LOST IN THE TYPHOON

Another Steamer Meets Strathnevis' and Evandale's Fate.

THE GORSEDD, FOR TACOMA,

Including the Ship Lord Brassey, Property Worth $1,250,000 and 150 Lives Were Probably Lost.

Port Townsend, Dec. 3.—Much apprehension is felt for the safety of the British steamship Gorsedd, Capt. Mead, now out forty-five days from Singapore. This is the third steamer which is unaccounted for on the North Pacific ocean, the others being the Evandale and Strathnevis, bound westward. The Gorsedd is a 2,400 ton tramp steamer bound to Tacoma to load a cargo of lumber for South Africa. She sailed from Singapore six weeks ago, and should have made the passage in less than twenty-five days. The schooner Puritan, forty-nine days from Tientsin, arrived tonight, and reported experiencing on November 14 and 15, on the eastern edge of the China sea, a typhoon of unusual violence, before which the Puritan ran under bare poles for two days. Capt. Saxe, of the schooner, says the gale was the severest he ever passed through on the Pacific ocean. It was a miracle, he says, that she did not founder, having only two experienced seamen in the forecastle. The steamship Tacoma, which arrived a few days ago from the Orient, passed through the same storm and narrowly escaped destruction.

The concensus of opinion is that the three steamships and the British ship Lord Brassey foundered in the same storm, causing a loss of over 150 lives and property valued at $1,250,000. The Gorsedd was a staunch new steamship, navigated by experienced officers, and hope is held out that one of the steamships may have become disabled and is being towed to port by the other. In the latter event it is quite probable that the disabled craft will be taken to one of the harbors of the Aleutian islands and anchored, and then the other steamer come for assistance. The Gorsedd was in ballast, and officers who passed through the storm are of the opinion that a steamship without a cargo would fare badly in a typhoon.

AMOR DE COSMOS INSANE.

Guardians Appointed for Victoria's Most Celebrated Citizen.

Victoria, Dec. 3.—Special.—Amor de Cosmos, at one time premier of British Columbia, has been adjudged insane, and C. McSmith, his brother, and F. B. Pemberton have been named as guardians of his person and estate.

THE STATE CAPITOL BIDS.

No Conclusion Yet Reached by the Commission.

Olympia, Dec. 3.—Special.—The state capitol commission was in session all this afternoon, and adjourned until 10 tomorrow without having reached a decision. As to the chances for final consummation of a contract the commissioners refuse to state.

A Compliment to Judge Swan.

Port Townsend, Dec. 2.—Special—Judge James G. Swan, Hawaiian consul at Port Townsend, receives the following complimentary mention in the report of Prof. W. D. Alexander, corresponding secretary of the Hawaiian Historical Society, just published for 1895:

"Another valued correspondent is Judge Swan, Hawaiian consul at Port Townsend. During the latter part of the reign of Kamehameha I., the Winship brothers, of Boston, who were fir and sandal wood dealers and traders, frequently visited these islands. In 1810 Capt. N. Winship brought Kaumauleli, king of Kauii, to Honolulu to treat with Kamehameha for the cession of his island. During the war of 1812-15 it is said that his ship Albatross was blockaded at these islands, and in 1813 she was purchased by Kamehameha from Capt. John Ebbets. As Judge Swan is the highest living authority on the history of the Northwest Coast, I applied to him for further information in regard to the log book of the Albatross, and received from him a very interesting statement, which the society may see fit to publish."

The A. P. A. Dieated at Whatcom.

Whatcom, Dec. 3.—Special.—Today's election was a considerable surprise to the A. P. A. organization of this city, who fully expected to elect all their candidates for city offices. It was a surprise, also, to the opponents of the A. P. A., who, by reason of lack of organization, rather expected the latter to win. Only one A. P. A. candidate to whom there was any opposition was elected, Councilman Drake, in the Sixth ward, having defeated Henry George by one vote. The principal fights were on city clerk, treasurer and councilman-at-large. For clerk J. K. Appleby was re-elected by a good majority over C. E. Castle, A. P. A.; C. W. Roberts, secretary of the Board of Trade, defeated A. E. Woodard, for treasurer, and W. M. Frizell was re-elected councilman-at-large. Councilman Likins was re-elected in the Third ward, defeating Robert Knox, member of the A. P. A. advisory board, and B. F. Hershe, A. P. A. candidate in the Fifth ward, was defeated by C. W. Stoddard. J. P. De Mattos, for mayor; D. W. Freeman, for attorney, and W. H. Hayes, for health officer, had no opposition.

The Fairhaven Election.

