### THE RACES OF MANKIND. ATTEMPTS OF SOIENCE TO DEFINE

THEIR DIFFERENCES. Distinctions of Color, Helr, and Skutt That Maye Remained Enchanged for Thunsauda

of Years-Perziller Exceptions-White Races in Africa-Presentation of the Long Bead. PRILADELPHIA, May 23.-Prof. Daniel G. Brinton recently delivered at the Academy of Nahuman species into races, and the principles upon which that division has been made. An

A white man does not grow black, a black man does not become a white man; and the children of the white remain white, while the children of the black remain black. This bereditary trait has been preserved ever since history took up the thread of human life. In prehistoric times, even, we find paintings upon ancient Assyrian and Egyptian monuments, dating back six or eight thousand years from the present time, depicting the races of man as distinctly outlined as if done by artists to-day; so that there has been no change during that period in the main characteristics of the races. The Chineman in our streets has a color of his own, which is that of his nation, and has been bereditary in that nation time out of mind. So, too, the American aborigine has his ewn color-copper colored, red, cinnamon colered, as it is variously termed, a color hard to describe and yet the same everywhere. Whether in North or South America, on the Atlantic or the Pacific shore, the Indian, with very slight differences in shades, has always the same

There is another and an obvious trait—a wig of hair with nothing beneath would indicate at once whether it came from the head of a negro or a white man, an Indian or a Chinaman. The woolly, fuzzy hair of the negro, the straight black hair of the Indian, and the wavy, various colored hair of the Caucasian or European are distinctive marks.

More remote from vision and, therefore, less understood-much more difficult of study-are the skull forms which belong to the races. We have, therefore, three fundamental traits the color of the skin, the texture of the hair.

and the shape of the skull. Each has been taken

as a criterion of race by various writers. The races have been divided along the colo line into the white, the black, and the red or yellow. The white race extends practically over the whole of Europe and western Asia. We can trace back ten or twelve thousand years by various archeological signs and still discover the same people within that area, and undoubtedly white people. It is an undecided question as to whether they arese first in the extreme east or the extreme west, but the balance of argument favors western Europe. They also extended over into North Africa from the carliest historic times, and occupied the glades and dales of the Atlas Mountains. They still occupy that area, and they still are as white there, in many of the tribes of the Rifflans and Berbers as they are in North Germany. The blond hair the gray or blue eyes, the light complexion, the beard abundant and reddish or blond—all these types and characteristics are the same in North and South Germany and in the Atlas Mountains

beard abundant and reddish or blond—all these types and characteristics are the same in North and South Germany and in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco.

The black race occupied southern Africa south of the desert or Sahara; apparently it extended along certain portions of southern Asia at a very remote time. We find black people there; but they do not have the full characteristics of the African negroes; yet they are more similar to them than to any other of the gaces of men. They are found is the Andaman Islands and in the interior of Sumatra, probably in Borneo and other portions of New Guinea and Melanesia, as it is called. This black race, small in size, scattered, differing more or less from the African, is supposed to have been an early branch of it. The black race is found nowhere else on the clobe. It is in one contiguous area for must have been at a time within sight of alstory) extending through southern Africa and southern Asia, principally along the littoral or sea coast, and then moving slowly over to the islands. It is distinctly confined to this area, and always has been, except when forcibly taken from it.

The yellow race, including the Chinese, the Japanese and the Tartara has also, from time out of mind, occupied entirely the great high lands of central Asia and the lower lands to the sorth and cast of that, having never gone out. The red race occupied North and South America from the Arctic to the Straits of Magelian. Its various peoples are all one in so many characteristics that we cannot divide them again, their main peculiarity being their color, which is the same wherever found.

In the hiraute appendage the broad distinction is obvious between the woolly hair of many African negroes and the perfectly straight, black hair of the American Indian, and largely also of the Chinese and Japanese, though the Japanese have a perceptible curi in their hair. Intermediate between the two stands the race of Europe, with hair rarely the jet black of the American Indian, but inclining toward lighter c

into smooth-haired and woolly-haired people, the smooth-haired including the perfectly straight-haired American Indian and Chinaman and the curly hair of the European, while the woolly hair he subdivided into frizzy (like the fice e of the sheep—truly woolly) and tufted foccurring in small tufts—so be found—among the Bushimon and Hottentots, though it is probable that the tufting is largely due to their methods of hair dressing). There are a few black nations near what is called the Horn of Africa, on the extreme cast, in the headwaters of the Nile, with quite black skin and hair as straight as the average European, many of them having well-marked aquiline noses, and in other anatomical respects resembling the European. All their languages, however, belong to the same group as that spoken by the white Berbers of Morocco. They are Berbers, and although black in skin, they, too, retain the peculiar traits of hair and nose of their white ancestors. They have arisen through intermixture; but by the laws of hybridism certain traits perpetuate themselves in children, while certain others are lost under laws with which at present we are very slightly acquainted. We do not find, except in very rare metances, perfectly straight and black hair among Europeans or their descendants. We never find the curly hair among the Chinese: we do among the Japanese, for, while their language is distinctly that of the Tartars of northern Asia, they have undergone at least two other matrial admixtures, and that has led to the blending of physical traits in the present Japanese type.

led to the blending of physical traits in the present Japanese type.

