North America. On April 18 this activity showed itself in the neighborhood of San Francisco. This present disturbance is quite as large as that which a few months ago caused so much devastation in central California."

RECORDED IN WASHINGTON.

Earth Tremors Caught by the Seismographs There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Weather Bureau to-day issued the following special earthquake bulletin:

"A very heavy, distant earthquake was recorded on the seismographs at the Weather Bureau in Washington yesterday at 5 minutes and 22 seconds past 7 P. M., 75th meridian time. Complete and perfect records were obtained of both the north and south and the east and west movements of the earth.

"The earth tremors at Washington were of comparatively slow and deliberate motion, each complete movement covering from 18 to 40 seconds of time. The earthquake lasted continuously for several hours and finally ceased at about midnight. The most violent shock occurred at 7 hours 42 minutes 26 seconds P. M.

"From press reports this is evidently a record of the great Chilean earthquake of August 16 and is the heaviest recorded in Washington since the San Francisco earthquake."

EFFECT FELT AT HONOLULU.

Extra High Waves Sweep Along the Coast There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HONOLULU, Aug. 17.—Judging from the tidal effects here the earthquake on the South American coast must have been terrible. Beginning at 5 o'clock this morning three distinct waves in one hour showed an oscillation of three or four inches greater than normal.

DOG TOO FAITHFUL; MASTER DIES

Collie Wouldn't Let Persons Who Came to His Relief Assist Unconscious Man.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—John Young, a miner, died to-night from injuries which probably would not have proved fatal had not his faithful collie driven away those who sought to relieve him.

Young was in McDonald last night and started home before midnight. Going along a dark portion of the road where there is a high stone wall he stumbled and fell over the wall, alighting on his head.

About 2:30 this morning Lenny Leroy was passing along the road and heard him groaning. Climbing over the wall, he approached the prostrate man, when he was savagely attacked by the dog, which was lying on his master's breast.

Leroy made several attempts to approach Young, but each time was driven off by the dog. He summoned help, but the dog would not allow any person to approach. Finally Young's mother was brought from her home, two miles away. She coaxed the dog off and Young was carried home. He died this afternoon.

When the Coroner went to the house this afternoon to hold an autopsy the dog would not let him near his dead master.

MYSTERY IN GIRL'S DEATH.

Body Found Almost Disrobed and Bruised After Companions Reported Drowning.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Four young men reported to the police yesterday that while cruising off a pleasure resort in a launch Miss Ethel Amos, one of the party, fell overboard and was drowned.

There were five young men and four girls in the party. All agreed that Miss Amos was seated alone near the guard rail just before she was missed.

To-day the body was recovered. It was attired only in a petticoat, stockings and a swimming jersey, such as men wear.

The left eye was badly discolored and under the lid the blood had clotted, closing the eye completely. There was also a dark bruise on the girl's right leg.

Coroner Thompson says he will make a thorough investigation.

RATE LAW INTERPRETATION.

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Be Kept Busy Making Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It looks now as if the chief important business before the Interstate Commerce Commission when the new railroad rate law goes into effect one week from next Tuesday would be the interpretation of some of the doubtful features of the act. The settlement of these questions will consume several months, and it may be quite a while before the law is in practical operation.

The attorneys of leading railroads, who met at Atlantic City recently, have decided to submit a list of questions to the commission as soon as it organizes as to the interpretation that body will put upon certain parts of the act. Until the railroad lawyers learn how the new law is to be interpreted no steps will be taken to test the constitutionality of the act. The railroads have asked the commission for more time in which to prepare and publish their schedules of rates. This question will be settled by the commission soon after it reorganizes.

OYSTER BAY'S NAVAL REVIEW.

Fleet of Forty Warships to Be Anchored While the President Steams Past.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Navy Department has completed arrangements for the great naval pageant off Oyster Bay on Labor Day. The President, accompanied by Secretary Bonaparte and Assistant Secretary Newberry of the navy, will review the fleet of more than forty vessels from the deck of the Mayflower, which has been ordered home from Dominican waters for the use of the President.

The review will start at 11 o'clock in the morning. The fleet will be at anchor during the entire time of the review, while the Mayflower will steam past the long line of ships. It is said at the Navy Department that the review will be the most imposing naval spectacle ever witnessed in the waters of the United States.

Parcels Post Convention With Denmark.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Acting Postmaster-General Hitchcock to-day signed a parcels post convention with Denmark, to take effect on October 1. It provides for the exchange and transmission through the postal services of both countries of parcels which weigh no more than four pounds and six ounces nor measure more than 3 feet 6 inches in length and 6 feet in length and girth combined. The value of the parcels carried is also limited to $50.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The battleship Rhode Island has arrived at Greenport, the battleship New Jersey at Bradford, the collier Arethusa at Lamberts Point, the despatch boat Dolphin at Glen Cove and the gunboat Elcano at Shanghai.

