NEW YORK RACE RIOT

FLAME OF PASSION AND VIOLENCE THAT COUNTED 50 SUFFERERS.

PRISONERS IN COURT YESTERDAY.

All Will Be Given a Fair Trial—Thorpe the Third Victim of the Negroes—His Murderer Caught in Washington.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Such a furious ebullition of race hatred as found vent in the rioting that occurred here last night, the outgrowth of the murder a few days ago of Policeman Thorpe by a negro named Arthur Harris, has not been equalled in New York in many years.

As a result of the disturbance which raged from midnight until 3 o'clock, and burst out in a flame of passion and violence at intervals until daybreak, there were about fifty persons injured by pistol balls, razors or knives, rocks or clubs. Of these one negro, Lloyd Lee, may not recover, and Policeman Kennedy is also seriously injured. Lee is alleged to have made threats against the life of Kennedy because he was the particular friend and associate of Thorpe, the murdered officer.

THIRD VICTIM OF NEGROES.

Thorpe was the third white man murderously assaulted in the vicinity by negroes, after race prejudice had been engendered. In less than an hour from the time the trouble began last night the whole of the West Side, from Twenty-eighth street to Long-Acre Square, above Forty-second street, including Eighth and Ninth avenues, was in an uproar. Forty or more arrests were made, four being white men. All of the prisoners except Lee were arraigned in the West-Side Court to-day.

A majority were fined $10; a few were held in bonds to keep the peace; several were discharged, and Carr was held to await the result of the injuries of Officer Kennedy.

The Magistrate stated in advance that all prisoners before him should have a fair trial.

HEAVY POLICE GUARD MOUNTED.

At 2 o'clock this morning the police had the riot in hand, although there was a feeling that danger was far from past and a heavy guard was mounted. Wherever there were negroes collected together they were swearing vengeance. Fortunately about 3 o'clock there was a heavy downpour of rain, and it is the opinion of the police that this did more to dissipate the mob and quiet the riot than a thousand men would have been able to do.

At 4 o'clock, when it was thought all was over, Policeman Hughes and Jilib, of the West Thirtieth-Street Station, were assaulted with a shower of bricks and stones thrown by negroes from the roof of a house. The crowd on the street rushed up the stairway, but by the time they reached the roof the assailants had descended through scuttles and had disappeared. Two negroes were later pulled from under a bed. They resisted until clubbed over the head, and one had his nose broken. The men denied that they were on the roof.

The reserves of the station, which had been on duty nearly all night, were called in during the morning, and after 5 o'clock, all was comparatively quiet.

POLICE ON THE ALERT.

Inspector Thompson, with one hundred policemen, in addition to the several hundred regular men in the precincts affected, was on the ground in the riotous district before nightfall, and he kept his men on the move. They had orders to arrest any man, white or black, who evinced the slightest disposition towards riot.

Early in the evening the patrolmen began to bring prisoners. William Elliott (colored), 21 years old, was arrested for buying a revolver. He declined to surrender the weapon, and was arrested.

Inspector Thompson was near Eighth avenue and Fortieth street, when he noticed a tumult aboard an Eighth-avenue car. He ran with a couple of men to investigate, and found that a negro passenger was the cause of the trouble. He had not done anything, but several white men tried to get in a punch at the black man, and two women tried to stab him in the face with hat-pins. Inspector Thompson arrived just in time to see a paving-stone crash through the car-window and lay the negro out with a stunning blow on the head. Louis Swartz, 18 years old, threw the stone. He was arrested.

MANY FIGHTS LAST NIGHT.

Many fights between the blacks resulted to-night. Alexander Robbins, a negro, and a colored friend, were on a Thirty-fourth-street car. Some one set up a shout as the car reached Eighth avenue that the two negroes ought to be lynched. A man with a clothes-line appeared from somewhere, and the two negroes were pulled off the car. The rope was thrown around Robbins's neck, and with fifty men and boys pulling, the mob started for a lamp-post. A squad of police appeared before the mob had gone far and with much clubbing they dispersed the crowd. The negroes got away.

A LARGE CROWD DISPERSED.

Word reached the West Forty-seventh-Street Station to-night, that a large mob was at Eighth avenue and Forty-second street. The reserves were run out and dispersed the crowd, which numbered over 1,000 persons.

A mob reported at Amsterdam avenue and Sixty-first street, better known as San Juan Hill, at 10 o'clock. A squad of men went there and found about 1,000 men, who were dispersed.