The shape of the skull has been and is made a basis for the classification of races by a greatmany writers. The medium skull of 100 units long and 80 units wide has been generally adopted among all craniologists, who adopt the variation in the form of the skull from the mean as a criterion of race. When it is 85 to 80 wide it is a hroad skull, when 75 or 70 wide it is called long-skulled, because then the long diameter is greater in proportion to the short one. It is prejocol to divide the whole suman species into races depending upon the proportion which these two diameters bear in the skull; and it works pretty well. One hundred skulls from aimost any of the black tr.bts of central Africa will appear round; and that is a general test of race when measuring hundreds of skulls less of race when measuring hundreds of skulls less of race when measuring hundreds of skulls less of race when measuring hundreds of skulls

skulls from almost any of the black tribes of central Africa will appear long in rather as extravagant degree. A hundred skulls from pure Chinese will appear round; and that is a general test of race when resuring hundreds of skulls at a time.

Dr. Harrison Allen, in examining the skulls from the Sandwich Islands, found they presented two quite different characteristics. The higher type of skull (that approaching the European standard) was found to belong to the nobles and the lower type to those who were buried in sea sands and were of the common people. This indicated that the change in type of the skull was not one of race but of cultural condition. A French craniologist found in atudying the skulls of the gentlemen and the peasantry of France that the gentlemen had quite different skulls, theirs being somewhat long, while the lower skulls were rounder. The difference was also ascertained by Prof. Ammon in his studies in Baden and other countries in flurope; and he made this interesting observation: The growing cities of Europe—increasing as they are, constantly and enormously in the density of their population—present an area unfavorable to human life; and it has been estimated that unless such a city as Paris were supplied with human life from outside, everybody in it would die out in about four generations. The conditions of city life are unlavorable to human longevity and health; but when we come to examine in a city with they are that will survive the longest and are best able to combat these unfavorable elements and who, therefore, must become the leaders in that city and found the most prominent families and will gain the most control and get up into the highest society by living there long and zetting a much as they can from their fellow citizens it is discovered that they all have skulls of a somewhat similar type—long-skulled—somewhat below, in that respect, the medium skulls averaging throughout Europe. A man must, in other words, have a long there long and getting is nuch as they can from their f

ganlologist.
William you Humboldt, brother of the great naturalist, divided man on the ground of his languages into four great races. First, those having inflecting languages, where the relation of time and person are expressed in the manner of the Arran races, this group of languages being found, only among white people. There are seems languages among white people which are

not inflected but they are small and unimportant. The Basque, for instance, in Spain is soit an inflocting language, but all the Aryan Innguages, Latin, Greek, Samecrit, German, English, the Hebrew, also the aucient Copile of the Egyptians, who were white people, and the great Herber tongues of north Africa, are inflecting. In other words, about nins-tenths of the white people of the globe have always apolen, so far at we know, inflecting languages and negurge has been found on the face of the globe. Nobody has ever devised an inflecting language except the white man, which is a striking fact, because, as we descend in the scale away from the inflecting the highest) type, we do not find quite so positive lines drawn.

Next to the inflecting comes the isolating language, such as the Chinese. The relation of any two words is subject and object, for instance) is shown by position, as it is very much in our own longue; because the English is ten escarest to an isolating language of all the Aryan group; but it does not approach the Chinese.

The agglutinative languages (the third division) indicate the relation of the main word of the sontence by tacking on a number of syllables to the root, making one great word representing a whole sentence. Such are the Dravidian languages of India, spoken by a mixed race, more or less black, of unknewn affinities, and by the great Turanian peoples of the north, so called, the Siberian, the Samorods, Tartars, Turks, Finns sind Hungarians, the last three of whom came from Asia.

Humboldt laid down that the whole of the red.

Turks, Finns and Hungarians, too assess whom came from Asia.

Humbold laid down that the whole of the red race spoke languages which he called incorporaling—a subtle, complex, and intricate process including relationship, where the root itself is separate; and the words are placed inside of it—not sifted but infixed; so that a single word it—not sifted but infixed; so that a single word of the sign of the sign

is separate and the words are placed inside of te-not affixed but infixed; so that a single word will include a great many modifications of meaning. One grammar of the Peruvian language gives six hundred different forms (each being a whole word) for the expression 'I love you;' and it would seem that any Romes, with such a vast vecabulary, could have overcome the leve of his choice.

The intest and the most modern anthropologists rather avoid either an intellectual or a physical criterion of race. As the zoologist divides the face of the globe into certain faunal areas, so the modern anthropologist has concluded that he would better be cautious about physical and mental criteria, and take geographical areas, preferring to speak of the American race rather than of the red race, or the straight-haired race, or the incorporative speaking race, because all those offer exceptions; but if he says American race it means but one thing—the people that lived originally in America.

