CHINESE MUST GO.

Continued from Second Page.

fringement upon their rights. They have been acting upon the advice of attorneys and others who believed that the law would be declared unconstitutional. Now that they find that the advisers were mistaken they will, I think, be ready to obey the law, and I think it extremely likely that an amendment to the law will be passed enabling them to comply with it before Congress undertakes to deport them."

"The petition for rehearing," said Edward S. Pillsbury, "means nothing special. It is entertained as a matter of course. Cleveland undertook to ward off the enforcement of the law from the 5th of this month, but the chances are that he'll think twice before he grants any further delay. As for retaliatory measures, I don't believe it. Of course the Chinese Empire can do anything it pleases, but I don't think it will do any bluffing to speak of."

Congressman James G. Maguire said: "I think the law is constitutional, and always have, and there is no doubt in my mind that it will go into effect and will be enforced. Every Chinaman who is found without a certificate will be legally presumed to have arrived in this country since the passage of the Geary act, and as such will be subject to immediate deportation, and the Government will promptly deport him."

F. S. Stratton is intimately acquainted with Federal procedure, having acted as special United States counsel for a number of years, notably in the Benson land-fraud cases.

"There will be practical difficulties in the way of enforcing the law, as a matter of course," he said. "Each case must be separately considered, and they will give rise to numerous technical problems connected with the deporting of the Chinese. While the law is mandatory, nevertheless the President is vested with a very broad discretion in matters of such importance, and I can easily imagine that he may be unwilling to enforce a law which may yet be declared to be invalid. However, this is a very remote contingency. I do not think that the execution of the law will be enforced so as to operate in driving out of the country those who have not registered. Like any other law involving a penalty or a forfeiture the Chinese now here can after the time has expired come in and comply with the law. In regard to the money problem, that difficulty is easily met. Each department has a contingent fund, which they may draw upon in case of exigency or extraordinary necessity. But even this is not necessary. They can go on contracting debts while deporting Chinese and then have Congress pass a deficiency appropriation bill. This course is usual and regular."

United States District Attorney Garter thought long and deeply when asked to give his views of the subject of the decision. He said that people might speculate, but that no one could speak definitely in regard to all the possible results of the enforcement of the act.

"Until the exact language of the decision is made public," he said, "it is idle to speculate upon its full results. I do not think it is probable that the President will postpone the enforcement of this law, as it is a constitutional law. As a general proposition, it is safe to say that he would not do it. However, it sometimes happens that in cases involving the violation of laws the persons cannot be prosecuted for practical reasons.

"The reason that is popularly suggested as a reason why there might be a suspension of prosecutions of Chinese who had not registered is the fact that it was supposed that it is intended by Congress that the expense of enforcing the Geary act should be borne by a special or particular fund or appropriation, and that the appropriation made is small and has already been largely drawn upon. Whether this is true or not, I do not know.

"If Congress intends that the expense of all deportations through the Geary act are to be borne in this way, and it is true that there are no funds with which to meet the emergency, it is entirely probable that no deportation will be attempted until the necessary funds have been appropriated.

"Now, in regard to the prosecution of the unregistered Chinamen. Of course, that will all be done for the district in my department. Of course, the Government may experience some difficulty in the way of obtaining means of transportation, or in trying cases in great numbers, and in finding means of detaining Chinese laborers during the time the actual inquiry is being made as to their right to remain here, but I think the Government will find means to accomplish all this in a normal way and under normal conditions.

"Our business is nearly up to date and we are ready to handle this new business as soon as we are obliged to. Of course it will not be necessary to try a multitude of Chinamen at once. That might choke the courts. They may, and probably will, be taken into custody one after another and disposed of."

"What do you think of the likelihood of the President granting further delay, until Congress meets?"

"I think that the policy of the Government has been determined by Congress, and that the law will be immediately put into effect. As to the action of this office of course we do not yet know what we will be required to do. We shall take no steps of any kind until we receive word from Washington."

LABOR IS GLAD.

The Toilers Commend the Supreme Court and Say It Is a Great Day for the State.

Labor smiled yesterday. His wrinkles were smoothed out and the crow's feet under his eyes were eliminated from his visage when he was informed that the United States Supreme Court had declared the Geary act constitutional.

The laborer was not alone in his rejoicing. With him were the cigar manufacturers, the shoemakers, the fruit-canners, and others who have been injured in business by the Chinese.

An ex-fruit canner said: "The Chinese are ruining every business. They learn how to can fruit, and then lease a shed in which they and the slaves of the Six Companies go to work. The canner will take anything if it is cheap. A leper is able to solder cans, peel tomatoes, or remove the stones from plums and apricots. He is cheap and he is given work. You can go to a Chinese cannery on Stockton street to-day and buy canned fruit labeled 'Made by white labor.' You can buy shoes made in Chinatown factories that are put on the market as the product of white labor. You can buy cigars labeled 'Key West,' which have been made in Ross alley. In short, John Chinaman is the most dishonest man in the mercantile world. Drive him out of it and the poor American will be able to make a living for his wife and children. If the pagan stays he will own everything. He will live in a hole and have his work done by men who cost less for their keep than a good dog.

