected at any time.

"Butch" Thompson, the Swedish gambler, who has been a bookmaker, the proprietor of a gambling house a fare player in various cities of the United States for nearly forty years, and who has been ill at Dr. George F. Conner's private hospital for about two months, had a relapse this afternoon and no hope is now entertained for his recovery. Thompson has been a big gambler there have been few better players in any land, and contrary to the very general rule, he will leave, according to the statements of those who should know, a very large estate. One of his oldest friends said tonight that Thompson is probably the richest gambler in the world, except Richard A. Canfield.

Mr. Tripler, the Liquid Air Man, Ill. Charles E. Tripler, the liquid air experimenter, was attacked by a hemorrhage while walking in Lenox avenue last Saturday. He is now at his home at 87 West Seventy-seventh street. His physician, Dr. Theodor Bailey says he will recover.

APARTMENTS.

BLANKET-FURNISHED APARTMENTS. THE TURRETS. THE TOWERS.

S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive at 84th Street. S. W. Cor. Central Park at 101st Street. S. E. Cor. 10th, 11th, 12th Streets & 2nd Park. S. W. Cor. 10th, 11th, 12th Streets & 2nd Park. S. E. Cor. 10th, 11th, 12th Streets & 2nd Park. S. W. Cor. 10th, 11th, 12th Streets & 2nd Park.

TRAIN RUNS INTO A WASHOUT

ACCIDENT TO THE NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL ON THE HARLEM.

Four Cars I-ave the Track and One Overturned—Eight Passengers and the Conductor Injured—One Woman, Mrs. E. S. Decker of Pittsfield, Seriously Hurt.

PALMISTON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The North Adams Special on the Harlem Railroad, carrying the usual Monday morning crowd of business men returning from their country Sunday visits to the summer colonies in the Berkshire Hills, ran into a washout about two and a half miles north of the village at 9:47 o'clock this morning and four of the cars left the tracks. Nine persons were injured, one woman seriously. Where the accident occurred a broad meadow, extending 100 rods to Swamp Creek, skirts the single track on the west. On the other side a long slope, flanked by two knolls, which formed a dike directing the waters of this morning's terrific storm against the roadbed for a distance of 100 yards.

The storm began at about 5:30 in the morning and by dawn the water from the slope was too much for the culverts under the track at this point to carry it off. It flowed across the track in a broad waterfall at the height of the storm, undermining the roadbed for thirty yards. Erwin Hurd, a farmer of Hurd's Corners, noticing the condition of the track while inspecting his flooded meadow and stood on the knoll waving his arms to warn the engineer, Engineer Davies was on the other side of the cab and did not see him.

Engine, mail car and stoker got over the soft spot before the train began to lurch. The rear truck of the parlor car left the rails and the four day coaches followed a long slope, flanked by two knolls, and turned over on its side. There were nearly one hundred passengers in the day coaches, all of whom, except those in the engine car, escaped with a shaking up. As soon as the cars came to a stop the passengers stamped out into the mud. It took only a few minutes to get the injured out of the cars, which were taken into the coaches which remained on the rails. As soon as the crash came, Farmer Hurd ran to his barn and hitched up. He had his young son, day, and his wife with him. They were taken into the coaches which remained on the rails. As soon as the crash came, Farmer Hurd ran to his barn and hitched up. He had his young son, day, and his wife with him. They were taken into the coaches which remained on the rails.

Doctors and a druggist with supplies were hurried to the scene on a special engine. There was little for them to do but bind up heads and render painful bruises. The injured were: Mrs. John Stannard of Brewster, N. Y.; Miss Ella Warner of New York; George C. Warner of Lakewood, Conn.; Miss J. Thompson of Pittsfield, N. J.; Mrs. E. L. Decker of Pittsfield, Mass.; James W. Riggs of 27 South Third street, Brooklyn; John P. McKel of Flatbush, N. Y.; conductor, Mr. Wesley Bridges of Port Conn.; and a Miss Mead of Pittsfield. Mrs. Stannard's left arm was broken at the elbow and her shoulder wrenched. She also received painful bruises. The other women suffered from shock and were cut and bruised. Mr. Riggs was badly bruised and rendered unconscious. Mr. Decker's leg was broken at the knee. Mr. Seelye and Mr. McKel were cut and bruised. Mr. Decker was cut about the hands. Others whose names were not taken were slightly hurt.

All except two of the injured were put aboard a train and taken to New York. At the Grand Central Station the company had waiting invalid chairs for the injured. Engineers David and Lewis, who were in the engine car, were taken to the hospital. "All of a sudden I felt a great jolt and a tugging at the tender," Mr. Decker said, "and when I looked back I saw the coaches leaving the track. I believed the track was safe. I had no warning that the rails were undermined, and we had avoided the wreck. The wonder of it all is that no one was killed. If the engine had jumped the rails probably the death list would have been larger."

Mr. L. Decker of 17 Madison avenue, Pittsfield, Mass., was sitting with his husband next to the last coach, which turned over on its side. Her spine was injured and her arms paralyzed. She was sent to a New York hospital. Mr. Decker consigned the train crew for running too fast through the water.

"The 'covered' track," he declared, "over submerged tracks. The speed was not slackened, and water flew in all directions. Then there was a great splash and our car, as well as two others, turned over with a great crash. My wife was caught under a seat and couldn't move. It was a long time before a relief train came. The track was opened for the late afternoon trains."

Mrs. Mary Hall Has Driver Arrested.

Mrs. Mary Hall, the colored woman politician who gets busy in the Twenty-fifth Assembly district around election time, caused the arrest yesterday of William Williams of 475 Henderson street, Jersey City, for abusing a horse he was driving. She says she asked several policemen to interfere before she found one who didn't laugh at her. He was Policeman Leigh of the Tenderloin.