Taking the Asian race and omitting western

speaking race, because all those offer exceptions; but if he says American race it means but one thing—the people that lived originally in America.

Taking the Asian race and omitting western Asia (where the anthropologist fluds by historic records that both the Semitle, in the south, and the Aryan, in the north, poured into Asia from 3,000 to 5,000 years before history begins), confining himself to the great mass of the population of Asia, he finds there the Asian race, represented by the Siberian tribes and the Mongolians, the Chinese, Tartars, and others. So he speaks of the European race, not as European, but as Eur-African, combining the names of the two continents together as they were themselves bound together at the beginning of history. Finally, the African race proper is that which is south of the Desert of Sahara and corresponds to the black race mentioned.

Thus it is that by combining the various characteristics or criteria of races in the manner described and locating them geographically with those exceptions known to history, and others which can be shown to be probable, and others which can be shown to be probable, and others again which we cannot explain, we service at the modern, wisest classification of the human race. It is a real classification; it is not based upon the mere fact that they there lived and have lived, but upon the well-known principles in natural history that it is the soil, the climate, the atmospheric, the cosmic conditions, which influence organic growtheverywhere; and these conditions are exerted in special form when we touch special areas. Just as in the lower forms of life, we distinguish between the great groups, the Arctic and the sub-Arctic—so in man and for the same reason and with the same right we distinguish between the Asian and the American man. We do not co back to discuss when or how those distinctions arose, but it is sufficient for us as the fact, preved by constant observation, that they due the sub-Arctic—so in man and for the same reason and with the sa

# SMALLPOX ON THE PISA.

Hamburg Steamer Bound for New York Betained at Hallfax.

HALIPAX, May 23.-The steamship Pisa, chartered by the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company, arrived this morning from Hamburg with 900 passengers destined for Winnipeg. During the voyage smallpox raged, and when the steamship put into port nine passengers were down with the disease.

The health officers ordered them into the

Quarantine Hospital and all the passengers will be sent ashore for fumigation. The Pisa is

ound for New York. Health Officer Wickwire is awaiting instruc ons from Ottawa as to what he shall do with the Pisa. If the Government orders the Pisa to ndergo the full quarantine term she will remain here for two weeks and her 900 passen gers will be confined to the Lawlor Island sta

On the other hand, if no further cases of the lisease develop in the next two or three days, the Pisa may be allowed to proceed to Nev

## GENEVA'S SMALLPOX SCARE.

Another Case Reported to the Joshua Simplina

GENEVA, N. Y., May 23,-The smallpox scare here in connection with the Joshua Simpkins pera company is increasing, although of the three cases in the company last night two are not considered dangerous, while the third is not considered dangerous, while the third is thought possibly to be varioloid. A fourth man presented what appeared to be symptoms of either varioloid or smallpox to-day.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held to-night to arrange for a temporary contagious disease hospital. The Board of Health arranged for a Lore thorough quarantine. The members of the board were sworn in as special deputy sheriffs. Dr. F. C. Curtis, an inspector attached to the State Board of Health, will reach here to-morrow.

## ATHLETICS.

## Vale Dees Not Expect to Pinish Better Than Second in the Nott Haven Games.

NEW HAVEN, May 23.-Yale's last ray of hope or winning the intercollegiate games faded away on last Thursday, when the faculty declared that Fisher, Palmer, Taintor, Cadwalader, Davis and Peters were barred by low scholarship from taking part in any more contests this year. Now the management reckons that the

ship from taking part in any more contests this year. Now the management reckons that the institution will do well to finish second, beating Harvard out. No Yale track team ever received so many hard knocks as that of this year. Besides the men made ineligible by the faculty edict, Weston, Chappell, Marshall and Waller were lost by smilstment in the regular army, and Sheldon and Reck, former champions in the weight events, left college. Yale's expectations for the intercollegiate games do not rise higher than 30 points at the outside, while the University of Pennsylvania is regarded sure of eight firsis, or 40 points, without counting minor places. The only first that Yale anticipates capturing is the pole vault. Either R. G. Clapp, who broke the American record recently, or Yale's champion has year, Bascom Johnson, should win this event.

Greenleaf's return to the Yale varsity boat has steadied it down, and not a change has been made since he took up his old oar at 7. Cross, the sturdy consuma who has pulled 5 ever since training boan last full, is still out of the boat. He was relegated to the second crew when Greenleaf came back, and Niedecken, who had been 7, was pushed back into the waist of the shell at 5. The eight is now rowing as follows: Stroke. Williams; 7. Greenleaf; 6. Allen; 5. Niedecken; 4. Fifit; 3. Brock; 2. Wickes; bow, Cant. Whitney, Louis F. Greene, corswain of the varsity last year at Poughkeenie, is now steering the shell as cleanly as ever, and there is every indication that he will be found handling the rudder when the proposed race with Harvard and Cornell is rowed. Coach Cook and Capt. Whitney received a friendly visit last week from A. H. Willis, the old English oarsman, who has been adding Lehmann in coaching the Harvard crew. Willis sheen an entire day here. He was taken out in the Yale laumch, and appeared enthusiastic at the showing of the carsmen.

appeared enthusiastic at the showing of the oarsmen.