"We cannot compete with them. If the Chinese are allowed to come here they will first take the place of our laborers by working for low wages. Then they will displace the native manufacturers. I am glad the Supreme Court has decided the Geary act constitutional."

"Upon my soul," said Deputy Labor Commissioner Thomas O'Brien when he heard of the decision, "it's the best thing that has happened to California since gold was discovered. The State will yet be owned by the American people, and the handful of monopolists who with their pig-tailed slaves have cursed California and kept back immigration will be driven to the wall."

Alfred Fuhrman, ex-president of the Pacific Coast Federation of Trades, said that in his opinion the Supreme Court had affirmed the validity of the best law ever enacted in the interest of labor.

W. McArthur of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific said: "This gives Cleveland a black eye. He, by suspending the operation of the Geary act, gave the Supreme Court to understand that in his opinion it was unconstitutional. He now knows how big a mistake he made."

"Riordan, who told the Chinese that the Geary act was unconstitutional, must be a proud and happy man to-day," said Hermann Guttstadt, "and Cleveland has some reason to regret his action in postponing the operation of the law. Yes, I think that Pennoyer of Oregon has made himself a candidate for the Presidency by his manly and patriotic course in telling Cleveland that the Geary law would be enforced in Oregon and reminding the head of the government that it would be well for him to obey the command of the people."

Charles Campbell of the Typographical Union said that the members of his craft were more than pleased at the unexpected decision of the Supreme Court. He had expected an adverse decision, and thought that some of the Judges were repenting the indiscretions of the past.

James H. Barry said: "The people have triumphed. The Supreme Court has done its duty. I said one week ago, and I now say that the people of the United States have decided for themselves that the unrestricted coming of Chinese is not desirable, and have enacted that determination into law. To check the prevalent wholesale disregard of the law registration of the Chinese was provided, not burdensome in its provisions, and with every facility for easy compliance.

Eleven labor unions met last night, and in each meeting the action of the Supreme Court was commended. At the same time Cleveland's action in postponing the operation of the law was condemned.

O'DONNELL EXULTANT.

His Impromptu Mass-Meeting on Third Street Last Night.

When Dr. C. C. O'Donnell drove up in a hack to the corner of Third and Market streets at 8 o'clock last evening he found a small crowd of a hundred or so waiting for him, but it did not take five minutes to swell the audience to a thousand or more.

The result of this was an awkward blockade of streetcar traffic, for the increasing crowd almost completely blocked Third street as far down as Stevenson and spread in a broad, wedge-shaped mass over to Kearny street. There was but one cry—"The Chinese must go!"

Police Sergeant Tobin, who was present with a squad of police, approached O'Donnell and remonstrated with him, pointing out how illsuited the spot was for a public meeting and indicating the sidewalks on Third street to show how seriously pedestrian traffic was interfered with.

O'Donnell was not, however, in a mood to be trifled with by any mere policeman or squad of police, and he promptly notified Tobin that to disturb a public meeting was a misdemeanor and that he (Tobin) was liable to arrest.

The crowd, which was largely composed of workingmen, palpably sided with the perpetual candidate for Mayor, and as there was no disorder the Sergeant withdrew. Then O'Donnell mounted the top of the hack, grasped the pole of a national banner and expressed his exultation. He insisted that the decision of the Supreme Court should be followed by instant action. He urged that the President has a clear duty to do. "The people have spoken," he said, "and will, if necessary, move shoulder to shoulder, rifle in hand, to see that it is carried out. More than 23,000 people in San Francisco are out of work on account of the Chinese. I tell you one thing," concluded the doctor, "I never got drunk in my life, but I feel tonight as if I might to do so. I feel like old General Jackson after the battle of New Orleans."

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that a committee be appointed to arrange details of a procession next Saturday night, and that all the presidents of the labor unions be named members. Mr. Geary's name was also added.

O'Donnell then gave way to Denis Kearney, and after he had said the little O'Donnell had left unsaid the meeting dispersed in orderly fashion, with the echoing cry, "The Chinese must go."

COLUMBIAN ESSAYS.

Los Angeles School Pupils May Now Rest and Wait.

The Los Angeles school essay contest is closed.

Essays of all kinds by pupils attending all kinds of schools have been steadily pouring in from the district of the southern orange groves.

The higher temperature of those sunny latitudes may be responsible for the happy glow of patriotism which characterizes all the Los Angeles essays.