The monitor Nevada has sailed from Newport News for Annapolis and the cruiser Minneapolis from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville.

Sargent to Visit Ellis Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, left to-day for an extended visit in New York. The unusually large number of immigrants who have arrived at Ellis Island recently suffering from trachoma, it is said, has caused Mr. Sargent to decide to visit Ellis Island station at this time to arrange personally for their deportation.

VALPARAISO OFTEN WRECKED.

TWICE BEFORE SHAKEN BY DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES.

Flood and Fire, Too, Have Swept the City Inaptly Named "Valley of Paradise"—Sacked Twice in Its Early History—Other Chilean Towns Have Suffered.

Valparaiso has been twice sacked thrice has it been racked by earthquakes, thrice has it been scourged by fire and once has it been drowned by flood. No city of South America has received so many visitations of evil as this "Valley of Paradise," inaptly so named by a Spanish discoverer in the sixteenth century.

Don Juan de Saavedra, a captain under Almagron, Spanish voyager and soldier of fortune, sailed into the crescent bay where the city afterward stood in the year 1532. He was struck by the beauty of the spot and immediately christened this new bay on the little explored western coast by the name that it has borne through much tribulation since. Pedro de Valdivia visited the place in 1543 and formally affirmed the choice of the name given the then struggling colony by its foster father. Don Luis de Avala, one of the early governors of New Spain, made the settlement a municipality under royal charter in 1791 after it had been sorely tried by many years of misfortune.

In 1578 Sir Francis Drake sailed into the harbor of Valparaiso and bombarded the town, afterward sacking it of its treasure and putting many of its inhabitants to the sword. Sir John Hawkins, gentleman slave trader and pirate, visited the Spanish settlement later and again the town was given up to pillage.

The year 1730 witnessed the first great earthquake that shook Valparaiso. Practically the whole town was destroyed in this convulsion and only after many years of slow progress did it recover. In 1822 a second earthquake came to shake down what had been rebuilt. In this catastrophe many lost their lives. A great fire swept the city in 1843, destroying $1,000,000 worth of property. Hardly had the fortunes of the community begun to mend when a second fire licked up five times as much wealth as had the first. This was in 1858.

When the Spanish made the last futile attempt to destroy the republic of Chile in 1866 they sent a fleet into the harbor of Valparaiso and the town was mercilessly bombarded. What with the damage wrought with the shells and the fire that followed $10,000,000 was the loss counted up. The last great disaster preceding the one which the Chilean city has just suffered came in 1888, when a large dam back of the city burst and a portion of the business district was washed away with great loss of life. The city had at the last census a population of 142,000.

Travellers say that the first sight of the city of Valparaiso confirms the belief in the fitness of the baptismal name conferred upon it by the old Spanish voyager. After passing through a sea gate very much like the one that gives entrance to the bay of San Francisco, a passenger on an incoming steamer sees the city, unless it has again been wiped out, piled up in terraces of sun browned buildings upon the steep hills that rise almost immediately from the waterfront. The white towers of cathedrals and the red tiled roofs typical of all southern cities fill in the mosaic picture of the huddled city under the steep peaks of the mountains.

The city proper takes on roughly the form of an amphitheatre, the circling ridge of hills upon which it is built terminating in two horns of rock at either boundary of the bay. On nearer view the extensive artificial embankment, or malecon, that follows the shore nearly its whole distance along the city front, seems to form a restraining wall that keeps the heaped up city from slipping into the bay.

Running parallel with the malecon are the principal business streets of the city, blocking off the land between the sea and the crowding hills in irregular squares. The cerros or ridges in the mountainside that rise abruptly from this narrow strip of ancient sea beach, with cleancut arroyos between them, are covered with villas and wooded at their tops. From the city beneath the cliffs cogwheel railroads lift the people home from their daily work to the windswept cerros above, very much as the dwellers in Hongkong go several hundred feet up the cliff to sleep every night.

The port district is that which lies below the cerros and along the waterfront. The custom houses along the embankment are the first buildings to be passed by a passenger coming in from the sea. They are handsome and commodious structures, thoroughly equipped with hydraulic machinery for the lifting of goods from ship's holds. On the waterfront, too, are two floating docks, capable of accommodating ships of 4,000 tons burden.