The freshman eight has been stirred up by the removal of Stroke Oar L. M. Thomas, owing to unsatisfactory scholarship. Thomas was out of the shell for three weeks with a broken collar bone, and this cost him many absences from recitations. He has been unable to catch up with his class, and another stroke must be hunted up. The order of the crow is present is: Stroke, Keppleman; 7, Auchinclose; 6, Brown; 5, Montague; 4, Stillman; 9, Gillett: 2, Watermen; bew. Patterson. The treshmen will have the only new shell which will be purchased by the Yale navy this spring. It will be a cedar tout, and will be made by Davy of Cambridge, the Harvard boatbuilder. The new shell will be used in the coming race, although the present practice shell will be employed for the work of the youngsters until they go to New London. The 'varsity will have no new boat. Last fall a Clasper shell came from England. This has been used steadfastly all the winter and apring, and has proved as fast am steady as hoped.

## Where Yesterday's Fires Wore.

A. M.-8:45, 181 Grand street, damage \$5; 10:45, 102 Ludlow street, Lyna Weintraub, damage slight. P. H.—4:15, 65 Cherry street, Dominick O'Conneil. damage \$150; 4:30, 248 East Revenib-seventh atrees, Christopher Enoil, damage \$50; 5:50, '13 First street, A. Eichier, dayange trifling, 10:20, 749 Second av-cute, Monry Lavine, damage trifling. TATTOOING DONE BY JAPS. PICTURES ON ARMS AND RODIES OF THE BLUEJACKETS

The Pincet Piece of Work Carried About by a Lieutenant-Commander-Portraits of Sweet-hearts and Other Besigns -- flows Disgusted Tars with Spanish Plags on Their Arms. WARRINGTON, May 23,-Tattooing has been practiced by seafaring men since the Phoenicians ranged the seas and is as popular now in

the navy as ever. About thirty years ago the men of the American Navy overdid the tattooing business and an attempt was made to put a stop to it by a regulation prohibiting all tattooing. This regulation long ago became a dead letter. Moreover, a considerable proportion of the officers are addicted to tattooing work. A

good many naval cadets have bits of tattooing placed upon their skins by ship's tattooers be fore they achieve the ensign's rank, but it is the custom nowadays for the younger men of the quarterdeck to wait until they get their first whirl on the China station before they have the taltooer's needle placed to their bodies-for the Japanese tattooers are the best in the business. Ship's tattooers are all old timers. They are called free-hand tattooers, to distinguish them from the Japanese tattooers, who first trace their devices with pigments. These Japanese tattooers, with whom the art has been handed down from sire to son for many generations, are artists. They charge heavily for their work, but its quality so far excels that of the flat feet tattooers of the present day that the sailors do not begrudge the money. The Japanese tattooers have the mastery of four colors, whereas the sailor tattooers have never been able to use more than two colors, blue and red. The Japs possess the secret of the manufacture of the prown and green tattooing inks, and they have never given it away. Sallor tattooers have fixed up inks of these two colors and operated with them, but the colors did not stick. At the present time, the sailor tattooers employ only the blue and red inks in their jobs. With the four colors, blue, red, green, and brown, the Japanese tattooers devise some beautiful com-binations, even from the artistic standpoint.

An officer who bears the rank of a Lieutenant Commander carries what is regarded as the finest bit of tattooing in the American Navy, if not in the world. It was done by a famous Japanese tattooer, now dead, at Nagasaki, when the Lieutenant-Commander was an ensign twenty odd years ago. It represents a battle between the mythical Japanese dragon and a huge cagle, and it covers the officer's entire chest and a considerable portion of his back. The minuteness of detail is wonderful. It bears inspection under a powerful microscope without any of its beauty of detail being marred, and the blending of the four colors in the scales of the dragon and the feathers of the eagle is a singularly artistic bit of handleraft. It cost the officer six days of agony, lying practically in two positions all the time, to get this job

singularly artistic out of handcraft. It cost the officer six days of agony, lying practically in two positions all the time, to get this job pricked into his body.

It should be said in passing that the blue-jacket who has been in the service for a long time without having placed himself in the hands of the tattooer is looked upon by his tattooed shipmantes as lacking the merve necessary to earry him through the ordeal. The assertions of landsmen, writers to the contrary notwithstanding, it does hurt, does the tattooer's needle bunch. It hurts a lot, too—so much that there are few bluejackets who can endure having large pleces tattooed upon their bodies without taking intervals with which to pull themselves together. Even to have a piece of the diameter of half a span tattooed into the hide causes enough pain to make most sailors ask that the job be lengthened out to two or three sittings. There is no particular pain in submitting to the new-fansiest fashion of tattooning by means of the electric needle, but the work doesn't endure one-third as long as that accomplished in the eld-fashioned way.