The selection of "Columbus" and his great "Discovery" has evidently been generally hailed as the happiest of thoughts. It has fallen, as the orange seeds fall down there on fruitful soil, prepared and watered by the judicious culture already bestowed upon it by careful teachers and loving parents.

Once germinated in such favorable conditions the seed—the triumph of the great Genoese—grew apace and finally blossomed and became fruit in the form of thoughtful essays, which were forthwith packed up and sent to THE CALL for criticism.

But this criticism is no casual task to be dispatched off hand.

The essays have all to be numbered, and all traces of name, address, etc.—anything that would betray the writer's personality—are removed, all such particulars being recorded on a slip placed in an envelope, which is then sealed and only distinguished by a number corresponding to that on the essay.

The numbered essays are then delivered over to the first critics, who have to pass upon the merits of the compositions from various points of view. Writing, spelling, punctuation, style of treatment and originality are some of the features considered in the sifting process. Results are listed and compared with other verdicts, disputes being decided by a referee.

This process, if elaborate, is deemed necessary to protect the interests of each competitor.

As soon as the final judgment on the essays is delivered it will be published in THE CALL, and the money prizes will be shortly afterward forwarded to the winners.

SMALL TALES OF A BIG CITY.

Judge Seawell yesterday sentenced Daniel Sullivan, convicted of an assault with a deadly weapon on Charles Christophorsen on February 18 last, to five years in the San Quentin prison.

E. O'Neil, residing at 212 Ninth street, and an employe at the Omnibus Company's shops, had his right leg fractured by the falling on him of a heavy piece of timber yesterday. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

Harry Lewis is in custody, charged with several robberies. He is accused of entering the office of W. L. Biestelle, at 310 Sansome street, and W. P. Lawlor at 508 California street, and purloining valuable personal effects.

The number of robberies which have occurred around the Federal building of late have aroused the vigilance of the officials, and yesterday Janitor Feore arrested Edward Lincoln in the very act of stealing doormats. Lincoln was identified before United States Commissioner Sawyer and held to await trial in the district court.

The Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont will give a reception to ex-United States Senator, George F. Edmunds, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening next. The exercises will consist of an address by Mr. Edmunds, an interesting musical programme and dancing. Invitations can be procured of F. Dillingham, 206 Sansome street, or A. O. Colton, 326 Montgomery street.

The Market-Street Club.

At the meeting of the Market-street Improvement Club held last night, and over which W. W. Redpath presided, it was announced that the petition for a reduction of the grade was not ready on account of the difficulty of obtaining the consent of some of the property-owners to the modified grade proposed.

The club declared itself opposed to the proposed shutting off of electric lights in the Mission district.

The Glory of Woman

is a fine set of teeth as well as a fine head of hair. How the enamel glistens after a good brushing with fragrant SOZODONT! Nothing destructive to the teeth can exist on the surface or at the roots if this vegetable antidote to corrosion is duly applied.

STILL FIGURING.

No New Developments at Santa Clara.

LEONARD HAS NOT FLED.

Sharp Criticism Passed Upon the Conduct of President Pierce. The Old Savings Bank.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

SAN JOSE, May 15.—After considerable trouble your correspondent was able to obtain to-day from a reliable and authentic source the modus operandi of Vice-President Leonard and Cashier Hayward in swindling the Bank of Santa Clara. Their peculations began as far back as July, 1887. The first account kept was the account of Leonard and Hayward in dealing with mining stocks. The private account of Leonard and Hayward shows different sums taken from different funds and then from time to time replaced from other deposits to balance up. These figures were kept on private memoranda, and this mode of operating continued from that date till the bank closed.

At first their operations were on a small scale and carefully concealed, but as they progressed they became bolder. Prior to the time the bank commissioner was to appear each year and examine into the condition of the bank, the notes given by Leonard and Hayward were withdrawn and forged notes substituted for the exact amount, dividing up among some fictitious and some real parties the amount of their peculations.

These notes are all entered, or at least the majority of them, on the notebook, and when the alleged makers are invited to pay then it will be discovered that they are all forgeries. The bank does not even know that now, but it is a fact all the same that the names of many prominent citizens in the county have been put on notes for sums ranging from $1200 to $8000. Among them are Judge Weller of Milpitas, a well-known farmer; W. R. McCubbin; Taft and Hagerman, fruitmen; Mr. Bock, fruitgrower; Henry Pullen, brother-in-law of Sheriff Bollinger, and others of equal prominence.

When the Bank Commissioner had got through with his yearly examination these forged notes were retired only to bob up serenely when he appeared again the following year.

No pretense of keeping a regular deposit book was made for the past five years. The only entries existing in the present book consist of a date, the name of the depositor and the amount. When a certificate was cancelled a red line was drawn through the name, but no date of cancelation was ever entered, so that it is impossible to trace when the certificates were cancelled from the book. No entry has been made in the book since last December.