In the centre of the Port district stands the Plaza Sotomayor, the downtown park of the city. A monument to the heroes of the last Peruvian war, surmounted by a statue of the Chilean general, Arturo Prat, stands in the centre of this square. At a little distance are the Tribunals of Justice, massive buildings constructed on the characteristic architectural lines of Latin America. Near this plaza is the fine Marine Government House, overlooking the Malecon Paeso, a broad esplanade along the embankment, which is the favorite promenading place for the Valparaiso folk on long summer evenings. During the summer season a military band holds forth on the Malecon every night and the procession of carriages bearing veiled senoritas and punctilious grandees winds round and round the music stand in formal line of state.

West of the Malecon stand the Membrillo and Playa Ancha, popular bathing houses situated on the white strip of beach that fringes the bottom of the cerros. What Wai Kai-kai beach is to the summer folk of Honolulu the Playa Ancha is to Valparaiso. Horse cars running to this spot are daily crowded to their utmost capacity. The park of Playa Ancha, situated on the bluff that marks the western terminus of the bay, is laid out in broad avenues and filled with flowering plants of rare species.

The eastern part of the city, where it broadened out between the Malecon and the cerros, is the most modern section. Through this quarter runs the Avenida Brasil, the main thoroughfare, which is split by a middle band of cemented boulevard, ornamented by fountains and statuary. The portion of the city on either side of the avenue, popularly known as the Almendral district, contains the finest mansions of the wealthy people, the theatres and the cathedrals. On feast days and Sundays the beautiful Victoria Plaza, located in the centre of the Almendral, is always thronged with promenaders. The fine residence of Señora Juana Rose de Edwards, one of the philanthropic women of Valparaiso, overlooks this plaza on the right. Here also are located the Victoria Theatre and the Church of Espiritu Santo. Near the Bella Vista Railroad station, at the end of the Almendral, stood the old Cathedral de la Merced, the Parochial Church of the Twelve Apostles, the Odeon Theatre and the museum of Natural History.

The cerros, or cliffs behind the lower city, made accessible by the inclined railroads, had lately been made the sites of many beautiful residences and summer villas. The Cerro Conception and Cerro Alegre were particularly the chosen spots of the élite.

Vina del Mar, a suburb five miles from Valparaiso, was the Trouville of all Chile. Situated in the midst of the mountains in a natural garden spot, this little town was made the gathering place for all the elect of Chilean society every summer. Here the legation people from Santiago made their summer homes and here the wealthy folk of Valparaiso came to take the waters, attend the races and pass away the summer with promenade concerts, dances and gaming.

Seventy-nine miles east of Valparaiso is the city of Santiago, the capital of the republic of Chile and a place containing 300,000 souls. Like Valparaiso, this city is one of the most attractive of all South America, and as a railroad centre for all the west coast of the continent is second in importance only to the seaport.

Iquique, said to have suffered severely in the earthquake, lies on the northern coast of Chile, several hundred miles from Valparaiso. It is the shipping point for the great product of nitre which is mined in the interior. It has suffered before from earthquake.

The earthquake shocks which are said to have brought destruction to these three cities of Chile came as the culmination of a series of lesser convulsions which have been terrifying the inhabitants of the country for the last five months. On March 27 the city of Rancagua felt thirty slight shocks in one night. On April 24 Valdivia was badly jarred by a prolonged shock. The town of Arica, on the northern coast, was the next to feel the commotion beneath the earth's surface, on May 5, when a number of buildings were thrown down and the British steamer Guatemala was badly damaged by a small tidal wave which followed the tremor.

WHETHER you are writing letters to be copied in purple, documents to be preserved in non-fading, non-offsetting black, or emphatic words, credits, etc., in red,

The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter

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GIRL'S PISTOL HALTS BIG AUTO.

It Was Scaring Her Colt and Chauffeur Wouldn't Stop at Her Signal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 17.—Miss Margaret Green, 16 years old, demonstrated to-day that she can take care of herself, of a reckless automobile driver and a fractious horse all at the same time.

Miss Green was driving a colt that had been hitched only twice before. Up the road she saw a cloud of dust, then a big touring car coming at her.

The colt began to rear as the automobile approached. Miss Green waved to the chauffeur to stop, but he paid no attention.

Holding the lines in one hand, she reached under the seat and brought out a revolver which she levelled at the man in the auto. Instantly he put on the brake and brought the machine to a sudden stop, twenty feet from the girl, who still had the revolver pointed at him.

KILLS A FELLOW WORKMAN.