Fairhaven, Dec. 3.—Special.—The municipal election here today was quite lively, an unusually large percentage of the registered vote being polled. Mayor Lindsay, Populist, was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Maj. Eli Wilkin, Republican, ex-president of the Commercial Club and chairman of the board of trustees of the normal school. Maj. J. M. Darling was re-elected treasurer; Jesse A. Frye, city attorney; Dr. A. B. McKinnon, health officer; S. P. Tapping, clerk; councilman-at-large, W. A. Woodin; councilman, Third ward, J. O'Sharpless; councilman, Fifth ward, F. C. Henn; councilman, Sixth ward, L. N. Griffin. Maj. Wilkin's majority over Mayor Lindsay was 112. The total number of votes polled was 361.

The Snohomish Election.

Snohomish, Dec. 3.—Special.—The election in this city was very quiet, most of the candidates on the People's ticket having withdrawn. There was no contest except for mayor and councilmen in the First and Third wards. The Citizens' ticket was elected by large majorities, as follows: Mayor, H. C. Comegys; attorney, L. H. Coon; treasurer, Adolf Watson; clerk, D. S. Swerdfiger; health officer, Dr. Limerick; councilman-at-large, J. N. Langfitt; First ward, C. H. Melville; Second ward, Peter Meeks; Third ward, Charles Morgan.

A. P. A. Victory at Centralia.

Centralia, Dec. 3.—Special.—The city election resulted in the success of the A. P. A. ticket, with the exception of treasurer, for which there is a tie between C. G. Huntley and Frank Fulton; Frank T. McNott, mayor; C. Troth, councilman-at-large; C. Crosby, clerk; George Dysart, city attorney; councilmen, Herman Young and E. B. Foote, First ward; L. H. Canfield, Second ward; C. A. Ballard, Third ward.

Republicans Defeated at Everett.

Everett, Dec. 3.—Special.—The election today passed off quietly. The total vote for mayor was 886. The Republicans elected W. E. Sherfey treasurer, H. L. Strobridge attorney, C. S. Knapp councilman. The Citizens' ticket elected Dr. W. C. Cox mayor, C. P. Clark clerk, W. F. Gray and C. H. Boynton councilmen, and A. H. Griffin councilman-at-large.

The Mount Vernon Election.

Mount Vernon, Dec. 3.—Special.—At the city election today Fred E. Pape, J. K. Stewart and James Bannon were elected councilmen and E. D. Davis treasurer. The defeated candidates, for whom some of the A. P. A. leaders worked, were C. B. Noyes, T. G. Hastie and W. F. Patten. Considerable interest was shown in the election on account of the fact that the city intends to build a system of water works soon.

The Olympia Election.

Olympia, Dec. 3.—Special.—The city election today resulted as follows: Mayor, C. H. Ayer; clerk, Robert Graham; treasurer, F. G. Blake; city attorney, A. J. Falkner; health officer, Dr. W. A. Newell; council-at-large, George Scofield; councilman, First ward, George Forbes; Third ward, T. C. Van Epps; Fifth ward, G. M. Savage. The general result is favorable to the Republicans.

The Chehalis Election.

Chehalis, Dec. 3.—Special.—Only 233 votes were polled today. The following were elected: Mayor, David Stewart; treasurer, T. W. Dunlap; clerk, Wilson Brooks; attorney, G. A. Langhorne; councilman-at-large, W. A. Westover; councilmen, two years, E. W. Maynard, F. E. Meloy, John T. Newland.

The A. P. A. Defeated at Edmonds.

Edmonds, Dec. 3.—Special.—The city election resulted in the complete snowing under of the A. P. A.

Gray's Harbor Shipping.

Hoquiam, Dec. 3.—Special.—Arrived December 1—From San Francisco, schr Pioneer, for Hoquiam, and schr C. R. Wilson, for Aberdeen; from Redondo, schrs Fanny Adele and Ruby A. Cousins, to load at Hoquiam. Arrived December 2—From San Francisco, schr Jennie Stella, for Aberdeen; schrs C. F. Hill and Webfoot, for Hoquiam. Sailed—Schr Beulah, for San Francisco.

Captains report heavy winds off the Washington coast Thursday night. Schrs Webfoot and Jennie Stella each lost their foresails.

FORTIFYING THE DARDANELLES.

Working Night and Day Throwing Up New Defenses.

Constantinople, Dec. 3.—The work of strengthening the fortifications of the Dardanelles continues night and day. The soldiers are actively at work throwing up fresh defenses, and the most busy scenes are witnessed from the entrance of the Dardanelles to the other side of Gallipolis. In addition, the Bosporus entrance to the sea of Marmora is being placed in condition for defense. Many torpedoes have been sunk in both passages, and this work is being pushed with astonishing vigor.