None of the directors ever examined the books of the bank and Leonard himself is known to have declared that he had everything his own way.

Leonard's speculations in stock commenced prior to 1886. That year he made $34,000 in one deal, which amount he put in a bank in San Francisco, declaring that it was pin money. This pin money soon flew and went ahead to meet the departing funds at the Santa Clara bank. It was then that he began speculating with the bank's funds to recoup himself, and for awhile Leonard and Hayward kept a private set of books, showing their respective proportions of their stealing, balanced in neat shape, and also showing very closely with whose money the various stocks were purchased.

The amount of certificates in the register shows that the bank did a very thriving business in cancelations. Three-fourths of the total certificates issued for the past two years have been marked canceled.

Leonard knew for some months that the bank was tottering. The fact that President Pierce drew so largely out of the bank a few days before the doors were closed, and the fact that at nearly every annual meeting Leonard's salary was increased on the motion of the president, together with the fact of Pierce's connection with the old savings bank in this city which failed and was wound up by Leonard as receiver, ought to have put the directors on their guard.

An amusing story is told of that last-named bank failure. It seems that this bank was managed by J. H. Moore and became loaded down with real estate which at that time was in a depressed condition, but which within a year or two turned out to be very valuable and would have brought the bank out nicely had proper management obtained.

Suit was brought by the shareholders through Judge Moultrie to compel the directors to pay the amount of losses. An opinion was filed by Judge Spencer, who tried the case, awarding the plaintiff, Moultrie, judgment for himself and other stockholders to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

Pierce, before the matter came into court, it is said, loaded himself down with stock bought from the scared stockholders, expecting, apparently, to avail himself of the Moultrie decision. It was found, however, that before judgment was rendered Moultrie had been paid in full for his stock, amounting to $10,000, and accordingly the Moultrie suit was dismissed, leaving Pierce with a lot of stock on hand, barred by the statute of limitations as against the directors. His only alternative left was to order Leonard to foreclose mortgages on valuable tracts of land that are to-day worth from $500 to $1000 per acre.

As already stated these facts have been obtained from an unquestioned source and will be as startling to the directors and shareholders of the defunct Santa Clara Bank as to the public in general.

Everything was quiet around the bank to-day. Bank Commissioner Knight resumed his investigation this morning. He was not accompanied, as was expected, by his brother commissioners, F. E. Hayward, brother of the dead cashier, was in the bank all day and took an active interest in the proceedings. The attention of the Commissioner was altogether taken up in segregating and arranging the certificates of deposit so as to get them in presentable order.

After the day's labors were over the Commissioner said there had been no new developments to-day. He is only concerning himself with the present and has not yet gone backward to ascertain when the crookedness commenced and to what extent it has been carried on.

"You will see therefore," he said, "that I am unable to give you any further information than was given on Saturday. Things are practically as they were then, only the certificates are now almost all arranged in order. A few trifling amounts were received to-day, but I expect they are about all in.

"I have no doubt the depositors will be paid in full out of the bank's assets, unless something unforeseen turns up. But at any rate the depositors must be paid, as the shareholders are responsible. There is no use in going over the same ground as I went over Saturday, for, as I tell you again, there have been no new developments to-day. I expect to finish my labors in two days, and then will be able to report the position of the bank's affairs. I went to see Vice-President Leonard this afternoon, and he appears to me to be a very sick man, so much so that I deemed it humane not to ask any questions. I was not there more than two minutes. Whether I will go back to see him again or not I am unable to say."

"Do you think it is true that Leonard took $18,000 from the bank last Tuesday?" was asked.

"No, I do not think it possible," said Mr. Knight, "as I cannot see how such an amount could have been in the bank."

An incident that has caused considerable cynical talk occurred to-day. Leonard's daughter walked into the bank and handed a small package containing $3 to Frank J. Brandon, the expert accountant. She explained that it came in her father's mail this morning from Oregon, and her father at once sent her with it as it belonged to the bank, being a payment of interest on a note.

Most of the directors were out and in the bank during the day, and affairs were generally discussed, but no regular meeting was held.

An interested spectator, who is watching on behalf of his fellow depositors for something to turn up, was Justice of the Peace Harrington. He does not believe in the passive condition of the directors of the bank, and thinks that a much more aggressive policy in regard to those responsible for the bank's rotten condition would be in better taste and more business-like.

It is utterly impossible to say yet, and Mr. Knight is the authority for the statement, what the loss will amount to. Things are in such a tangled shape yet that no one can give anything but a mere guess, which might be very wide of the mark. How is it possible when it will not be known for some time yet how many of the notes held by the bank are forged and how many are genuine? As one of the directors said to-day, there has been far too much theorizing in figures, with nothing tangible to work upon.