Threw Shears at Man Who Disturbed Mattress on Which He Was Working.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—Because Adolf Walters, a workman employed in the carpet cleaning works of Hale & Hall, East Port Chester, threw a mattress upon which William Owens had been employed on the floor, Owens to-day threw a pair of upholsterers' shears at him and killed him almost instantly.

The shears cut an artery in Walters's head.

Owens made no attempt to escape, but summoned a physician and tried to stop the flow of blood. He said he had no intention of killing Walters. Owens bears a good reputation.

CAN'T HAVE COUNTERFEITS.

Moses Collection Not Allowed to Go to the Missouri Historical Society.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Shaw decided to-day that he could not turn over to the Missouri State Historical Society the Moses collection of counterfeits which were seized some time ago by Secret Service officers.

William Moses was a St. Louis banker who had made a collection of counterfeit notes. At the time of his death he was cashier of the Third National Bank of St. Louis. His collection was found to comprise thirty-seven specimens of counterfeit national currency, with numerous samples of State counterfeits. In pursuance of directions of Mr. Moses, his executor was preparing to turn over the entire collection to the Missouri Historical Society when the Secret Service agents swooped down upon the collection, confiscated the notes and sent them to Washington.

Secretary Shaw decided that all the counterfeits of State and issues other than National currency might go to the Missouri Historical Society, but under the statutes the counterfeits of national currency must be destroyed. The collection of thirty-seven pieces was thereupon dismounted and preparations made for their destruction.

One of the counterfeit notes turned out to be the missing twenty in the series put out by Emanuel Ninger of Philadelphia, the expert counterfeiter with pen who was sent to prison for twenty years in 1897. He confessed to the number of notes put into circulation and all but one had been accounted for.

Locomotive Explodes, Killing Two.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 17.—Engine No. 13 of the Birmingham Southern Railroad blew up this morning killing Engineer Edward Brinker and Fireman Claude White.

A piece of pipe flew 100 yards striking Head Foundryman Thomas Edwards, and inflicting a serious injury. A switchman was dangerously injured.

Correct Togs for Men

Many warm days yet to come will provide you with a sound reason for picking a bargain from the light weight suits remaining here.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 34th St.

SAYS HUGHES WILL NOT RUN.

WOODRUFF ADDS TO THE TANGLE IN REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Insists That the Lawyer Will Not Be a Factional Candidate—Odell, It Is Said, Would Use Him as a Decoy to Capture the State Legislature This Fall.

The Republican Gubernatorial situation promises, according to authorities last night, to become as confused and desperate as the Republican Mayoralty situation in New York city last fall. The domination of Mr. Odell as Governor and chairman has been accompanied, it was insisted, by all that makes for disaster and disintegration.

The fact that Charles E. Hughes had been pounced upon by Mr. Odell as his candidate for Governor to beat Gov. Higgins for renomination recalled that Mr. Odell last fall offered his nomination for Mayor of New York city to at least a score of Republicans. All refused to accept the nomination at the hands of Mr. Odell. In desperation he seized upon William M. Ivins, and Mr. Ivins gladly undertook the task only to be the worst beaten candidate for Mayor who ever ran under the Republican gonfalon.

Mr. Ivins, it was asserted, had no inherent strength as a Republican, and the whole play of the campaign hereabouts was to secure control of the Board of Aldermen. While Mr. Ivins was unmercifully beaten, the Odellites captured the Board of Aldermen by a large majority. Mr. Hughes, it was declared last night, should he accept Mr. Odell's proffer of the nomination for Governor and win in the convention, would be subjected to the same game that was played upon Mr. Ivins in New York city, that is, Mr. Hughes's candidacy would be used for no other purpose than to assure Mr. Odell and his associates a majority of the Republican legislators at Albany.

"Hughes," said a Republican State committeeman, "would be traded off for Republican Senators and Assemblymen, just as Ivins was traded off for members of the Board of Aldermen last fall."

But Timothy L. Woodruff said last night that Mr. Hughes would not accept the offer of the Odellites to become a candidate whose sole purpose was to beat Gov. Higgins in the convention.

Nobody knew on Thursday night if Mr. Odell had Mr. Hughes's authority for the announcement that Mr. Hughes was ready to accept the nomination for Governor, and nobody knew last night if Mr. Woodruff had any authority for saying that Mr. Hughes would not become a candidate for the nomination against Gov. Higgins. Here is what Mr. Woodruff said:

"Charles E. Hughes will not become a candidate against Gov. Higgins in the Republican convention.

"If Gov. Higgins is a candidate for renomination Mr. Hughes will not enter the race. Mr. Hughes will not be a party to any factional strife. He and Gov. Higgins are on the best possible terms."