During the past decade the Japanese artists have been tattooing the portraits of bluejackets' sweethearts upon their arms and chests. They do this work from photographs, and the portraits stand out as clearly as paintings. Some of the more lothariolike of the tars pack about with them several of these sweethearts portraits. They have them punctured into their cutiele in accordance with the varying state of their affections. There is a chief yeoman now attached to one of the ships with Dewey at Manila who has no fewer than nine sweethearts' portraits tateoed on his two arms, and pretty nearly all his available arm space for this purpose is used up.

The Jap tattooers will prick a zailor's hide with any sort of device asked for, but they prefer essentially Japanese subjects, such as the representation of imposable birds and beasts, trailing flowers, Japanese ships of the middle ages, and that sort of thing. A favorite d

The ship's tattooers of the United States navy The ship's tattooers of the United States may generally stick to a certain line of subjects that have been in useffor a great many years. Many of the older sailors have the crucifixion of Christ tattooed upon their arms or their chests. This piece is out of date. The younger breed of naval sailors look upon it as bordering upon sacrilege. As old sailor now on the receiving ship Independence at the Mare Island Navy Yard has a copy of Albert Durer's "Gruedition" tottooed upon his broad chest, with marvellous exactness as to detail. He had the piece done in Antwerp forty odd years ago. tottooed upon his broad chest, with marveilous exactness as to detail. He had the piece done in Antwerp forty odd years ago.

Full-rigged ships on the chests of American bluejackets are common. The old-timers have representations of famous frigates engaged in battle. A rather startling piece much employed is a representation of a dagger on the bluejacket's forearm. Midway on the blade there is a break, so devised that the blade appears to pass through the flesh of the arm, and the effect is made the more realistic by splotches of red ink at the point where the dagger appears to piece the flesh of the arm, and the effect is employed to render realistic the hearts pieced by the arrows of love which many of the sailors have tattooed upon their arms.

Dancing girls in tights are often seen on the bluelackets' arms. A signal quartermaster on one of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron has tattooed upon his chest—the job was done by a Russian man-o-war's man famous in all naval services for his skill—a representation of Venus in her great act of rising from the sea. A pleee only occasionally seen now-adays is a tattooed grave, at the foot of which kneels a bluejacket with bowed head. The sailors of the old navy used to have this piece done on their arms in memory of their mothers. The legend, "My Mother," is printed upon the headstone.

A chief bo'sun's mate well known in the ser-

done on their arms in memory of their mothers. The legend, "My Mother," is printed upon the headstone.

A chief bo'sun's mate well known in the service had a buge Uncle Sam done on his back by a Japanese artist. The piece extends from the sailor's neck to below his waist line and represents Uncle Sam in the act of rouring out coins from a copious bag and a couple of blue-jackets making play to receive the coins. Another man has a huge picture of the Bartho'di statue in New York harbor spread over his back. A number of the United States sail rs who were saved in the Samoan diaaster had a stirring representation of a chain of native Samoans, clutching one another by the arms, and the long line of Kanakas extending into the surf, taitoed on their chests by Jap artists, in commemoration of the bravery exhibited by these copper-skinned men in rescuing the blue-jackets while the great burricane was raging in the harbor of Apia. Other commemorative hits of tattoo work connected with the Samoan disaster show beam-ended men-of-war almost upon the surf line.

A few of the od-timers have on their chests portrayals of the great bronze statue, in sitting receive.

disaster show beam-ended men-6t-war almost upon the surf line.

A few of the od-timers have on their chests portrayals of the great bronze statue, in sitting posture, of Buddha, that tourists in Japan travel a long distance to see. An English seamun in the United States Navy has tattooed on his back a representation of a fox hunt, with the dogs running in full call from the middle of his back to the calves of his legs. Another British seamun in our navy has a representation of the death of Nelson at Trafalgar tattooed on his chest.

One of the most peculiar bits of tattooing ever carried around by an American naval sailor was the black eye of an old flatfoot of the frigate days who died a few years ago on one of the receiving ships. This tar was an apprentice boy in the old navy, and one of his earliest shipmates was Midshipman Farragut. The apprentice gave Farragut promptly knocked him down, siving him a black eye. When Farragut became great and famous as an Admiral, the old flatfoot, on a spree ashore one day, had one of his mates devise with a tattooing needle a perfect representation of how his left eye looked when Farragut blacked it.

Commonest of all bits of tattoo work on American sailors arms is a representation of his harerican flag. The United States hing-lackets who were born in foreign lands generally have the United States fing tattooed side by side with the flag. The United States in the United States navy who have not the States and Fripas floating side by side with the emblem of Erin tattooed somewhere about their bodies. Perhaps the most diagnated bluejackets in the United States navy sho have not the States and Stripes floating side by side with the flag of their own country on their arms. There are few frishmen in the United States navy who have not the States and Stripes floating side by side with the emblem of Erin tattooed somewhere about their bodies. Perhaps the most diagnated bluejackets in the United States navy sho have not the States have some the States have seen the saliors were s

avenue, Brooklyn.