So far as can be judged, in the absence of definite news, the worst disturbance threatened or in progress is in Palestine, a fresh outbreak being reported at Caesaria, and at Konich and in the Mecca districts. It is stated, however, that all is quiet in the Sivas district, and a dispatch announces that there is every prospect of persuading the Armenian insurgents at Zeitoun to surrender. The Armenian patriarch here, at the request of the representatives of the powers, has been doing what he can in this matter, the ambassadors having assured him that the Turkish government had given the most solemn pledges that Armenians should not be massacred or punished if they surrendered to the authorities.

The work of arming and equipping the reserves has been almost suspended, although the troops are still kept at their mustering places. The Turkish authorities say this is because there will be no use for their services, as order is being gradually restored in all the troubled districts. On the other hand, the Armenians claim that the government cannot equip the reserves owing to the lack of money.

POPULIST PATRIOTISM.

Senator Allen's Resolution on Cuba and the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington City, Dec. 3.—The following is the full text of Senator Allen's resolution on the recognition of Cuba and the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate:

"First—That the government of the United States of America should promptly recognize the revolutionists of Cuba, who are now honestly struggling to secure their independence of the Spanish government, as composing an independent nation, possessing all the right thereof according to the laws of nations.

"Second—That all islands in close proximity to the mainland of the United States of America should, as speedily as possible, by treaties of purchase, be annexed to this government, as essential to our safety in times of war and the convenience and necessity of our commerce in time of peace.

"Third—That the wise declaration of President Monroe, known as the Monroe doctrine, is a well-established policy of the government of the United States, and should be promptly and effectually maintained by the government in its original purity and purpose.

"Fourth—That while the government of the United States should not needlessly or hastily embroil itself with any foreign power, and should only resort to extreme measures in cases of absolute necessity, a firmer and more prompt policy on the part of this government in maintaining the rights of American citizens abroad should be introduced and pursued."

DAN STUART'S PRIZEFIGHT.

Will Take Place in Mexico, Under Cover of a Circus Tent.

New York, Dec. 3.—Dan Stuart, of Dallas, is confined to his room at his hotel by illness, and consequently has made no progress in his attempt to induce Corbett to go to Texas and fight Fitzsimmons. In an interview today he said: "If Corbett or Brady will sign the papers which I will submit to them there will surely be a fight without interruption. I have selected a battleground within two miles of El Paso, Tex., but not on Texas soil. Headquarters will be at El Paso, which is naturally adapted for reaching the mill. Five trunk lines meet there. One thousand Mexicans will attend, and I will guarantee no fizzle. The ground will be under my control. We intend to profit by the Dallas experience and build no amphitheater. A number of circuses are in winter quarters at El Paso, and we will use an immense circus canvas with a thirteen-foot sidewall. The seating capacity will be 25,000. Now this is going to be a final showdown. I believe I can get the men together, and if so will hang up a second purse for George Lavigne and Jack Everhart, and thus give two fistic events at the same time.

THE PRAYERS FOR INGERSOLL.

Have Had No Effect Yet—He Suggests Prayers for Cleveland.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll lectured this evening at Ottumwa, Ia. The colonel was interviewed on the 3,000 prayers offered for him on Thanksgiving day. He was not visibly disturbed by the prayers which the Christian Endeavorers of the nation are causing to be made for his salvation.

When asked if he believed in the efficacy of these petitions, he said: "Oh, we will have to wait and see what will be done. I suppose that God is busy yet with the people's prayers of Thanksgiving of last year, and has not got around to that yet, and we will have to wait and see what will be done. If these prayers are effective, then the Endeavorers ought to go after Grover Cleveland. His message reads as though he needed it."

Salisbury's Reply on Venezuela.

London, Dec. 3.—The reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to Secretary Olney on the Venezuelan question, the Associated Press learns, was dispatched direct to Washington City by mail, and should be received by the British ambassador there, Sir Julian Pauncefote, in all probability tomorrow.

A representative of the Associated Press showed President Cleveland's message to congress to the United States ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, shortly after it was delivered to congress. Mr. Bayard read it with much interest and said: "I have nothing to say now, except that it is a most impressive utterance, and characteristic of the able, straightforward man who made it."

Fast Rail Service to Tacoma.

The Northern Pacific is now running six trains a day each way between Seattle and Tacoma. Trains leaving Seattle at 9 a. m. and 2:45 p. m. make no stops and reach Tacoma in one hour. Fare only 60c one way, $1 for round trip.

PARTY FUNDS STOLEN

Mike McDonald Stirring Up the Chicago Democrats.

LEADERS POCKETED $750,000.