A riot call was sent in from Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue at 10 o'clock, Chief Deverey ordered Captain Cooney to take a large squad and disperse the crowd. Cooney found several hundred men and boys at the corner mentioned, and they were acting very ugly. The mob was charged and many were clubbed. Patrolman Powers was arrested to-night, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, and flourishing a revolver to incite the crowd to riot.

Policeman Thorpe's Murderer Arrested.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Arthur Harris, who is wanted in New York city for the murder of Policeman Thorpe Monday night, was arrested in this city this morning, at the home of his mother. The New York authorities were notified.

PEOPLE'S PARTY COMMITTEE.

Call for a Meeting to Be Held August 22d.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—The following was given out here to-night:

"The National Committee of the People's party is hereby called to meet in the new Briggs House, corner of Randolph and Fifth avenue, Chicago, at 10 o'clock on Monday, August 22d, to consider matters of great importance to the party. The prospects have never been better for the advancement of our cause, and the hearty co-operation of all who are interested in the advancement of true Populist principles is solicited.

(Signed) "JOE A. PARKER,
"Chairman National Committee.
"Louisville, Ky.
"James E. McBride, Secretary, Grand Rapids, Mich."

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYNCHING.

Negro in Chicago—Runs for His Life—Saved by a Policeman.

CHICAGO, August 16.—William Fikua, a colored man from Nashville, Tenn., came dangerously near being lynched in the street to-night. He snatched a pocket-book from a woman, and led the police a long chase through the alleys and down the streets. While the officers were taking their prisoner to the police station they were followed by a crowd fully 500 strong, which shouted, "Hang him," "Lynch him," "Take him away."

The crowd made a desperate effort to take Fikua. Ropes were procured, and if the colored man had been taken from the police he certainly would have been hanged. The police used the clubs vigorously and saved the prisoner.

THE FUNERAL OF DR. READ.

Impressive Services at the Church of Which He Was Long Pastor.

The funeral services of Rev. C. H. Read, D. D., who was for fifty-one years pastor and pastor emeritus of Grace-Street Presbyterian church, were held in the main audience-room of the church yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Dr. Read died Monday night at the Retreat for the Sick, where he had had every attention and comfort the attendants of the institution and his family could give him. Tuesday morning the officers of Grace-Street church thought it but appropriate that the veteran pastor's remains should lie in state in the pastor's study of the church, where he had for so long a time made his preparations for his Sunday discourses, and with the consent of his family his remains were carried there and carefully, both day and night, taken care of by the officers and young men of the church, those that the deceased had baptized in infancy and visited during their sickness.

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening four elders and four deacons of the church, acting as pall-bearers, conveyed the remains from the pastor's study up-stairs, where the funeral services were conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Cook; Rev. Ernest Thacker, of Norfolk; Rev. C. N. Van Houten, and Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith. Dr. Smith's allusion to Dr. Read's long pastorate and unimpeachable character, living so long in this city, was as touching as it was true.

A large congregation was in attendance to pay their last tribute to the man of God, so much loved and respected in this community.

The burial took place in Hollywood. The pall-bearers were Messrs. B. C. Wherry, J. Hall Moore, W. T. Armistead, and Edward Gray, representing the elders of the church, and Messrs. James W. Goram, John M. Price, Albert Blair, and Robert Lancaster, Jr., representing the diaconate. The honorary pall-bearers were Messrs. S. H. Hawes, J. D. Craig, Edgar G. Gunn, W. R. Miller, W. H. Christian, W. S. Rhoads, J. S. Parrish, and George E. Roberts. The services at the ground were conducted by Dr. Witherspoon and Dr. Smith.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

"Hey-Rube" Thompson Falls from Buckroe Excursion Train.

"Billy" Thompson, of Staunton, well-known in Richmond, if not by name, certainly by his hey-rube advertising business, had a miraculous escape from serious injury or death last night. He went down to Buckroe Beach on the confectioners' excursion, and was returning.

Shortly after the train passed Toano Station, Thompson, who was standing on the platform of one of the coaches, fell from the train and rolled over and over on the earth. The train was going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

When he fell Thompson uttered a wild cry, and these who saw him fall caused the train to be stopped as quickly as possible. The engineer reversed the lever, sending the train back, and Thompson was picked up and placed aboard.

No doctor could be found, and the man received no medical attention until the train pulled into Richmond. His escape without a broken bone was considered remarkable. He was bruised and scratched and considerably shaken up.

FIRST MEETING NEXT WEEK.

Committee to Consider Street Cleaning Will Soon Get to Work.

It is probable Chairman Phil. Shea, of the special committee appointed to take under consideration the city's system of street-cleaning, with a view to making recommendations of improvements, will call the first meeting of the body next week.