Hill Sees McLaughlin.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Former Senator David B. Hill returned to this city to-day. When asked by The SUN correspondent if he had seen Hugh McLaughlin, he replied that he had called upon him in Jamesport, N. Y., yesterday. Further than this the Senator declined to discuss the incident.

Candidate to Succeed Senator Willard.

ITICA, Aug. 11.—William E. Lewis, a prominent lawyer and member of the firm of Lewis Watkins & Titus, announced at the meeting of the Republican County Committee this afternoon that he was a candidate for the nomination for State Senator to succeed Senator Willard. Mr. Lewis has had the matter under consideration for several days, and it is believed that he will secure the nomination. Senator Willard is a candidate for re-nomination, and for former senator Coggshall has been about the county after delegates.

Park Street Society Withdraws Its Objection and License Issues.

Police Commissioner Partridge was asked yesterday to give his reasons for granting a license to the Bar-Ton in West Twenty-third street after having twice refused to do so.

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bar-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

A STRICTLY LAWFUL BON-TON.

Police Commissioner Partridge was asked yesterday to give his reasons for granting a license to the Bon-Ton in West Twenty-third street after having twice refused to do so.

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

KNICKERBOCKERS C. MAY MOVE.

EXPECTS TO HEAR FROM BALTIMORE ASSIGNEES SOON.

If It Is Turned Out of the Madison Avenue and Bergen Point Clubhouses It Will Hold Together, Officers Say, and Keep the Cherry Diamond on the Field.

According to the best information obtainable yesterday it will rest entirely with Thomas W. Crooks and John S. Hardin, assignees of J. Herbert Ballantine, when their appointment shall have been approved by the New Jersey Court, whether or not the big clubhouse on Madison Avenue which the Knickerbocker A. C. has been occupying, shall be closed to the club's members. Those who are in the best position to judge say that they would not be surprised to hear of the closing of the club at any time.

The club has about 1,800 members. They have no lease of the clubhouse, being merely members of a proprietary club. The Piqua Association, which is in all interests and purposes Mr. Ballantine himself, has held the club property. John D. Adams, secretary of the club, is understood, Mr. Ballantine's personal representative.

This is the dull season with the clubs from all sources are small comparatively. With a cloud cast upon the future of a club the payment of dues would naturally be looked for. It is likely that a general meeting of the Knickerbocker Club members will be called to consider the situation of the club. The country houses and oval at Bergen Point are also owned by Ballantine.

Secretary Adams said last night: "As yet we have not heard from the assignees or their representatives, but we expect to within a couple of days. We are determined that the Knickerbocker A. C. shall continue to exist. If not in this building it will be made to assume life and activity elsewhere. As soon as we get official word from the creditors we will have a general meeting of the club and our future policy will be decided. If it is possible to make fair terms with the creditors we will try and do so and the club will go on as usual."

W. C. Wilson, chairman of the House Committee, said: "We are not going to allow the 'Cherry Diamond' to disappear from the view just yet. During the day and Sunday I have met and conversed with hundreds of the members, and their sentiment to a man is to keep the club alive. We are equally of a party basis and no matter what happens to this building the members will stick by each other, and if we cannot come to terms with the assignees we will fight our way to the recovery of our club. I don't see what else this house can be used for."

GRAVES GIVE UP THEIR DEAD.

One of the Grossest Results of the Flood at Madison New Jersey.

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 11.—As a result of the cloudburst of Saturday and Pasquo valleys on Sunday night the bodies of about fifty former residents of this place which were interred in the Presbyterian Cemetery at the west end of the town will lie in nameless graves hereafter. The full force of the flood descended on the cemetery at about 9 o'clock, opening a gully in the burning ground from 50 to 100 feet wide and 10 to 25 feet deep. Coffins were splintered and corpses were strewn along the course of the flood.

Hundreds of residents of Madison turned out in the night, with lanterns and torches and beat their way through the woods, looking for bodies that had been swept from the graves before they reached the swiftly flowing waters of the Passaic. The searchers found during the night and early morning about seventy bodies.

A few bodies were identified by fragments of clothing still clinging to them; others were recognized by certain peculiarities, and still others were recognized by the coffins buried or by articles of jewelry.

For sanitary reasons, it was necessary to rebury the bodies as fast as possible, and at daylight yesterday graves were dug on high ground and the bodies were placed in them and covered up at once.

The section of the cemetery which was opened by the flood was an addition made some time ago to the original Presbyterian graveyard and is on a low ground. The main cemetery is on a top of a hill. The ground was originally a swamp, but was filled in by James A. Webb, its owner, who built a culvert to carry sewerage through the new part of the cemetery. This culvert, which is about 200 yards long, is eleven feet wide at the east end, where the sewerage enters, and only 5 feet wide at the west end of the cemetery, where it opens into the creek.

When the storm burst over Madison, the debris coming from the culvert filled it at once. The culvert was unable to stand the strain and burst in three places. The rush of water swept over the culvert under Madison just the worst of the cloudburst. The village is in a hollow, and the water poured down into its streets from every side, causing \$200,000 damage. At one time there was eight feet of water in the street and residents were prisoners in their own houses. Many cattle were drowned in the main street of the village.

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."

"My previous refusal," the Commissioner replied, "had its cause in my respect for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was strongly opposed to licensing the place. Even at that time I was rather loath to grant the license because the man who applied for it was new to the place. Some days ago the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime notified me that he had withdrawn their objections as far as the Bon-Ton was concerned. I then issued the license, but not until I had had a talk with the proprietor and he had guaranteed that the place would be run in strict accordance with the law."