"How does President Roosevelt stand on the Hughes proposition?"

"I don't think that President Roosevelt will favor Hughes if Higgins is a candidate," said Mr. Woodruff. "The President is as friendly to Higgins as he is to any possible candidate."

Nobody knew last night if Mr. Woodruff had any authority to speak, even remotely, for President Roosevelt and neither did anybody know on Thursday evening if Mr. Odell and his friends had any authority for the announcement that President Roosevelt would be pleased if Mr. Hughes were to become the candidate for Governor.

President Roosevelt's friends said last night that up to this time he had adhered strictly to his programme—not to become entangled in the State campaigns of his party this year; that President Roosevelt had made this clear in the Iowa imbroglio when, through Secretary Loeb, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was called down good and hard.

Mr. Woodruff, speaking of Wednesday's meeting of the Republican State committee, said:

"The action of the State committee will arouse Gov. Higgins, and just as Mr. Odell rebelled when an attempt was made to throw him out of the chairmanship, so will Gov. Higgins resent any attempt to humiliate him. Moreover, the sentiment for Gov. Higgins has been solidified by the action of the State committee. Gov. Higgins's friends are rallying to his support. The proposed nomination of Mr. Hughes is simply an expedient of the enemies of Gov. Higgins."

"Why doesn't Gov. Higgins announce his candidacy?" Mr. Woodruff was asked.

"That is not necessary," replied Mr. Woodruff. "Gov. Higgins's course has been dignified, and at the same time he has played good politics. His enemies are doing all the worrying about how things are coming out. He isn't worrying, and he doesn't have to proclaim his candidacy from the housetops."

William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the Republican State committee, figured that the vote in the State committee on Wednesday on the Bruce resolution shows that the State committeemen who voted with Gov. Higgins represent 629½ delegates to the State convention, while the anti-Higgins committeemen represent 480½.

Republicans had time yesterday to catch their breath and grin over the statement that Mr. Odell's personal animosity to Gov. Higgins is because "Higgins is an ingrate—to Odell." Politicians, as a rule, it was declared, have rather short memories, and it was then recalled that Mr. Higgins as Lieutenant-Governor of the State was a member of the Canal Board and voted for the Furnaceville Iron claim, whereby Edward H. Harriman, Mr. Odell's political and financial mentor, received thousands of dollars from the State Treasury.

In 1904 Mr. Odell returned the favor by nominating Mr. Higgins for Governor. As a matter of fact, it was insisted, matters are even Stephen between Gov. Higgins and Mr. Odell. The Odell ascendency has brought utter demoralization to the party organization for nearly four years, it was asserted, and no Republican, it was added, was better aware of this than Gov. Higgins, and yet Gov. Higgins when he had the power refused to remedy the evil.

"The Governor is now merely reaping what he has sown," said one of the Governor's friends yesterday.

Higgins Doesn't Want to Talk About Hughes.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—When Gov. Higgins was asked to-day if he had anything to say about the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes for Governor, he said:

"No; I wish to make no comment on Mr. Hughes as a candidate."

His attention was called to a newspaper article ridiculing him. His only comment was that it was part of some people's political game.

Policemen Ordered to Shoot Speeding Automobilists.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 17.—The Chief of Police has ordered his patrolmen to shoot speeding autoists who refuse to halt when commanded to do so.

In addition to the order to shoot, ropes will be stretched across certain streets or bumps built in the roads. The speed limit is 12 miles an hour.

GOES BACK AT WOODRUFF.

Livingston Says His First Vote Was Cast Under a Misapprehension.

Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Jacob A. Livingston of Kings county, whose vote at the meeting of the Republican State committee turned an Odell defeat into a victory and who will now be compelled to fight for the leadership of the Twenty-second Assembly district, as Timothy L. Woodruff, whom he deserted, has threatened to dethrone him made public yesterday his side of the controversy. In a typewritten statement he says:

Prior to reaching the place of meeting of the Republican State committee on last Wednesday I was cognizant of no prearranged programme. On my arrival Mr. John E. Smith requested me to see Mr. Woodruff and on being ushered into the latter's presence he volunteered a statement, as follows: There will be no lineup, but everything had been satisfactorily arranged; that the date had been agreed on. He further said there may be a resolution introduced making M. Linn Bruce temporary chairman, but that the resolution had no political significance, simply giving Mr. Bruce ample time to prepare a speech.

Relying on this statement of Mr. Woodruff that the resolution was of no political importance, I agreed to vote for the same. I also told him that I positively would not vote to put Odell out and he assured me that no such action was contemplated. I found to my amazement, however, that when the so-called test vote was being held I had been misled by Mr. Woodruff's statements, for in fact there was a lineup and there was political significance in the resolution.