Director J. H. Dibble told your correspondent to-day that a banker from Tucson, Arizona, was prepared to step in and continue the bank's business, taking over all the unquestionably good securities, the balance to be met by the shareholders, providing there was not enough to pay off the depositors in full. His idea is to get some of the old directors to join him if possible, so as to bring in local influence and confidence. He is said to be worth from $200,000 to $300,000.

Popular opinion appears to be decidedly veering round against President Pierce, and it is openly asserted that he knows far more about Leonard's transactions with the bank's funds than he cares to admit. His action, also, in granting away within the past year, after he had formed the James P. Pierce Company, all his shares, except the five now standing in his name, is severely criticised. It is being discussed pretty generally as to whether such an appointment, considering all the circumstances in connection with the bank, could not be declared illegal. Mr. Pierce was seen by your correspondent today and said:

"It was only last Tuesday morning that I first heard of the bank's condition, and I had no suspicion prior to that time that anything was wrong. I was in San Jose that day on business and had no particular reason for visiting Santa Clara. Director Franck knew about it first. I object most emphatically to the newspapers referring to my private affairs. It is none of their business. I will say this, however, that about a year ago I formed the James P. Pierce Company. At that time I divided the shares I held in the band.

"The James P. Pierce Company and my girls hold nearly 1000 shares, 700 of that number being in the name of James Ralph of the Bank of California, San Francisco, as trustee of James P. Pierce. I retained five shares to qualify as director, and five each were put in the name of my two sons to enable them also to qualify as directors."

"Had you any intention of crawling out of your liability by apportioning those shares, as has been charged?" was asked.

"I had not. Mr. Franck, to whom that expression is attributed, denies that he made use of it. The shares are still in the family."

"What about the $40,000 forged note?"

"I never heard of it till Mr. Knight told me of it a day or two ago. It was used to cover up deficits, but I never knew of it. Why, I wasn't in Santa Clara from September till March, being sick at home."

"How are things looking at the bank?"

"They are very much tangled up and nothing definite is known yet. The principal defalcations are in interest-bearing certificates, which will amount to between $60,000 and $70,000. We will have to go back for years to find out their full extent."

As surmised, the rumor that Leonard had fled had no foundation, as shown by Mr. Knight's statement. Your correspondent called at Leonard's house this morning, but permission to see him was gently yet firmly refused by Miss Leonard. She said that her father was somewhat better to-day, but Dr. Pierce had given strict orders that he must not be spoken to nor agitated. Hayward's brother also endeavored to see him, but with no better success.

A meeting of Leonard's creditors was held this morning, but it was secret. It was well attended. After an informal discussion of the situation it was decided, on the suggestion of Attorney D. W. Burchard of Spencer & Burchard, attorneys for Sheriff Bellinger, receiver of the estate, to file a petition for an order of sale of the personal property of the insolvent, which consists chiefly of mining stocks and a half interest in 100 tons of hay. There is some contention regarding the ownership of the mining stocks, Leonard's creditors claiming them, Hayward's heirs also claiming them, and the bank laying claim to a portion of them. Owing to the uncertainty as to the value of these stocks, nothing definite can be ascertained as to the amount of the insolvent's property that can be sold for the benefit of the creditors.

Attorney Burchard was seen by your correspondent after the meeting adjourned. He declined to make any statement as to what developments there will be, but he intimated that at the proper time all the property of Leonard would be brought into the hands of the receiver and that there were strong circumstances showing that it was not all in the schedule. It was, he said, not so easy to hide property as one would imagine, and the insolvent would doubtless account for various sums drawn by him from the bank so shortly before it closed its doors. He had no doubt that Leonard would be compelled to disclose the presence of this money.

F. E. Hayward to-day applied for special letters of administration upon the estate of his brother. The application was granted by Judge Reynolds, owing to urgency. It appears that a number of horses and wagons belonging to deceased were left in charge of a man living on the Los Gatos road, and since Hayward's death it is said that he has left the country, leaving no accounting for the property left in his charge.

BROKEN WATER VALVES.

Cause of the Delay in the Departure of the Alliance.

VALLEJO, May 15.—The United States steamship Alliance is here. The cause of the delay is broken water valves. Secrecy prevails and no one is permitted on board. She had a dock trial yesterday with bad results. It is thought the delay will result in the Mohican being ordered in her stead.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Gathering of the Grand Court at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, May 15. — The city is swarming with members of the Ancien Order of Foresters of America to-night, who are to attend the session of the Grand Court, which convenes at this place tomorrow. The local courts have arranged the most elaborate programme of social events ever offered any like body in this State. There will be parades, cornerstone-laying a moonlight excursion, ball, reception at the art gallery, banquet, etc. The city is enveloped in bunting.

PROGRESSIVE SHASTA.

Money Appropriated for an Exhibit at Chicago.