The Brockton F. C. of Brooklyn wishes to arrange games with first-class out-of-town ciubs offering a suitable guarantee; Cranford A. C., New Jersey A. C., Elizabeth A. C., Y. E. C. A. of Sount Vernot, Boomou B. E. C., Hempsteade, Babylons, and Colosias preferred, Address C. A. Childe, S Bolivar street, Brooklyn.

AN INNOVATION AT THE CHARITIES

and most of them have since this country began to tend toward war with Spein, and supecially since the Maine disaster, been smending an hour or so a day in picking out the marks of this hit of tattooing. The sallors get rid of tattooing that they take a dislike for by industriously ricking at the pieces with toothpicks that have been dipped in milk. It is a slow process, and it requires weeks of patient work before even a small piece of tattooing can be removed in this way. Besides, tattooing removed in this as well as in any other known way, invariably leaves a bad sear. A few years ago a paymaster's yeoman in the United States Navy undertook by means of the milk-dipped toothpicks to piek out a number of compasses, stars, and small bracelets that decorated his hands. This paymaster's yeoman had saved a lot of money in the service, and at the conclusion of his collisiment be intended quitting the navy and going into business in Brooklyn. He didn't want his tattooed hands and wrists to advertise the fact after he left the navy that he had made his money "sallorizing." sad so be worked hard to crase the tattoo marks. In some way or another his attempt caused blood poisonins in both of his endisting the navy hand so he worked hard to crase the tattoo marks. In some way or another his attempt caused blood poisonins in both of his endisting.

SPANGLER'S FAREWELL LETTER. Versus Lake Enspect Supposed to Mayo

Drawned Bimself in the Barlem Two men walked up to Policeman Ferrel at 125th street and Second avenue last night and handed him a brown derby hat and a letter. which they said they had just found on the bank of the river at East 124th street. The letter was signed Henry Spangler, and read as

"TO THE POLICE: My last cope is gone. Every avenue of escape is closed to me. I hav been bounded from place to place, and am afraid of trusting any one. Rather than have you catch me and hang me I have

have you catch me and hang me I have done this deed, God bless my wife and children. Sorry I ever did anything to her. I write this because I do not want any one else to suffer for what I have de .e."

Henry Spangler is the man who has been under suspicion of the murder of Renner at Verona Lake. He has been writing letters from New York to relatives, friends, and the police in New Jersey declaring that he saw the murder committed, but did not commit it, and that on aguarantee of protection he would come back and tell what he knew. A letter dated May 19 to the Chief of Police of Newark said that two men killed Renner while another held a pistol to Spangler's head. Spangler also wrote that he was going to Africa at once.

### ROWING.

Many Entries for the Harlem River Regatts. A regular meeting of the Harlem Regatta Asociation was held last night at the Hotel Mariperough, at which the entries for the annual regatta were opened. It is the last meeting which will be held prior to the regatta, which takes place on Monday next, and there was so such to be done that it was nearly midnight before the meeting adjourned. There were far pore entries than had been anticipated, and it was found that the entrance fees would more than pay all the expenses of the regatta.

As the junior singles is the only event which

As the junior singles is the only event which will have to be rowed in heats, it was decided that there would be no racing in the morning, but that the regatta be started about the middle of the day and be continued without a break. The entries are as follows:

Junior Single Sculls—First Bohemian, William Sedlack: Lone Star, Samuel Cramer: Nassau, Jessey W. Powers; Flushing, Henry Hilbers: New York Athelicit, J. K. Crawford: Metropolitan, F. R. Ruddlek; Dauntiess, C. Weeks; Wyanoke, Max Hirsch. Intermediate Single Sculls—Atlainta. Harry K. Vought: Pounsylvania barge, James F. Dempsey; Sassau, Stephen G. Carr.
Senior Single Sculls—Wachusetts of Worcester, Edward Haulou Ten Eyek; Nassau, Lester M. Hackey; Pennsylvania Barge, Edward Marsh and James B. Devers, Boulby Samuer, R. Bersen and C. M. ouvensl. glunior Double Sculls—Jam's P. Benzen and C. M. fames, Metropolitan: J. F. Padelford and Lawrence Lloyd. Harlem; E. H. Anderson and J. P. Instone,

Dauntless,
Intermediate Double Sculla—H. K. Vought and John O'Conneil, Atalanta; Mark Davis and William E. Cody, Harlem; E. J. Keane and J. R. Crawford, New York A. C. Senior Double Sculla—James W. Maher and William M. Aman, Harlem; Edward Marsh and Hugh Mon-

M. Aman, Harlem: Edward Marsh and Hugh Monophan, Pennsylvania Barge,
Junior Four-Gared Gigs—Columbia Collegs—W. E. Mitchell, R. McClauy, S. Nash, M. Stevenson: Paul Suller, coxswain. Hudson Boar Club—Arthur Morris, George Kuntz, Jr., George S. Higgins, William Hopper: Frederick C. Keppler, coxswain. Nonnariel Rowling Club—William Crawford Watter B. Hill, E. L. Simpson, Michael Norton: Frank Haight, coxswain. Intermediate Four-Oared Oigs—Vesper Boat Club—Harry De Heck, William Follier, J. McClanaghan, J. O'Doka h. J. B. Lovo, coxswain. Nonparelt Howing Club—William Crawford. Watter B. Hill, Emery L. Simpson, Michael Norion: Frank Haight, coxswain. Lone Star Boat Club—Waller Goodkind, George Levino, S. O. Stern, Arthur J. Myers: L. Bachmas, coxswain.