I am ready to give Mr. Woodruff the benefit of the doubt that he believed the statements true which he made to me before the meeting, but nevertheless if he did believe in them it does not speak very highly for his political acumen.

As these statements proved to be misrepresentations, I felt nowise bound to the promise I had made under a misapprehension. As to Mr. Woodruff's solicitude for the welfare of the Republicans in my district I am prepared to say with knowledge that their intelligence has been manifested on many occasions. They will decide for themselves the merits of this affair and no prejudice of any outsiders will influence their opinions in the slightest degree.

DEMOCRATS TURN ON TAGGART.

Members of His Party in Indiana Warn State Committee Against Defending Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Leading Democrats of Sullivan county have served notice on the State committee that it will be a grievous mistake to attack the reform policy of the Republicans on the stump, and that the contemplated campaign must be changed.

Several years ago the people of Sullivan county, irrespective of party, turned upon gamblers and saloon keepers who defied the laws and made a cleanup that has given peace to the people and removed a long standing stigma from the name of the county.

They have been watching the course of Gov. Hanly, and have come to the conclusion that he is honest in his efforts to enforce the law, and that if the Democrats attack him along that line they will lose heavily at the polls.

In addition there is a strong anti-Taggart sentiment in Sullivan county, and the editor of the local Democratic paper has been one of the foremost men in the movement to purify Democratic politics.

The Sullivan Democrats believe that the party leaders have determined to attempt a vindication of Taggart on the stump, and the notice served upon the committee is as much a protest against the proposed policy of the leaders as it is an indorsement of the Governor.

There is strong talk in Sullivan county of indorsing Gov. Hanly's reform policy in the Democratic county committee so as to give emphasis to the opposition which has manifested itself against the proposed attempt to defend Taggart and his French Lick Hotel Company when he is attacked by the Republican speakers.

FOR BRYAN AND "WAGE EARNERS"

Massachusetts Democrats Begin Throwing Sop Before Convention Meets.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—At the meeting of the Democratic State committee this afternoon the Gaston-Quincy programme was pushed through despite the vigorous objection of Daniel H. Toomey of Springfield.

It was voted to hold the State convention in Tremont Temple, Boston, on October 4.

Josiah Quincy, chairman of the State committee, will be the temporary chairman. The selection of a permanent chairman and a committee to write the platform was delegated to the executive committee of the State committee.

Col. A. C. Drinkwater of Braintree offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, indorsing Bryan as the probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In part it reads:

"We greet him as one of the most representative Americans of our time and as a statesman of high ideals and sincere convictions. We gladly join with the Democrats of other States in accepting him as the national leader of our party and as its probable candidate for the Presidency in 1908."

Mr. Quincy offered a resolution calling for recognition by the Democratic party of the membership and principles of the wage earners by placing on the State ticket one of the members of a wage earners' organization and embodying in the platform the important principles advocated by the wage earners. It was voted to receive the resolution and to give it proper consideration.

NEW PARTY FOR LA FOLLETTE.

Wisconsin Senator Talks Like a Man Who Hates Corporations.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Senator La Follette is delivering four speeches a day in an effort to nominate Speaker Len Root for the Assembly over Gov. Davidson, whom La Follette persuaded to run with him for Lieutenant-Governor two years ago, when Davidson planned to retire and prevent the loss of his private business.

In every speech La Follette delivers he asks the help of Democrats and praises Bryan, who, he declares, is one of the greatest men in America.

He declares that it is time now to stop talking of party loyalty and party politics and to work for the man whom the voters believe is the best candidate, disregarding his party affiliations.

This is in line with the report that La Follette is in a move to form a new party with an anti-corporation slogan.

New Home for Wayward Girls.

Ballington Booth, commander of the Volunteers of America, has moved his Good Samaritan Home for wayward girls from Montclair to Bloomfield, where the work will be carried on on a larger scale than before. The new site is at 910 North Broad street. Mr. Booth has secured a spacious dwelling surrounded by fifteen acres of ground. The superintendent is Miss Charlotte McKinnan, who is assisted by Capt. Mary Ollis. The building has been leased for a year.

Widow Killed by Street Car.

Mrs. Mary A. Riddle, the widow of John Riddle, who was a well known exempt fireman of Harlem, was run down by a car of the Broadway line at 120th street and Broadway early last evening. She was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital where she died at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Riddle, who was 60 years old, had been living for several years at 417 West 120th street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN

Sunday, August 26, 1906

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THOMAS C. LONG PARK SUICIDE

ENDS HIS LIFE WITH A BULLET FROM PISTOL.