REDDING, May 15.—The Supervisors have appropriated $1000 toward a mineral exhibit at the World's Fair, and will send James E. Bell to Chicago to represent Shasta County. The Supervisers also passed strong resolutions favoring an appropriation to open the Sacramento to navigation to this point.

Knights of Pythias in Session.

NEVADA CITY, May 15.—The twenty-fifth annual session of the Knights of Pythias of California convened at the theater this evening and was called to order by Grand Chancellor Walker C. Graves. Two hundred and fifty representatives answered to the roll-call. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on 100 past chancellors.

WEAK Stomach strengthened by Beecham's Pills

WON BY A FOUL.

Diablo Captured the Brooklyn Handicap.

HOW SIMS RODE THE RACE.

Had He Handled His Mount Properly Nothing Could Have Touched the Great Lamplighter.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Turfmen generally have been expecting that this would be the most dazzling and lucrative season in the history of racing in America. They were fortified in their anticipations by the impressive opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

Few racing organizations in this country have had a day to compare with this, when June sat smiling in the lap of May. Now and then a light cloud scurried across the sky, but the air was gracious and benignan .

No excessive heat and no untimely chill disturbed the peace of mind of the great host of 30,000 spectators of the Brooklyn handicap.

Every seat in all the buildings of the club was taken. The roof was hidden by a thick array of gazers set upon lofty perches. Every part of the grand stand, balconies and the clubhouse was besieged and attacked with the utmost eagerness of assault, and the tower and all the area from which the racing could be seen were beset by people, and so also was the inner fields.

Few larger assemblages have ever been drawn together in America to note the agility in horseflesh.

How the anxious ones did swarm from points of the compass to Gravesend. Have you ever seen a net full of menhaden pulled in? There are myriads of fishers in the haul and they are crammed together so closely in the net that they appear to be almost agglutinated.

So was it of the multitudes at Gravesend track. Hydraulic pressure could hardly have crushed them more closely together, and the betting ring seethed and boiled like a place of torment.

There are 108 bookmaker's stands within the infernal circle, each stand paying $100 to the club for the day. So from the betting ring alone the club drew $10,000 for a single day.

Gate receipts could hardly have fallen below $20,000, and the profits from privileges, bars and eating tables and from programmes must have been very large.

James R. Keene was at the track and William K. Vanderbilt was also a looker on. Unfortunately Pierre Lorillard's weakened health did not let him visit the racecourse to-day, and he did not see the woeful riding of his jockey Sims on Lamplighter.

The result of the Brooklyn handicap was bitter as Hunyadi Janos or the Waters of Marah to the legions who looked on. Pierre Lorillard's colt Lamplighter had won so many memorable triumphs last year, had been a hero and a champion of so many savagely-fought battles, that no other horse in the race had one-tenth as many followers and admirers.

On class, on quality, on appearance, on achievement, he deserved to hold the first place in the good will of turfmen in all parts of the country. Lorillard paid $30,000 for him at Monmouth Park last summer, and he is well worth $50,000 today.

Lamplighter had been trained with great care for the $25,000 Brooklyn handicap by John Huggins, a trainer of long standing and of uncommon skill. The owner and trainer had done their part. The jockey did not do his.

Every turfman of intelligence who saw the race declared after it had been run that Lamplighter was by far the best animal in it even at the weights, and that if he had been properly ridden he must have captured the first great prize of the year.

Among the thirteen jockeys who had mounts in the Brooklyn handicap were some rascals who always try to interfere with and defeat the favorite in the great race if horses which they ride themselves have not speed enough to get first place

Lamplighter was backed all over the country to win this race for many weeks before the contest took place. It had been known for a long time that the colt was certain to be a strong favorite in the betting if he went to the post.

Hundreds of thousands of dollar were bet on him in the ring. It was for the interest of every bookmaker that Lamplighter should be defeated, no matter what other horse should be victorious.

What could be simpler and easier than for a bookmaker to send an emissary to the jockey with a promise that the jockey should have $100 if he would do all he could to interfere with Lamplighter and prevent his winning?

Several jockeys rode as if each had received promises of $100 apiece from a score of bookmakers. Some jockeys might reject with scorn a shameful bribe of this sort, but every jockey in the race knew that Lamplighter was a horse of higher class than any other in the handicap and if Lamplighter could be vanquished by any trickery, any crossing, any fouling, the chances of the rival jockey's mount get a part of the money would be improved. Sims has sense enough to know all this. It was then plainly his duty to handle his colt in the race to steer clear of pockets, fouls and crosses. Lamplighter showed form last year and again yesterday so far superior to that of any other horse which ran in the Brooklyn handicap that Sims could not have lost the race if he had kept the colt on the outside the whole way. But he ran Lamplighter into a pocket over and over again and near the head of the homestretch he allowed the colt to be so badly jostled, crowded and crossed that he was compelled to pull him up.