It Paid for Trips to Europe and Hot Springs and the Building of Expensive Houses in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Three-quarters of a million dollars have been stolen from the campaign funds of the Democratic party raised for the years 1893, 1894 and the spring of 1895. This charge is made by M. C. McDonald and also by John Powers. It is sustained by the newly elected chairman of the county central committee, Thomas Gahan, in the statement that the funds of the past two years have not been accounted for. The money was raised for the campaign which resulted in the election of John P. Hopkins over George B. Swift as mayor, for the county commissioners' campaign following, for the aldermanic campaign, for the winter contest, and for the drainage canal campaign, but recently closed. The Democratic administration of the central committee, born out of the assassination of Carter Harrison, is charged with the misuse of the money, and for this misuse no explanation is at present forthcoming from the Democratic citizens who stand under the charge of having taken the money for their own personal benefit, involving in its expenditure trips to Europe, to Weisbaden and the Hot Springs, and the building of various expensive residences in different parts of the city.

HOKE SMITH ON FINANCE.

He Is Against Silver, but Favors State Banks of Issue.

Atlanta, Dec. 3.—Cold as was the weather tonight, the welcome extended to Secretary of the Interior Smith on his appearance before the general assembly to discuss the financial question was of the warmest. Standing room only was available in the hall of the house of representatives, where both branches of the legislature sat, and loud and lengthy applause made frequent interruptions in his remarks. The secretary had been invited to discuss "the issues of the day," but, like ex-Speaker Crisp, who spoke before the same body two weeks ago, he confined himself to the money question, taking strong ground against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and defending the course of the administration in financial matters. Mr. Smith gave a running review of the history of currency in this country. He was against silver. He wanted just as many gold and silver or paper dollars circulated in this country as could be kept as good as any other dollar. He indorsed the bimetallic policy of Thomas Jefferson, he said, but he did not agree with the bimetallic fallacy of "Coin" Harvey, and he argued elaborately to show that the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio would result in the establishment of the silver standard and the disappearance of all our gold. The tide of population and of capital was now setting toward the South, and the Southern people, above all others, had occasion to dread a revolution. Free coinage will benefit no one, and work vast hardships to all, and especially to the cotton planters of the South, who would have to sell their cotton at a gold standard price and buy their goods at an inflated silver standard valuation.

The most significant part of Secretary Smith's address was his reference to state banks. The repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on their circulation would, he believed, be one remedy for our financial ills. He took pleasure in telling his auditors that, of the great number of great lawyers in the national capital with whom he was associated, all were agreed that the prohibitory tax was unconstitutional. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle had both recommended its repeal in the last congress, and their recommendations would have been renewed, but it would have been useless to appeal to the present congress for such action. The secretary closed by announcing his assurance that the next national convention would take advanced ground against free coinage, and counseling calmness of discussion and harmony within party lines, so that after the battle was over there might not be too many scars.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.

A. P. A. Defeat at Springfield and Somerville—Important Republican Gains.

Boston, Dec. 3.—New city governments were chosen in nineteen of the thirty-one cities of the state today, and in three-quarters of them there was practically no enthusiasm whatever. In many places party lines were not drawn, and in Springfield, Somerville, Gloucester, Brockton and other cities the battle was fought on the A. P. A. issue. The contest in Springfield was one of the warmest in the history of that city, and resulted in the overthrow of the candidates indorsed by the A. P. A. In Somerville, where the organization has had control, its candidate for mayor was defeated. They retained control of the board of aldermen, however. The secret organization was triumphant in Gloucester and Brockton. The Republicans showed unexpected strength in Fall River, and carried it nearly by 1,500 plurality. They also carried Lawrence, a former Democratic stronghold, by over 800. Marlborough, Malden, Brockton and Newton again elected Republican mayors. The Democrats won a victory in Haverhill, Mayor Jewett meeting defeat by over 600 plurality. Among the cities which voted in favor of licenses were: Lawrence, Fall River, Haverhill, Marlborough, Woburn and New Bedford. The cities that remain in the no license column are: Brockton, Taunton, Newton, Somerville, Fitchburg, Waltham, Malden and Gloucester.

THE CASE OF WALLER.

Some Congressmen Favor Asking the President to Wake Up.

Washington City, Dec. 3.—The Kansas delegation in congress is determined to leave nothing undone to secure the release of ex-Consul John L. Waller from his imprisonment in France. After the president's message had been read this afternoon the entire delegation of senators and members, including Republicans and Populists, held a meeting to decide upon their course of action. It was resolved to push a resolution in both houses, calling upon the president for all the papers and correspondence in the case. Several members thought this resolution should be accompanied by one stating it to be the view of congress that the president should take immediate action, and such a resolution may be decided on at a future meeting. From the information at hand, the members took exception to President Cleveland's views that the correspondence with France upon the matter is progressing satisfactorily. The only question raised was whether or not the reply to the resolution calling for the papers should be awaited before more vigorous steps were taken.