wine, S. U. Sieria, artiful awain,
Sanior Four-Dared Shells-Pennsylvania Parge
Club-U. W. Van Vijet, John O. Exiey, Jr., Hewit G.
Scott, James F. Dempsey, Harlem Rowing ClubWilliam M. Aman, John Kemp, John K. Nagle,
Joseph W. Maher, Piret Bohemian Boat Club-WilIlam C. Chrastil, M. Sahyna, Joseph Skorpil, Frank llam C. Chrastil, M. Sahyna, Joseph Skorph, Frank-Vesley.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Columbia College—R.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Columbia College—R.

Falconer, C. Brown, A. M. Henderson, C. G. Meyer, H.

Thomas, L. F. Le Prince, A. D. Boyesen, A. N. LawFence; Paul Fuller, coxxwain. Wid Boat Club, Cambridge, Mars.—J. B. Haves, G. O. Clark, J. H. Lee, R.

McG. Martin, H. C. Coonley, K. Sherburne, B. E.

Schiesinger, N. F. Ayer; H. A. Wadisigh, coxxwain.

New York Athletic Club—R. R. Wallace, P. Franke,
B. L. Quilm, Guy Carleton, L. Fitzgerald, Jr., D.

Campbell, G. T. Nonenbacher, J. R. Anderson; D. Y.

Smith, Goxawain.

Campbell, G. T. Nonenbacher, J. R. Anderson; D. Y. Smith, oxawaln.
Senior Eight-Oared Shell.—Culumbia College—A. G. Betts, F. V. Jones, A. McClintock, B. B. Tilt, E. P. Shattuck, J. W. Mackay, Q. W. Esdal, C. H. Machen, M. G. Bogue, cozawain. Wild Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass.—E. A. Boardman, C. H. McDuffle, N. W. Tilton, C. M. Sheafe, C. B. Wood, A. Du Bols, P. Davis, T. W. Pierce, G. P. Orton, cozawain. First Eothemian Boat Club—Juseph Facker, Joseph Vancura, Louis Chalopka, Fred Budry, Albert Ladman, Theodore Zahradolk, Joseph Kondelka, Edward Kalina, cozawain.

## ROWLING.

### or. Timm Forfeits Two Series and Stampfel Defeats MacLellan.

Two series were forfeited in THE SUN Individual Championship tournament by Dr. S. Timm last night, at whose request these games scheduled to be played on April 8 were postponed. The Fidelia Club bowler, therefore, will not be allowed to compete in the tourney in future years. By defeating MacLellan 

Strikes-Stumpfel, B; MacLellan, S. Spares-Stumpfel, 7; Ma:Lellan, 5.

EECOND GAME. Stumpfel..... 19 38 58 78 98 118 137 155 178 190 MacLelian..... 18 35 42 82 82 98 116 186 154 168 Strikes-Stumpfel, 2: MacLellan, 2. Spares-stumpfel, 8: MacLellan, 6.

The Clifton A. C. would like to hear from clubs wishing to play Sunday games. Address James L. Vall, Rosebank P. O., Staten Island. The College Juniors would like to hear from any team with seventeen year-old players. Address George W. Kurray, 549 East 144th street.

The Abingdon B. B. C. would like to arrange games with unitormed trams averaging 15 years having good grounds. Address D. T. Smith, 49 Broadway. The Dewey B. B. C. would like to arrange games with teams averaging 15 years old. Address James A. McCarthy, captain, 255 West Thirty-second street. The Brooklyn Ploid Club has May 30 open for one or two games for any strong out-of-sown club offering a suitable guarantee. Address F. C. Winnett, 191 Devos atract, Brooklyn.

Devoe atrect, Brooklyn.

The Ashford A. C. will book games with first-class teams averaging between 18 and 19 years; uniformed teams preferred. Address A. Kasmmer, 447 Gienmore avenue, Brooklyn.

The Amerafoots of Bergen Beach have May 30 (P. M.) and June 4 open, and will guarantee expenses to first-class amnteur or semi-professional teams. Address C. C. Kemsen, manager, Flatbuch station, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

The Crescent B. R. C. of Greenwich is open to play games during June and also on Decoration Day. Clubs offering a suitable guarantee preferred. Return games after July 1. Address L. C. Lockwood, Mianus, Conn.

turn games after July 1. Address L. C. Lockwood, Mianus, Conn.

The Armitage A. C. would like to meet all uniformed amateur teams averaging 17 years. The Armitage nice plays on saurodays end holidays in June, July, and August. Address limitel Donovan, manager, 402 West Forty-eighth street.

The Clifton A. C. of Harlem, averaging 17 years, in ready to book games with teams of the same age for saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, out-of-town clubs offering a suitable guarantee preferred. Address F. X. Murray, 50 East 180th street.