It Was He Who Locked Vault of Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank and Disappeared—Took Experts Three Days to Get at Securities—Long's Accounts All Right.

Thomas C. Long, who was once chief accountant of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank, committed suicide in Prospect Park early last night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was 65 years old and lived at 846 President street, a boarding house kept by Mrs. Lily Burckett. He had been living there while his wife was in the Catskill Mountains.

Mr. Long left his boarding house late in the afternoon, saying he was going for a walk in Prospect Park and would be home for dinner. When he did not turn up the other boarders became worried and several started out to make inquiries. In a short time they learned that a man answering the description of Mr. Long had killed himself, and they identified his body at the police station to which it had been removed.

Mr. Long had been seen walking about the park shortly before dusk. About 8 o'clock Thomas Mannix, living at 304 Court street, heard a shot while he was entering the Flatbush avenue gate of the park. He found Mr. Long stretched out on the lawn behind a clump of bushes near the gate with a bullet hole in the right temple. He was still alive and Mannix notified a policeman. An ambulance was summoned from the Seney Hospital, but Mr. Long was dead when the surgeon, Dr. Hutchinson, arrived.

Mrs. Long was notified of the death of her husband and telegraphed that she would arrive in Brooklyn this morning. The dead man's daughter is the wife of Dr. McLean of Whitman, Mass. She was also notified.

It was said at the boarding house where Mr. Long lived that he was in good health and spirits when he left the house, and no reason can be assigned for his act.

Thomas C. Long caused a great deal of excitement in Brooklyn when he disappeared on December 11, 1897. He was at that time one of the oldest and most trusted officials of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank.

His disappearance followed a meeting of the officials of the bank, when the $22,000,000 in securities had been removed and inspected by President Huntington, Secretary Marcellus and Mr. Long, who was the head accountant.

Mr. Long was sent to put the securities in the vault when the bank was closed. A janitor who assisted him saw him place the securities in the vault, which was an old one and of peculiar construction.

There were three keys to the vault and each key did a part in the opening of the bank. One opened the first door. This was held in the possession of the secretary. Another key and one which President Huntington held opened a second door, while the third key was in the possession of Mr. Long.

The idea was that the securities could not be reached at any time unless all officials were present. When Mr. Long had placed the securities in the vault on the day of his disappearance President Huntington and Secretary Marcellus each locke his respective section.

The disappearance of the chief accountant caused a great stir, but the bank officials were firm in their belief that he had not touched any of the securities. His accounts were gone over and found to be all right. When the accountant had been absent a week it was decided to have the vault opened by experts from a safe factory. The experts found that the only way in which they could open the vault was to tear the doors to pieces. They were three days doing this. The securities were found intact.

On that same night Mr. Long turned up at his home, 788 Carroll street, Brooklyn. He was in a bad way mentally and didn't recognize his wife or family and could tell little or nothing of his wanderings. He was placed under the care of physicians and after a time improved, but retired from active business.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Isabella Torrens of New York died yesterday at the age of 78 at Sidney, Ohio. Mrs. Torrens had been visiting at the home of her nephew, John Watson, in Sidney. Several days ago she fell from a porch upon which she was sitting, dislocating one of her hips. The shock of the accident caused her death. Mrs. Torrens was the widow of David Torrens, a former wealthy boot and shoe merchant of Duane street. He was in business for forty years and died a few years ago at his country home at New Brunswick. Mr. Torrens and his wife were prominent members of the Second Reformed Church and their charities were many. Mrs. Torrens was formerly Miss Watson of Tarrytown, N. Y. The body will be interred in the cemetery of the Second Reformed Church. Mrs. Torrens was the aunt of Francis J. Torrance, famous in Pittsburg as a politician and manufacturer. It developed yesterday that two brothers, one the husband of Mrs. Torrens and the other the father of the Pittsburger, landing in New York from Ireland more than fifty years ago, quarrelled and agreed that they should thereafter spell their names differently.

Joseph L. Cunningham, 58 years old, former business manager for Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, died at his home in Paterson yesterday of Bright's disease, after an illness of several months. He was a member of the New Jersey State Legislature when John W. Griggs and Garret A. Hobart were members of that body. He served two terms. Afterward he opened mining offices in Warren street, New York. He won and lost several fortunes. Eight months ago he sued the Government of Santo Domingo for $25,000 for confiscating a filibustering expedition which Cunningham supposed he was fitting out for Cuba, but which was used in behalf of Jiminez. Mr. Cunningham was manager for Senator Jones for thirty years.