Representative Miller, from whose district Waller was appointed to his consulate, was empowered to draw the resolution, and he has had a conference tonight with Mr. Hitt, the probable chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. Representative Curtis, of Kansas, has received many petitions calling for strong action in the Waller case, which he will present to the house.

The December number of Harper's magazine presents a holiday appearance in its cover of white, gray and gold, and the illusion is not dispelled by an examination of the contents, beginning with a frontispiece in color. This frontispiece is one of twelve illustrations of a series of four sketches by Howard Pyle, with which the number opens. Rarely has Harper's been embellished with more beautiful pictures than these, and they are worthily succeeded by the work of Frederic Remington, Albert E. Sterner, W. T. Smedley, J. R. Weguelin, F. V. Du Mond, R. Caton Woodville and the other illustrators of the number.

Weak and Weary

Because of a depleted condition of the blood. The remedy is to be found in purified, enriched and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It will tone the stomach, create an appetite and give renewed strength. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents

BY HIS OLD FRIENDS

Capt. D. B. Jackson's Remains Are Laid in the Grave.

GREAT ASSEMBLY OF MASONS.

Veterans of the Mills and Steamers Rally Around the Bereaved Family of Their Comrade.

The funeral of Capt. D. B. Jackson took place yesterday at 11 a. m., and brought together a notable gathering of prominent citizens, pioneers, mill and steamboatmen such as would naturally follow to the grave the remains of a man who had risen from the ranks, passing through every stage of those useful callings. Rev. John F. Damon, with his usual eloquence and appropriate words of tenderness, comforted the sorrowing widow, relatives and friends, and the Masonic ceremonies at the grave were doubly impressive, for beside the large attendance of Masons from the Seattle lodges, one of the oldest lodges on the Sound, to which deceased belonged, was present in a body with several of its old-time members. This was Franklin Lodge, No. 5, of Port Gamble, which conducted the funeral, and it was represented by F. J. Burns, D. K. Howard, J. H. Yeates, C. R. Cranmer, Robert Howard, William Walker, H. McKay, Oran Kiteley, M. S. Drew and S. Berg.

The steamer George E. Starr arrived early in the day with the Port Gamble party, and with flag at half-mast. The members of the Masonic order met at 10:30 at the Masonic temple, Second and Pike streets, and marched in a body to the Jackson residence. Among those in line beside those mentioned were: L. Diller, William Fox, Charles Craig, George W. Dwelly, L. D. W. Shelton, L. W. Foss, Charles McDonald, James Heald, George C. Delfel, Harvey Mathew, L. W. Bonney, Jesse F. Cochran, J. M. Cowper, Charles D. Knight, L. T. Dodge, Leo I. Stock, William Haltz, I. W. Sprague and R. F. Stewart.

At the residence there was a still larger number of friends of the family, most of whom were women. The spacious halls were filled to overflowing, and many remained outside. The gathering included: Cyrus Walker, of Port Ludlow; J. McInnis, Fred Drew, of Port Gamble; Eugene Smith, of Everett; Capt. Samuel Willey, of Olympia; A. S. Miller, Manuel Lopez, O. N. Morse, Jack Levy, Dr. J. C. Kellogg, Thomas W. Prosch, Capt. N. Penfield, Samuel Frauenthal, Capt. David Gilmour, A. A. Denny and Richard Holyoke.

The procession to the Lake View cemetery included many carriages, and at the grave the closing services, under the auspices of Franklin lodge, were conducted by Master J. H. Yeates.

THE GROUNDS OF PROTEST.

Townsend's Probable Claims to Football Game—Barred by Quitting.

Seattle football players are at a loss to understand on what grounds Port Townsend's protest against the award to Seattle of the Thanksgiving game is based. There seem, however, to be but two possibilities to be raked up by even the most technical. One of these is concerning the alleged professional standing of "Sport" Donnelly, one of the Seattle team. Whatever ground they might have to stand on in this case has been dropped from under them for the reason that the Port Townsend team deliberately and of their own free will went into the game without objection to Donnelly's taking part, and were at the time fully aware of his identity and of his athletic history.

The only other point which might be raised is as to the umpiring of Mr. McCormick, a junior officer of the flagship Philadelphia. The facts seem to be that Mr. McCormick and Mr. Karns, both of the Philadelphia, were, out of compliment to them as guests of the city, asked to officiate as umpire and referee. Port Townsend, however, objected to this arrangement, and insisted on naming one of the officials. Accordingly they named Mr. Hacker, of Tacoma, as referee, and Seattle picked out Mr. McCormick as umpire. The claims by Port Townsend of unfairness on the part of the umpire are of no weight in sustaining a protest, even if they were true in every respect, for no matter how unjust an official's rulings may be in the exercise of his opinion as to how any one play should be passed upon, it is well settled by the law of athletics that his decision is final.