Starter Rowe was at the head of the homestretsh when the horses passed. He says that Lamplighter was then so far behind the leaders that he thought Lorillard's colt had no chance even for place, but when Sims got the superb creature at full speed in the stretch, Lamplighter flashed by the other horses as the Campanula, with all steam on might thunder past a fleet of Brennan's dump scows outside Sandy Hook. This was magnificent, but it was too late and the selling plater, Diablo, won the race.

Thousands upon thousands of long-faced supporters of Lamplighter had no heart to look upon any more racing after the defeat of the colt that they so loyally admired, and they dragged their grief-stricken feet to the homeward trains.

It was a notable blow to their fondest hopes. Diablo had very few followers. A. F. Walcott, senior member of the firm of Walcott & Campbell and President of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, backed his horse for some hundreds of dollars and got long odds that his winnings were rumored at from $12,000 to $41,000.

It was whispered about that he won $5000 on one bet from L. O. Appleby, the latter laying $5000 to $100. But rumor rarely tells the truth.

John Campbell, junior member of the firm which owns Diablo, has given up betting, largely on account of previous losses on Diablo, and did not have a dollar on the horse.

The race was unsatisfactory because it was so full of crowding, jostling and fouling and because the best horse did not win.

There was little applause when Diablo crossed the line. The spectators were stunned. Lamplighter was second and Leonawell third.

The winners' time was 2:09, made fractionally as follows: Quarter, 25¼; half, 51; three-quarters, 1:16; mile, 1:42½; mile and a quarter, 2:09.

The horses, lined up in the order in which they finished, their weights, jockeys and the closing figures of the betting were as follows: Diablo, 112, Tarral, 30 to 1; Lamplighter, 125, Simms, 8 to 5; Leonawell, 110, Doggett, 10 to 1; Illume, 100, Nobe, 60 to 1; Pickpocket, 105, Taylor, 15 to 1; Charade, 105 J. Sloane, 8 to 1; Fedelio, 103, J. Lamley, 20 to 1; Terrifier, 108, Doan, 50 to 1; Raceland, 116, Lamley, 20 to 1; Banquet, 123, Garrison, 5 to 1, Judge Morrow, 116, A. Covington, 6 to 1, Mars, 114, Littlefield, 15 to 1, Nomad, McDermott, 50 to 1.

LESSER RACES.

Heavy Tracks at Both St. Louis and Louisville.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The track was heavy.

Six furlongs, Madden H won, Aeronaut second, Fatima third. Time, 1:21½.

Four and a half furlongs, Libertito won, King David second, Harry Lewis third. Time, 1:00.

Six furlongs, Sansaba won, Virden second, Doubtful third. Time, 1:22.

Six furlongs, Wedgefield won, Out of Sight second, Costa Rica third. Time, 1:20¼.

Seven and a half furlongs, Rey Duke won, Carroll Reid second, Pennyroyal third. Time, 1:44.

Handicap, mile and one-eighth, St. Joe won, Bessie Bisland second, Sir Walter Raleigh third. Time, 2:03.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The track was a little heavy to-day.

One mile, Flower Dellis won, Loudon second, The Queen third. Time, 1:47.

Five furlongs, Cyrus won, Miss Mamie second, Gore Jay third. Time, :51½.

One mile and a quarter, Monrovia won, Elizabeth L second, Joanna third. Time, 2:16.

Seven furlongs, Cora Taylor won, Whitenose second, Old Pepper third. Time, 1:33.

Handicap, one mile and twenty yards, Rudolph won, Primrose second, Kinslem third. Time, 1:48.

BANKS THAT TOTTER.

There Is Still Trouble Throughout the West.

And John Sherman, Being Quoted as Saying Certain Things, Makes Most Indignant Denial.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Senator Sherman was seen regarding the reports that he approved the banking methods of Dwiggins of Indiana. He said: "The statements of the man Dwiggins, if that is what you call him, are absurd. I deny them in toto. I don't know the man, or his bank or his banking business or his methods or the cause of his failure. It is absurd even to think I could have approved any such methods as this man seems to have employed."

MINNEAPOLIS, May 15.—The Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank has suspended payment. The following notice is posted on the doors: "Pending the run this bank has suspended payment. Expect to resume in a few days." The statement shows a capital of $60,000, and a surplus of $7000. The suspension causes no surprise, as the bank has been looked upon as weak for some time. It should be noted that this is not the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank.

The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company is in financial embarrassment, owing to the financial stringency. President Menaze was shown a statement by Vice-President Lowery, made in New York, as to the company's affairs, saying the company might have to suspend to-day, or, at least, it could not stave it off long. He admitted Lowery's statement was a fair one, but added that the company had not suspended. Further than this he would not talk. If the company suspends it will not do so for several days. It is believed in business circles here the company will pay in full, as the resources are ample under ordinary circumstances.