There seems to be a general desire that the committee provide, in its recommendations, for the sweeping of Broad and Main streets and a portion of Cary in the night, instead of the day, as at present. Great complaint is made of the dust which rises when the sweepers are at work.

His Index Finger Sewed Back.

Mr. C. L. Moon, an employee in the Seventeenth-street shops of the Chesapeake and Ohio, had the index finger of his left hand nearly severed yesterday afternoon while at work. Dr. Gills, of the ambulance corps, sewed the finger in place again.

Mr. W. J. Tyler was prostrated by heat at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near the corner of Eighteenth and Main streets. Dr. Gills attended him.

Are After a Pardon.

Governor Tyler will soon be asked to grant a pardon to young Todd, of Staunton, who is serving a term in the penitentiary for criminal assault.

Messrs. Smith, Moncure & Gordon are Todd's counsel. Mr. Moncure went out Chesterfield yesterday to see Mr. Owen, the Governor's private secretary, concerning the case. The papers have been forwarded to the Governor at Radford.

Man-Afraid-of-His-Wife.

Alice Archer, a colored woman, is at the Second Police Station, whither she was taken yesterday on complaint of her husband, Eddie Archer, who charges that the woman cursed and abused him and threatened to take his life. He will seek to have his better half put under bonds to keep the peace, fearing bodily harm.

Mr. Louis Houser, of Trenton, N. J., will come to Richmond to-day, and remain at Murphy's until Monday.

General De Wet in Flight.

KRUGERSDORP, TRANSVAAL, August 15.—General DeWet has crossed the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom railway and is making to the north, in order to join Commandant Delarey, who is holding Rustenburg. Kitchener and the other generals are pushing him and pressing him hard. His force is reported to be beyond Ventersdorp.

JOINS HANDS WITH DELAREY.

LONDON, August 17.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Lourenzo Marques, dated yesterday, it is reported there that General Dewet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

Mark Hanna Isn't Well.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Senator Hanna consented to-day to speak of the report that he was not well:

"The fact of the case is," he said, "I don't feel very well. The trouble is not only my rheumatism, but I am also troubled a good deal of late with stomach disorders. I don't feel like working, but this work must be done, and I expect by a system of diet and by exercising great care to keep myself in condition to do all that may be required of me."

Senator Hill's Candidacy for Chairman.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 16.—The Democratic State Committee to-day voted to hold the State Convention of the party here September 11th.

In Senator Hill's candidacy for temporary chairman of the State Convention, Mayor J. Maguire, of Syracuse, was defeated by a vote of 32 to 6.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for liver and bowel troubles. Never gripe.

BRYAN RETURNS HOME

FELLOW-CITIZENS TENDER HIM A VERY CORDIAL WELCOME.

HE SPEAKS AT A RECEPTION.

Reasons for the Change of Issues—The Question of Imperialism More Important Than Those Involving Taxation or Finance.

LINCOLN, NEB., August 16.—Lincoln tendered a handsome welcome to Mr. Bryan upon his return to his home here, after an absence of ten days. He reached the city at 3:30 P. M., and was met at the depot by a large concourse of people, who escorted him to his residence, and who, after listening to a speech there, and shaking hands with both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, only dispersed to meet in the evening at a reception, given in the State Capitol grounds, which partook of the nature of an ovation to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan spoke at some length in his reply to the address of welcome, first expressing his and Mrs. Bryan's appreciation of the good will of their townspeople of all parties, and explaining why he went away from home to meet people, instead of having them come to Lincoln to see him. On this latter point he said:

"I have sometimes been criticised for going away from home instead of staying here, and having the people come to see me, but I have felt in the first place that people could not come here as well as they could go to Canton. Lincoln, is not a centre of a thickly populated country as Canton is, and our people have not the means of travelling without cost as they have in some parts of the country, and I have felt that it is a great deal cheaper for me to go and see the people than for me to compel them to come and see me. (Applause).

Mr. Bryan then discussed national issues at some length, saying "Not long ago a Republican was chiding one of our people with the fact that the Filipinos were looking to a Democratic election for the securing of their rights, and the Republican said:

"Are you not ashamed that the Filipinos are expecting aid from the Democrats?" and this man replied to the Republican: "Do you know of any people who are fighting for liberty who are looking to the Republican party for help at this time?"

THE CHANGE OF ISSUES.