But admitting that Port Townsend's grounds of protest might under ordinary circumstances be valid, she forfeited all her rights by a refusal to finish the game. Had she played the game out under protest, she might have had some standing, but under existing circumstances she certainly seems to have no ground upon which to stand. Local football men are waiting with a great deal of interest to learn the grounds for the protest and how its supporters propose to proceed.

THE LUCERO IS ALL RIGHT.

To Make a Trial Trip at San Francisco, Then Be Accepted.

The statements of the San Francisco Examiner that Charles Fair was likely to reject the yacht Lucero built for him in this port by R. T. Engelbrecht are still further disproved by the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Engelbrecht from San Francisco on November 24 to his father, H. Engelbrecht, in this city:

"The yacht got here all right, and everything worked well; she also made good time. Mr. Fair has gone East, but has left everything in the hands of Mr. Knight, and he will be back from the East in two weeks. He said I should get the boat all ready for the trial trip in the meantime, and then he would invite a lot of friends on board to make a trip around the bay in her, after which I will turn her over to Mr. Knight, who will settle everything then. Today we take the boat to Sausalito and leave here there until the trial trip. The article in the Examiner is not true, and they will put in another one contradicting their last statement, and will also have pictures of her cabin in it."

SPORTING NOTES.

At the New Orleans races Tuesday the winners were: Seven furlongs, Stark, 1:30¾; mile and a quarter, Marcel, 2:08; six furlongs, Judith C., 1:16; six furlongs, Miss Young, 1:15; one mile, Invade, 1:42¾.

At the San Francisco races Tuesday the winners were: Five and a half furlongs, Toanao, 1:11¾; one mile, selling, Strathmeath, 1:48; three-quarters of a mile, Salle Clifford, 1:17½; three-quarters of a mile, selling, Shield Bearer, 1:18¾; three-quarters of a mile, Chartreuse, 1:18.

The November number of McClure's magazine, containing the opening chapters of the "Life of Lincoln," was out of print in two weeks after publication, increasing the circulation by 45,000 new subscribers. The first edition for December will be over 200,000 copies, a further increase of 25,000, and will contain other chapters in Lincoln's early life with twenty-five pictures, four portraits of Lincoln. One of the Lincoln pictures and many of the other illustrations have never before been published.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE LONDON POLICE.

They Are Often Perjurers and They Blackmail Women.

YET THEY MAINTAIN GOOD ORDER

The Extraordinary Complaisance With Which the World's Metropolis Permits Vice in Public Places.

Harold Frederick in New York Times.

London, Oct. 30.—The collapse this year of the Puritan party's effort to keep up the restrictions imposed in 1895 upon the Empire Music hall is intimately connected with another phase of the London police question. I spoke last week of the admirable way in which the metropolitan police managed the saloons of this vast congeries of towns, so that they all opened and closed as simultaneously as if operated by a single clock in Greenwich observatory. In all other matters where merely the enforcement of a plain statutory ordinance is concerned they do equally good work. The hundred and one minor municipal regulations which shape the daily life of a community are carried out here in London with less friction and more general public acquiescence than in any other city I have ever seen or heard of, big or little.

In most matters, too, where a good deal must of necessity be left to the good sense of the individual policeman, the force as a whole behaves excellently. The wonderful way in which they manage the vehicular traffic at crowded corners has been a matter of world-wide comment. The Shah of Persia, when he wrote down that the most gifted and truly remarkable persons in authority whom he observed in Europe were the "blue kings," who stopped omnibuses, drays, cabs, and all by lifting a finger in the middle of a London street, simply gave a little Oriental emphasis to a feeling which all visitors to London must share. In the handling of large crowds of people on foot, in answering questions, and in dealing with drunken folk, the London police are uniformly more self-restrained, polite, and good-tempered than any other force I have seen on the continent or in America. Only once in a dozen years have I known them to get their backs up and exhibit something like a violent disposition toward the populace. That was at the culmination of the so-called Trafalgar Square riots, when every policeman had been on duty twenty out of twenty-four hours for a number of days, and was sulky and irritable from weariness, loss of sleep, and the common knowledge that the agitators responsible for these disorderly gatherings were deliberately counting on tiring the police out. On the Sunday which wound this business up, the constables did undoubtedly handle the crowd with what was regarded here as great severity. They broke a good many heads, and savagely dashed about all who got in the way of their charge. But considering the terribly urgent necessity of bringing into subjection this lawless spirit, which was spreading all over London, and the exasperating character of their personal provocation, it seemed to me that their violence was hardly excessive. Under similar circumstances a New York or Chicago police line would have charged with far more painful results to the crowd.