William Newkirk Quackenbush, who belonged to the early Quackenbush settlers of the Mohawk Valley, and when the family was known as Quackenboss, died yesterday morning at his home in Amsterdam, N. Y., at the age of 82 years. For many years he was engaged in farming in the towns of Glen and Florida, Montgomery county. He is survived by three sons, John J. and Edward Quackenbush of Amsterdam, N. Y., and George Quackenbush of Fort Hunter, N. Y.; also a brother, Jacob Quackenbush of Auriesville, N. Y.

Frederick Leighton Harris of Brooklyn died yesterday at the country home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Barnum, at Meadow Brook. His death resulted from appendicitis. He had been ill only three days. A few months ago he married Miss Mae Barnum. He belonged to a number of Brooklyn organizations and was a member of the Meadow Brook colony.

Mrs. Mary S. Wilson Kneeland, wife of Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland, died at her home, 110 Berkeley place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mrs. Kneeland was interested in charitable and philanthropic work in the Prospect Slope section. Her husband was formerly a member of the State Legislature and was Judge Advocate General on the staff of Gov. Frank S. Black.

Charles A. Sherman, an architect, of Washington, fell dead on Thursday night while walking a short distance from his home in Chevy Chase, Md. He was a son of the late Dr. Henry C. Sherman. He was 38 years old and unmarried. He designed many large buildings in Washington.

MISSING MAY MOORE FOUND.

Went to the Sea Breeze Home Instead of Vermont on a Fresh Air Trip.

Eight-year-old May Moore of 343 East Thirty-ninth street, who was supposed to have been lost or kidnapped in the Grand Central Station last Tuesday morning from a party of children sent to Rutland, Vt., was found yesterday. Her parents were notified last night that the girl is in the Sea Breeze Home at Bath Beach and will be home to-day.

The man in charge of the party found that there would not be room in the party for the little girl, but took her elder sister, Alice. May was heartily disappointed and cried. A woman started to talk to her, and the man in charge thought she knew the child. He left them together. The parents thought she was in Rutland until notified by her sister in a letter that May had been left behind.

The woman turned May over to Mrs. Vitter of 3 7 East Fiftieth street, in charge of another party of children to go to another place, and the child was taken to the Sea Breeze Home. Mrs. Vitter thought the man in charge of the Rutland party had notified the child's parents.

Mrs. Vitter came down from Tarrytown yesterday, and William Moore, a brother of the little girl, went to see her and found out about his sister.

CONFER ON THAW CASE.

Justice MacLean May Soon Decide on Writ of Prohibition.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon between Justice MacLean, Assistant District Attorney Smyth and John B. Gleason of Harry Thaw's counsel.

No one would say what it was about, but it is understood that it was in reference to the temporary writ of prohibition obtained by Thaw's counsel restraining the District Attorney from issuing subpœnas in the Thaw case. It was said that Justice MacLean would hand down his decision in a day or two.

SCALY ECZEMA ALL OVER BODY

Eruptions Appeared on Chest, and Face and Neck Were All Broken Out—Sc...s and Crusts Formed—Iowa Lady Has Great Faith In Cuticura Remedies for Skin Diseases.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I had an eruption appear on my chest and body and extend upwards and downwards, so that my neck and face were all broken out; also my arms and the lower limbs as far as the knees. I at first thought it was prickly heat. But soon scales or crusts formed where the breaking out was. Instead of going to a physician, I purchased a complete treatment of the Cuticura Remedies, in which I had great faith, and all was satisfactory. A year or two later the eruption appeared again, only a little lower; but before it had time to spread I procured another supply of the Cuticura Remedies, and continued their use until the cure was complete. It is now five years since the last attack, and have not seen any signs of a return. I have taken about three bottles of the Cuticura Resolvent, and do not know how much of the Soap or Ointment, as I always keep them with me; probably one half dozen of each.

"I decided to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial after I had seen the results of their treatment of eczema on an infant belonging to one of our neighbors. The parent took the child to the nearest physician, but his treatment did no good. So they procured the Cuticura Remedies and cured her with them. When they began using Cuticura Remedies her face was terribly disfigured with sores, but she was entirely cured, for I saw the same child at the age of five years, and her mother told me the eczema had never broken out since. I have more faith in Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases than anything I know of. I am, respectfully yours, Emma E. Wilson, Liscomb, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1905."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), may be had of all druggists. A single set often cures. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, "How to Care for Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

DIED.

GALLBRAITH.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 16, Martha Gulford, wife of the late Thomas Galbraith, M. D., at her home in Tarentum, near Pitts