Mr. Bryan then explained the reasons of his party for a change of issues, describing the rise of the silver question and going on to say:

"But the Republican party has brought into this campaign a question more important than any question that merely involves the system of taxation, the industrial systsem, or the financial system. The Republican party attacks the fundamental principles upon which our government rests, and when the Republican party strikes at the very foundation of free government it injects into the campaign an issue of overshadowing importance. (Great applause.)

"We know human nature, and we know that if this nation reaches a point where it is willing to deny the universal application of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, it will not be long until those principles will not be applied in our own country; and I want to warn those who toil that whenever in this country we begin to neglect the principles of self-government, the poor will be the first to suffer. Those who today say that the dollar of trade is superior to the rights of the Filipinos will be saying in a few years that money is more important than man, and that those only who have great wealth have sufficient at stake to have a voice in the government here. (Great applause.)

GOVERNMENT BUILT ON DOCTRINE.

"Our contention is that our government is built upon the doctrine that all men are created equal. Destroy that doctrine, and there is no foundation upon which a free government can be built. If all men are created equal, if they are endowed with inalienable rights, if governments are instituted among men and derive their just powers from the contest of the governed, then this nation has no more right as a nation to claim the ownership of 8,000,000 Filipinos than one man has the right to claim the ownership of another man. The Republican party, which is not willing that a black man should be sold for a thousand dollars, now claims that a Filipino can be bought for $2.50. The principle is exactly the same. (Great applause.)

STEVENSON ON THE SITUATION.

Outlook for Democratic Ascendancy in Middle West Encouraging.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 16.—The News to-day published a letter from Adlai Stevenson, in which he said, in part:

"I am glad to say that reports from the great Middle West are encouraging. To-day, in the face of the imminent peril which threatens the Republican character of our government, Democrats of whatever school of finance are one upon the overshadowing issue of this campaign. We have a united Democracy, and day by day old-line Republicans are seeing in our policy the only hope for the continuance of our free institutions. Many of the men who fought us bitterly in the past upon minor issues are to-day our ardent friends. Many who love liberty and believe in the principles upon which our great republic has been reared are rallying to our platform in such numbers as to justify the hope that the present administration will be thoroughly rebuked for its surrender to organized greed, plunging our country into an unjustifiable war of conquest at the behest of concentrated wealth, which hopes to exploit distant islands under the guise of benevolent assimilation."

DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF WISE.

Norfolk Republicans Visit Headquarters in New York.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A delegation of Republicans from Norfolk, Va., representing the Anti-Wise element, called at Republican national headquarters today to demand that Dr. Wise withdraw from the candidacy of the Second Congressional District. They had a long conference with Senator Hanna, both in the morning and evening.

After the conference Senator Hanna was asked how the matter was settled: "It was not settled," replied the Senator, "I just gave them some good advice and left it with them to make a settlement."

The delegation was composed of H. W. Wolcott, of Norfolk county; Colonel John J. Deyer, of Southampton county; Captain C. M. Causey, of Nansemond county; William H. Reed, of Portsmouth; H. L. Sylvester, of Norfolk county; Captain H. B. Nicholas, of Norfolk; Mr. Currier, of Norfolk county; C. F. Hodgman, of Princess Anne county; William S. Hammond, of Isle of Wight county; H. G. Miller, of Norfolk.

A. and N. C. Road Re-Elects Directors.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 16.—At a meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvements, at Moorehead, to-day, the old State Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina road were selected, and Joseph E. Robinson, of Goldsboro', made State proxy, vice H. H. Dortch, resigned.

It was shown that in every way the affairs of the road are in excellent condition.

President Steyn Reported Dead.

LONDON, August 17.—According to a dispatch from Lourenzo Marques, President Steyn is said to have died while endeavoring to reach President Kruger.

Julius Sycle & Son,

Corner Second and Broad.

FRIDAY BARGAINS

IN

Linens, White Goods, Wash Fabrics, Sheets, Etc.

Phenomenal Values for Another Great Sale.

56-inch Linen Damask, silver bleached, choice designs, regular price, 60c., Friday Bargain, 35c.

All-Linen Towelling, suitable for kitchen, glass, and roller towels, some plain, some twilled, others with colored checks, worth 12 1-2c., Friday Bargain, 7c. yard, as long as the lot lasts.

White Linon de India, fine and sheer, 14c. quality, Friday Bargain, 9c.

10-4 Sheeting, extra heavy, full bleached, 21c. quality, Friday Bargain, 15c. yard.

Made Sheets of extra heavy muslin, 2 1-2x2 1-2, regular price, 58c., Friday Bargain, 45c.

4-4 Sheeting, extra heavy, 2 to 10 yards, Friday Bargain 5c., as long as the lot lasts.