But there are two respects in which the metropolitan police anger Londoners very much. One is the systematic way in which they all support on oath any police story whatever which may be set up in the witness box against a private citizen. A well-known London judicial personage, who, although not a police magistrate, spent the whole of an exceptionally extended official career in metropolitan courts, told me once that I might be sure that between the hours of 10 and 4 a police constable was always perjuring himself somewhere in some London police court. What the aged Vice Chancellor Bacon said thus in pleasant after-dinner joking, the people of London take to heart as grim and disagreeable reality. No week passes without some example of this abuse finding its way into the newspapers. But these reported cases are as one in a score of the occasions in which a protest might with justice be made. Over and over again it has happened that the perjury of the police has been demonstrated beyond any possibility of doubt. I cannot recall more than one instance in which punishment of any sort was visited upon the offender. Scotland Yard stands stoutly by its men. What is worse, the metropolitan magistrates stand by them, too. These functionaries could do a great deal to break up this pernicious abuse if they would, but they never show any desire to do so. An elective magistracy might perhaps go to the other extreme, and put the policeman at a disadvantage as against the public, but one is sorely tempted to wish the experiment could be tried. There is a long arrears of injustice to the private citizen to be made up in this matter of police perjury.

The most recent case of public interest in which people as a whole flatly disbelieved the story sworn to by two police officers of long service and high standing in the force was that of Prof. Ray Lankester. This distinguished scientist is a familiar figure in what are called literary circles in London. He is a serious man of entirely good character, a great worker in his profession, and a recognized authority in his own departments of biology. He is a very big man, physically, and his habitual manner has a tendency to gruffness. Until one gets to know him well, and to comprehend that he is a good fellow, he does certainly convey an impression the reverse of conciliatory. But men are not to be haled off to the police station at midnight because they seem to fall short of an ideal standard of complete urbanity. Prof. Lankester, returning from his club down Piccadilly, stopped to ask of a group of girls on the sidewalk the meaning of a somewhat spectacular arrest of another girl he had just witnessed. While he was receiving an explanation, the two policemen came pushing along, with the conventional bellow: "Move on, please, move on!" The professor explains that the girl standing beside him is doing so at his request. Peremptory words follow sharply upon this, and he is arrested on the charge of resisting the police. When his trial comes, the two policemen swear to a story which, to any one who knew Mr. Lankester, was entirely incredible. Those who did not know him, but who did know Piccadilly at midnight, saw quite as clearly that the story must be false. I don't believe a single sane person who read the trial report exists who does not take it for granted that the police lied. But the magistrate, Mr. Newton, professed to credit it, and bound the professor over to be of good behavior in the future. I say the magistrate "professed" to believe the policemen, because with him it is a profession. It is to his court in Marlborough street, behind Regent street, that all the cases arising from the street-walking district about Piccadilly come. He has an avowed and consistent rule in dealing with them. Whatever the police swear to, he accepts.

And this brings us to the heart of the other grievance which Londoners have against the metropolitan police. They close up public houses punctually, no doubt; they manage traffic, preserve order, and have the burglars, thieves, and pawnbroker fences under an admirable system of espionage. But there is a deep-rooted popular conviction that they blackmail the women on the streets.

In London there are no resorts answering to what other nations, by one euphemism or another, designate as houses of ill fame. The law prohibits them, and that is enough. So irresistible is the operation of statutory machinery here, that no one tries seriously to evade the letter of the law against institutions of this sort. That its spirit is respected, no one suggests, but there is no disposition manifested anywhere, so far as I have ever heard, to offend against its literal commands. As is well known, the result is to render the streets of London quite unique. You see here and grow so accustomed to seeing, that in time you cease to think of it as extraordinary, or even unusual, a sight which in Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, New York, or Vienna would astound the entire population. Beginning with the early afternoon, literally thousands of scorned sisters come out and patrol the Strand, the Haymarket, Regent, Oxford, and Coventry streets, without any pretense of dissembling their business. They promenade slowly, they loiter at corners, they look into men's faces with alert questioning glances, they whisper sotto voce endearments to passers-by, and hold themselves poised, so to speak, ready to swoop like a hawk upon the stranger who shows the faintest disposition to hold parley with them. Londoners, as I have said, grow so accustomed to this that they soon cease to notice it, or think anything about it, any more than they concern their minds with the fellows selling penny toys on the curbstone. Apparently, this afternoon commerce involves only country visitors and foreigners.