TROY, N. Y., May 15.—Nehr & Carpenter, Eastern managers of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company at Minneapolis, this morning made an assignment and closed their doors. Two million dollars of the sixteen millions debenture bonds recently issued by the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company have been disposed of to people in this city and vicinity through them.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The directors of the burst Columbia Bank met to-day and decided to resume as soon as possible.

Godfrey, Clark & Co., paper dealers, this morning confessed judgment for nearly $100,000. There is no statement of assets or liabilities.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The Plankington Bank opened an hour earlier than usual this morning. There was no renewal of Saturday's run, and the flurry seems to have entirely subsided. The deposits far exceed the withdrawals this morning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—United States Bank Examiner Young and State Bank Examiner Packard are going through the affairs of the Capitol National Bank. Mr. Packard authorizes the statement that there is considerable more money in cash in the bank than was reported by the bank officers. The Capitol officers furnish a statement which indicates that within thirty days cash amounting to $480,000 will be available. They also claim that of the bank's million of dollars of paper all is good with the possible exception of $50,000, which may not be convertible at the present into money, and say that as soon as the Chemical of Chicago resumes they will be able to resume also, provided the Bank Examiners' report is favorable.

A run on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank began this morning, chiefly by small depositors. It is considered one of the strongest banks in the State. There are no fears for its safety.

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—William H. Mygatt, banker and real estate dealer, assigned to-day. His assets are given at $591,860 and his liabilities at $507,389. The principal creditor in Denver is the National Bank of Commerce, to which Mygatt owes over $40,000. Mygatt said that a conservative business man had assured him that his assets were really more than the statement filed. As the statement stands, he will pay out and have a margin left. The Eastern banks, he said, were becoming afraid of all security, and especially discriminating against Western paper. Banks with which he had done business for a long period recently refused to take securities which they had hitherto desired to accept.

HOKE IS NOTIFIED.

Only a Vulgar Tragedy of the Apache Country.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day received a telegram from Lieutenant Johnson at Fort Apache, dated April 27, giving an account of the killing of four Indians on the Cibicu Creek. The report says: Ah-Des-Pah tried to force his wife to drink tizwin. She refused and told her husband to kill her. Her father, who was present, thinking it was a joke, told the husband to go ahead. Ad-Des-Pah thereupon seized a Winchester rifle and killed his wife. Her father and a young buck rushed in and he killed them both, and another buck, named Johnnie, hearing of the tragedy, then killed Ah-Des-Pah. All is now quiet, but Johnson has sent a number of deputies to guard against trouble.

KENNAN PROTESTS.

The Writer Opposed to the Russian Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Before leaving here for his trip to Europe this morning, George Kennan, the famous writer on the condition of affairs in Russia, sent President Cleveland translated copies of four protests by organized associations in that country, protesting against the recently ratified extradition treaty with Russia.

Among them were a communication from the Polish Federation in Switzerland, the Russian subjects in the same country and the resolutions adopted by the Russians and Poles in England.

Requested to Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 15. — William E. Curtis, director of the Bureau of American Republics, to-day returned to Washington from Chicago and tendered his resignation to the President. This action is based on the request made by the President Saturday.

IS WITHOUT HOPE.

John McNulty Will Likely Hang.

HAS MADE A HARD FIGHT.

But at the Last the Supreme Court Decides That It Cannot Interfere.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—McNulty and Vincent must hang. The United States Supreme Court dismisses the writ. Carroll Cook was present when Chief Justice Fuller read the opinion of the court in the McNulty and Vincent cases.

The decision of the court in effect is that it cannot interfere with the decree of the California courts in its construction of a California law. If the California court had not gone back on its first decision and delivered another opinion on another phase of the case, the United States court might have entertained the motion.

Cook has obtained from the court ten days' stay of mandate in order to give him time to secure stipulations from the Attorney-General. Cook says he has two other appeals pending in California courts, and something further will be done upon his return to California about June 1. He admits, however, that the cases of McNulty and Vincent are well nigh hopeless, as are also those of Bruggy and others, in which the same questions are involved.

SAN RAFAEL, May 15.—Lee Doon, the condemned murderer, who has been awaiting the death sentence pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the McNulty case, was this evening interviewed by your correspondent. When informed that an adverse ruling had been given he took the matter stoically and refused to say anything in regard to the fate that now awaits him. The death watch will be placed on him to-morrow.

Upon being informed of the decision, McNulty said he was not surprised and that he supposed his last chance had now gone. He felt satisfied his attorney had done all that was possible to save him. He found some solace in the thought that he had outlived some of the witnesses against him. McNulty has had the death watch set on him three times already. A petition to Governor Markham in his behalf may be the next thing looked for.

I AM SO HAPPY!

3 BOTTLES OF S.S.S.

Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out