Satine (Black), 2 to 10 yards, 16 2-3c. quality, Friday Bargain, 9c.

Hemmed White Bedspreads, genuine Marseilles pattern, 15c. quality, Friday Bargain, 98c.

Best Quality Russian Duck, Blue and Black, with White polka-dots, per yard, 12 1-2c.

Kerseys for Rainy-Day Skirts.

All-Wool Kerseys, 54 inches wide, most desirable shades of Oxford, Blue, Black, and Gray, well worth $1.50 yard, at $1.25.

Short Lengths

of Dress-Goods, Lawns, Percales, Cambric, Linens, from 2 to 8 yards, with prices far below the regular prices, all new, fresh this week, made Remnants.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests.

The low values we have space to mention will surely interest you.

Ladies' Lisle-Thread Vests, 25c. quality, each 15c.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 12 1-2c. quality, as long as they last, 7c. each.

Shirt-Waists

at a big price, saving when you most need the goods.

More of our $1.50 and $2 Shirt-Waists, at 69c.

Plain, White, and Fancy Striped Effects, elaborately trimmed with embroidery, lace, tucks, etc., all are made with new shape backs, dress sleeves, and stock collars; Waists that were $1.50 and $2 we will place on sale to-day, as long as the lot lasts, at 69c.

Men's 75c. and $1 Night Shirts at 48c.

Soft Muslin, low cut, collarless neck, extra large, full pattern, some plain, while others silk trimming on front, lots of hot nights to come, next summer; we could sell all that are left at 75c. and $1, now 48c.

POWERS CASE NEARLY ENDED.

Will Be Given to the Jury This Evening.

GEORGETOWN, KY., August 16.—The argument in the case of ex-Secretary-of-State Powers has proceeded according to programme to-day, and if they continue in like manner to-morrow the case will go to a jury to-morrow night.

Much interest is being taken in the arguments of Colonel Thomas Campbell for the prosecution, and ex-Governor Brown for the defence, to-morrow, while Commonwealth's-Attorney Franklin will deliver a strong argument in closing the case to-morrow night.

Although it is believed the jury will disagree, yet a verdict is being awaited here with interest, on account of its influence on the other cases, as well to its bearing so far as Powers is concerned.

Federation in the Church.

(J. H. Ecob, in Harper's Magazine for August.

The most characteristic and important movement of the last days of the century is that of Federation, which could hardly have been more than millennial dream to our fathers of a hundred years ago. Denominational intolerance with them was not a sin to be repented, but a virtue to be cultivated. The Congrefationalist who laid low a Methodist or a Baptist was doing both God and man as valuable service as he who shot an Indian. And in this respect the historyof the church is repeating our national history. The colonies stood apart from each other, each imagining it had a life of its own of sufficient importance to warrant a separate existence. Accordingly it sought a complete autonomy; was jealous of its rights, suspiciousof its neighbors. But common dangers threatened and common interests multiplied, until these separate, jealous, hostile colonists were compelled to se the advantages of a common life. They needed a community of powers to oppose the common dangers, they needed a community of interest to secure the common good, and the evolutionary blossom form those buds was Federation. It need hardly be added that our present national unity is the fruit resulting from that Federation blossom.

Nothwithstanding many developments, the church is still in the colonial period. The demonstrations are standing apart from each other in jealous isolation, and are fighting hard to maintain their autonomy. Butcommon dangers of commanding and multiple nature threaten; common interests, equally imperative, invite; sa that, like the colonial fathers, we denominational children are beginning to say one to another, "We must federate; we must federate."

Art Students in Paris.

(Katharine De Forest, in Harper's Bazar.)

All the best must come from within, and upon what lies within depends the whole solution of the problem of whether art study in a success or a failure. No girl should attempt it in Paris who cannot start out for a year's work with a letter of credit of $800. Her monthly expenses she must be able to count as $50, divided as follows: Board, $30; washing, $2; art school, $6; paints, brushes, incidents for art study, $2. This leaves dress, books, car-fare, amusements, and all the superfluities which are such necessities, to be brought inside $10 a monht; and you can see that half the time this cannot be done. "Monsieur the Unexpected will eat up one-third of your income, you must always remember," was what Prince Albert said to the Princess Alice when he was teaching her how to manage her expenses and spend her allowance. No girl should find herself alone in a foreign capital without a margin above the strictly necessary.