In the evening a large proportion of these girls, or rather of the English-born part of them, go to the music halls, or places like the Royal aquarium and the Agricultural hall, Islington, which bears a certain rough resemblance to the old Madison Square garden. At the more select and expensive music halls, such as the Empire and Alhambra, there now appear women of a superior class, so far as dress, manners and ambitions go, who usurp the best places on the promenades, and queen it over their less pretentious sisters. Before midnight, most of this latter class will have gone home again in hansom cabs, or be eating supper at the more fashionable restaurants in gay company, to drive home with their companions when closing hour, 12:30 a. m., arrives. The poorer girls who are still alone go forth into the streets again, and gradually, as closing time for the bars approaches, work their way toward Piccadilly and the streets debouching from Piccadilly circus. At 1 o'clock this whole district swarms with them, and crowds remain till a much later hour. Last winter, at 4:30 in the morning, a publisher friend of mine and I, returning from a birthday dinner of another publisher, and walking because no cab was within hail, found three poor devils of German girls shivering at the corner of Regent street. They were well dressed, but half crying with cold and hunger. We bought them some hot potatoes from the can of a vender who came along, and while we were doing so, two others, equally necessitous, Belgian girls came running up to share this unlooked for windfall. Then a policeman drifted along, through the darkness, and affably consented to join the group, and have a potato or two himself. The girls could speak hardly any English, but they joked amiably with the policeman to the extent of their ability. He was coldly civil to them, apparently out of deference to us and our potatoes. He told us, I remember, that there were at that hour probably fifty girls outdoors within sound of his truncheon, if he should rap it on the pavement, but we saw no others.

As I have said, the policeman of C division, who have charge of this district, are universally believed to levy blackmail upon these girls, and to a lesser extent the E division men of the Strand are supposed to do the same thing. Once in a while a definite charge of this sort is made. Some girl, who gets arrested, swears that she is being persecuted because she is unable to pay the half crown or five shillings demanded as hush money; but no effort is ever made to test the truth of her story. The public does not need proof, because it firmly believes it already. Scotland Yard and the magistrates do not want any proof either, because they would deem it their duty to disregard it in any case.

All this gets upon the Londoner's nerve, and predisposes him to join from time to time any movement for reform which presents itself. The original agitation against the promenades, or spacious lounging places with liquor bars at the rear of the music halls, commended itself at first to his instincts. When the licensing of these halls was taken from the magistracy, and vested in the new county council, and that body, taking its duties very seriously, began to impose restrictions upon the moral tone of the performances, and upon the conduct and even existence of the promenades, I think the large majority of Londoners wished the council well. But, after a little, it became apparent that this was merely fooling with the fringe of the question. Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who breezily took charge of the agitation, and those who followed in her lead, made it clear that their plans ended with humiliating Mr. George Edwardes, and hamstringing his Empire investment. That meant simply turning several scores or hundreds of additional girls into the streets between 8 o'clock and midnight, to be chivied and plundered by the police. Toward a real settlement of a grave and perplexing problem, it contributed nothing whatever, and so this year the council, recognizing that public opinion no longer sustained it, abandoned last year's attitude toward the Empire. There has been no moral deterioration, or relaxation, in London. People feel as keenly about the whole subject as ever. Only they will not stir themselves again until some reformer comes along whose project promises some genuine solution of the problem, or at least some amelioration of its evils, which does not do as much harm as good.

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What Jenner's Mother Says.

Mrs. Emma Charlesworth, the mother of Archibald C. Jenner, the university student who recently committed suicide, said yesterday that she did not think there was any love story or any other trouble behind the act, but that the cause of it was really insanity. She is the daughter of D. W. Jones, of Salem, Or., and both her father and her mother went insane over Spiritualism. Her uncle, she says, Gavin D. Hall, supreme court judge of Nevada territory, was insane for six years. She therefore believes that Archie must have been insane and that he inherited his insanity. He was happy in his home life, she says, and was in his usually cheerful mood when he came to see her three weeks before his suicide.

Death Strikes an Afflicted Home.

August Lundgren, who has been an inmate of the county hospital since May 1, whence he was taken to be operated upon for an abscess, died yesterday morning after months of suffering. His family lives at 1928 Eleventh street, and has been dependent upon charity in the meantime. Mrs. W. T. Wickware, of the Friendly Visitors, has given the family her personal attention, and yesterday she was apparently as much grieved as they to learn of Mr. Lundgren's death, yet she undertook the task of bearing the sad news to the bereaved family. Mrs. Lundgren gave birth to a child only a few days since and has the additional sorrow to bear of not being able to see her departed husband's remains before the burial.

Two Small Fires.

A lamp explosion in a house belonging to Mrs. Schafer, on Third street, near Cedar, brought out the fire department at 7:25 last evening, but the blaze was soon extinguished. Damage, $5.

A tar barrel in the rear of the Squire-Latimer block caught fire yesterday afternoon, and an al