Full State Ticket in Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., August 16.—The Democrats at the State Convention today nominated a full State ticket and adopted a platform affirming the Kansas City platform, and pledging support to Bryan and Stevenson.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all druggists. au 1 W,F&Sun

THE END IS AT HAND.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Imperial Maritime Customs, accompanied by his staff, has left Pekin under Chinese escort, and that a cruiser will be sent to meet him on his reaching the coast.

BRITISH TRANSPORTS AT WU SUNG.

SHANGHAI, August 16.—The British transports had sailed, but they were recalled by a torpedo-boat destroyer, and have now returned to Wu Sung.

THE SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

BERLIN, August 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, 15th, says:

"The foreign consuls, acting on a joint resolution, have sent to their respective governments the following telegram:

"'If the Indian troops (British) are withdrawn from Wu Sung, it will constitute a menace to the safety of Shanghai. These troops ought to be landed on the basis of an international understanding. To insure the adequate safety of Shanghai, more troops ought to be landed immediately.'"

UNITED STATES CONSUL GOODNOW IMPEACHED.

SHANGHAI, August 16.—The China Gazette openly impeaches the United States Consul, John Goodnow, of complicity with the Chinese.

NO NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The Navy Department has made public the following dispatch from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, August 15.—Front unheard from since 11th. Lieutenant Latimer is on Chaffee's staff, expressly to furnish me authentic information. Latest reports from Japanese sources say allies occupied Tung Chow on 12th and would attack Pekin to-day."

TROOPS SUFFER FROM HEAT.

LONDON, August 16.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the contingent of troops from India in China, wired to the government from Ma Taw, under date of August 11th, via Che Foo, August 15th, as follows:

"Arrived here this morning early after a most trying night march. The troops of all nationalities are suffering severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from sunstroke. The enemy is believed to be entrenched north of Chang Chia Wan. There is no further news from the legations."

General Gaselee sends two earlier dispatches repeating information already received by the British Government.

FRANCE ACCEPTS GERMANY'S COMMANDER.

PARIS, August 16.—France has notified Germany that when Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee arrives in China to assume command of the allied forces, General Voyron, the French military commander in China, will act in perfect accord with him.

FUNG CHOW IS OCCUPIED.

TOKIO, August 14.—A semi-official dispatch from Fung Chow, dated August 12th, says:

"The Japanese troops occupied Fung Chow to-day. We are now ten miles from Pekin. The Chinese seem to have retreated towards Pekin. Last night a quantity of arms and granary, with great stores of rice, were captured."

RUSSIANS PROTECT THE REAR.

ROME, August 16.—The following dispatch has been received here from Taku via Che Foo, August 15th:

"A Russian regiment has disembarked to protect the rear of the allied forces, which is seriously threatened.

"The Japanese admiral announces that the allies occupied Fung Chow last Sunday, and that he is awaiting news of an attack on Pekin to-day."

JAPAN NEGOTIATING AN ARMISTICE.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A cable dispatch from Kobe, Japan, dated to-day, to the Evening Journal, says:

"Japan has proposed an armistice between the Powers and China, and China has accepted. The terms of the Powers are that the ministers either be placed under the protection of the allies at the gates of Pekin, or that the allies be admitted to Pekin to receive them. Japan has begun negotiations."

COLORED CAVALRY OFF FOR CHINA

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16—The transport Warren sailed to-day with the Ninth (colored) Cavalry for Taku, by way of Nagasaki.

TSE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN.

Popular Traditions and History—Description of a Day's Exploration.

FREELING, VA., August 15.—(Special.) I was tired of hot weather and conventional scenes, and decided the other day that it would be more pleasant to take a day's outing in Cumberland mountain than to go through the wonted daily routine at my desk, and answering callers—business, social, and otherwise. This great range of mountains was named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, though it is not necessary to say so in this connection; only I would have my readers to know that Cumberland is a real mountain and of some consequence.

Well, we started out early, my friend, who knew the mountain, and I, who had a camera of the kodak quality, hoping to find a lovely spot or a rugged cliff, for which these mountains are famed. The sun shone in all his brightness, an ideal day for the man with a kodak; but rather unpleasant with the thermometer up in the 90's.

We went up a small stream bearing the local name of Pine creek, as rough almost as the face of the earth is said to have been ere the Chinese creator, Pankou-che, with his hammer and chisel brought order out of confusion. Perhaps this is one place which he failed to find. There was a dim path leading up the creek, which "heads" in the top of the mountain. We left the stream, after going some distance up it, and followed a ridge which took us into the recesses of the mountain. We occasionally passed a solitary cabin, the home of the hardy mountaineer. These cabins were built in the rudest style, mostly of split logs, with only one room, of about 12x14 in size. These habitations were like angel's visits—few and far between.

SOUGHT TREASURE THERE.

Far up in the mountain heights we came to Baker's Cave, so named from the fact that an old man by the name of Baker seems to have discovered it, and from signs he saw there concluded that treasures were hidden there. He dug holes in the cave; but never found the visionary treasure he sought. There is a maple tree standing near the entrance to the cave, in the smooth bark of which he carved the initials of his name, "H. B." (Hick Baker). These letters, though plainly visible now, will, ere many years pass, become distorted by the growth of the tree, with its effect upon the bark, till they cannot be read. I may add that the old man lived out his allotted threescore and ten years, when the inevitable happened, and he went to his reward.

The entrance to Baker's Cave is an opening through some rocks, and is circular in form, about three feet in diameter. Once through this opening you are in a spacious room, perhaps sixty feet in length by thirty in width. It is solid rock overhead and on all sides, though rather irregular as to shape. It is quite dark in this subterranean cavity as you get away from the entrance. My companion split a piece of pine into splinters, and, having some matches, lighted the pine up so that we could see to explore these underground recesses. It was quite cool and pleasant within; but, as we feared that there be a bear secreted in there, waiting for a chance upon us, we did not loiter there too long.

As we passed toward the Cantrell Gap huge cliffs came in sight, some of them being perhaps 300 feet in height; but as they were overgrown with trees and bushes I could not get a sufficient view for a snap shot at any of them. When the "green" gets off the trees, I think I will call with my kodak again.

A VICTIM OF DISOBEDIENCE.

On our way we came to a large ledge or row of cliffs, perhaps a mile in length. We made our way along the lower edge of this "ancient pile," for some distance. At one point we saw little puddles of blood on the ground, and from appearances some beast had been dragged along. There were rocks lying there with which the hungry (as we supposed) mountaineer had pounded the poor animal in the head, in order to have meat for dinner, and enough left over to bluff starvation for awhile in the future. A few steps farther we found where the animal had been tied to a bush with a piece of hickory bark. My friend who is better acquainted with the ways of the mountainers than I am, said that it must have been a misguided piggie, who would not mind his mamma, had found his way there, and would never, never more return to her loving bosom. Poor fellow! I felt sorry for him, but I knew it was too late, as his flesh was perhaps at that very time gracing a rude table in a ruder log cabin.

Some distance farther up the ledge we found an opening in the cliff, which must have been made by some convulsive force in a former age. Had the detached portion been replaced it would have fit the original cliff exactly. We went about sixty feet into the opening, and then back over the way we went in we found an ascending passageway, which took us out on top of this large cliff. It is said that one of the original settlers of this section followed a bear into this place and shot it. This was some fifty years ago.

SEEN FROM THE SUMMIT.

Well, when we reached the top of this cliff we were in sight of a mountain-path, which led us over a picturesque route back to the settlements about Pound river. I had a strange impression of this grand old mountain, which years and years before you and I, gentle reader, saw the light, was named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland.

Great Egg Industry.

(Country Gentleman.)

Editors Country Gentleman: When warm weather comes, and the hens begin to lay eggs in abundance, the great storage warehouses devoted to the preservation of perishable goods are filled up with their season's crop of storage eggs. Not all the eggs that come to market are fresh, nor are all the fresh eggs received disposed of to consumers before they lose their delicious freshness. If it were not for the mammoth storage-houses devoted to the preservation of these fragile products of the farm, the shippers of eggs would lose thousands of dollars, and the consumers would often have to pay much higher prices than at present for these food products. By storing the eggs when abundant, and selling them when the supply from the farms is small, the storage-houses help both the producer and the consumer. The equalization of prices the year round is one of the best conditions for a healthy business, and all parties are benefited thereby, except possibly the speculator, who finds his most profitable field in uncertain and violently fluctuating markets. It is this result more than anything else that has been accomplished by the cold-storage warehouses in the handling of perishable country produce.

The cold-storage houses for eggs have closely studied the problems of an industry that is small in its component parts, but mighty in its totality. From the 1st of April until fall, between four and five million eggs are shipped to New York every day, and as the city's consumption averages only three to four million eggs a day, the remainder goes into cold-storage or seeks some other outlet. In the winter season the receipts of eggs in the city hardly supply the daily demand, and consumers then call upon the storage egg supply. These include the limed eggs and those held simply in cold-storage at a temperature where decay is arrested.

There would be a considerable loss in this cold-storage business if new and little known markets for them were not found. All the racked, broken, checked, and dirty eggs are utilized, and the storage-houses are even finding outlets for the shells and rotten eggs. It is in practicing these little economies that the storage-houses are finding their actual profits. If they have to suffer the loss that accumulates from broken and decaying eggs they would soon be forced out of business.

One of the important outlets for the broken, cracked, and injured eggs that come to the storage-houses is the cannery. Canned eggs are not common household articles, and probably very few consumers of eggs have ever seen them canned. Nevertheless, great quantities of eggs are canned every year. When the shells of eggs are found to be broken, cracked, or checked, they are laid aside for the cannery. Only good ones are used for this purpose, and they are broken open and the whites and yelks separated. They are then canned the same as meats, vegetables, or any other product. These canned eggs are used quite extensively by bakers and confectioners. When they need the whites of eggs for their work, it is far cheaper and more convenient to open a can of the whites already separated from the yelks. Sometimes in cold weather, when eggs are very high, the demand for these canned eggs by bakers and confectioners is enormous. As the eggs can be canned in the summer when they are cheap and abundant, they are sold at a reasonable price in midwinter. The canned eggs also find a good market in hot countries, and they are shipped to South America and other warm lands. When properly canned, the eggs will keep a long time, and they are much more serviceable than the so-called fresh eggs, which, in hot countries, are of a rather doubtful character.

Now even the rotten and cloudy eggs are of some use in the world, and they are not a loss to the storage-houses. These rtten eggs are canned, but not for consumption. Tanners use them for putting the gloss on fine leather, and they are used quite extensively in the best tanneries for this purpose. Even the shells of these broken and rotten eggs are utilized. Instead of being thrown away, they are broken up and sold to the poultrymen again. Cracked and pulverized eggshells are good for laying hens, and they help to produce the formation of eggs faster than oyster shells or green bone. In addition to this, the shells are sold as fertilizer, and they command a fair price for this. In the aggregate, the quantity of shells accumulating in a city that daily receives millions of eggs is enormous, and the value of these little economies makes the profit or loss mount up rapidly.

Commission men have to be pretty expeditious in handling eggs in hot weather, for twenty-four hours at the right temperature will be sufficient to start the process of incubation and spoil the eggs. Heat is the egg's greatest enemy, and farmers are not always careful enough in guarding against it. The result is that apparently fresh eggs reach New York in summer fit only for the canning factory. The process of incubation has been started, and all the cold-storage in the world will not benefit them. The egg-tester must determine how far gone they are, and they reach their proper destination according to the decision he makes as to their condition. If farmers could keep their eggs in an even temperature of about 30 degrees, they would be much fresher at the end of three weeks than 2-day-old eggs that have passed twenty hours in a temperature of 80 degrees. When the eggs are received, they are immediately placed in cold-storage, and some of them are shipped all the way from the farm to the city in refrigerating cars. In this way their freshness is preserved, and they are ready to go on the market as fancy fresh eggs. G. E. W.

Pie of Cold Chicken Fricassee.

(Harper's Bazar.)

Singe and draw, leaving the skin on, a tender chicken weighing about four pounds. Cut in pieces as for fricassee. Put in cold water half an hour; drain and wipe each piece carefully, and put into a saucepan; cover with cold water. Shim well as soonas it comes to a boil. Cook thirty minutes, strain, and reserve the broth. Wash the sancepan, put into it one table-poouful of butter and one of flour, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon. Cook five minutes, taking care not to le tit brown. Add the chicken; stir well for one minute. Strain the broth and add it to the chicken, little by little, otherwise the sauce would not be smooth. Seaso nwith half a table-spoonful of salt, one salt-spoonful of pepper, and a small bouquet of three sprigs of parsley, two cloves, half a bay-leaf, and four fairly large onions. Cook slowly thirty minutes. Remove the pieces of chicken from the saucepan, put them aside in a platter to cool, leaving the gravy in the saucepan over th efire.

Break into a bowl the yolks of three egs, and add two table-spoonful of butter, one tea-spoonful of lemon juice, and two table-spoonfuls of the gravy of the chicken. Mix well. Remove the saucepan from the fire and add the thickening; mix well; pour over the chicken through a strainer, and let it cool. Cut the crown from around loaf of fresh bread, scoop out the sinide, leaving only the crust. Into this bread dish put first the small pieces of the chicken with two-thirds of the gravy, arranging the legs and wings on the top, and pour over the balance of the gravy. Put a small paper ruffle on the bones of the wings and legs. Remove also the softpart of the top of the bread ,that it may fit sugly. This pie is not expensive, and is much appreciated in Europe for an out-door luncheon. It is much more digestible than one made of pastry.

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