The Columbia A. C. has June 11, July 23, 30, Aug. et al. 27. Sept. 3, 5 two games, 10, 17, and 25 open, and would like to play teams from Brooklyn that are willing to allow expenses. Address Heary Grimmel, manager, 729 Wythe avenue, Brooklyn.

The East Side Y. M. C. A. has organized a baseball team and would like to play amateurs averaging about 19 years old at Claromont Park. Only Saturdays from June 4 are open. Address Capt. Draw, care of Y. M. C. A. 157 East Eighty-seventh street.

The Arlingtons of Brooklyn have the following

The Arlingtons of Brooklyn have the following open dates, and would be pleased to close the same with all out-of-fown teams off-ring a guarantee: July 2, 10, 23, 40, Aug. 20, 27, and all of 5-piember. Address E. Otto Luckmann, 5r., S. cretary, 110 Arlington avenue, Brooklyn.

WOMAN RANTHE MEETING.

CONFERENCE. R, Williamson of New Jersey Shows

the Men Delegates How to Conduct the Business of the Convention in True Businessike Fashion - A Complete Success For the first time in this year's meeting the National Conference of Charities and Corrections sat last night under a woman as Chairman of a general session, and the way she held the meeting to the letter of the regulations was an example for future presiding officers to fol-

ow. She is Mrs. E. E. Williamson, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jer-sey, and in introducing her to the audience in Association Hall last night, President William R. Stewart prophesied that they would find her the most efficient Chairman of the present conference. They did. Mrs. Williamson laid down certain rules, and these she enforced in s manner to make the eyes of the unaccustomed

In the first place the subject of the meeting was announced as "The Duty of the State to Dependent Children." Then President Stewart introduced Mrs. Williamson, who revealed her self as a striking and determined-looking woman, wearing a black waist with an infinity of glistening things on the front of it, a checked black and white skirt, and a large yellow hat.

"On the programme," said she, "my subject ppears as 'The Street Arab.' Now, I'm not going to read you a paper describing this peculiar product of our civilization. I'm just going to tell you some anecdotes about him as I have

She went on to say that in an extended and various experience of more than six months of study of the street Arab she had found him not only manly, honest and honorable, but also chivalrous, and that she believed that he was of that stuff of which the best and noblest citizens are made. Her anecdotes certainly tended to encircle with a halo a head which is more commonly a mark for the policeman's club. "Now," she said at the conclusion of her

stories, which were warmly received, "Mr. Ernest Bicknell, the general superintendent of the Bureau of Associated Charities of Chicago, will speak to us on 'The Interference of a Municipality in Behalf of Its Wards.' He will present the matter at some length, and Mr. Thomas M. Mulry of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will open the discussion. Thereafter there will be fifteen minutes for general discussion. Each speaker will have two minutes; no more. No speaker will be heard twice. Mr. Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association will close the discussion. Mr. Bicknell will now address us." Mr. Bicknell said:

"Merciful statutory law must, from time to time, te called upon to protect men against merciless nature law, owing to changing and contrasting conditions in great centres of population. By a gradual [process the Government has assumed such powers and responsibilities in regard to its children. that it is only by the deepest wisdom that it will be able to fulfill those respon sibilities. At each new law providing for interference in behalf of the child there has risen a bitter opposition, but the highest authorities have confirmed statute after statute, and in their practical workings the new laws are found to be an advance in humanity. But many difficult ques-tions came up for consideration. How far shall the municipality educate the child ! How far shall it supply good air and water and living accommodations, so necessary for the growth of the child? This is a matter that involves our uilding and sanitary laws. Is it proper to restrict the hours during which children may go inattended upon the streets? Shall the munici pality interfere only when the child is in danger of bodily harm I And in general what shall define the area of interference and non-interference ! Thus far, I believe, we have not gone too far in interference. Except in a few cases, we have not gone far enough. At present there is so strong a public feeling in favor of more interference that the advocates of that polley will find plenty of sympathy. We must be the more careful that we be not carried too far in that direction, lest a few mistakes undo us on the ove of victory."

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Mulry

direction, lest a few mistakes undo us on the eve of victory."

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Mulry who sail:

"On the one side there is danger of too much interference and of drifting into a sort of paternalism; on the other the possibility of the State not taking sufficient interest in its wards to guard and protect them properly. People have fairly gone crazy over this question of sociology, and many have evolved theories which if carried into practice would put us back a quarter of a century in our attempts to solve the problem of how best to care for our dependent children. Take, for instance, the man with what might be called institution-phobis. He would close every institution to-morrow, if it were possible, and have the State or municipality institute a boarding-out system—placing every child in a house, not necessarily an ideal one, but still, no matter how far from the ideal in his mind, far, far ahead of an institution.

"I believe that, when conditions allow and under proper direction, children with no relatives should be adopted in families as soon as possible. I also believe that it is the duty of the State to see that such children be placed in homes of their own religious faith, but I do not believe it will be possible in a large city like New York to adopt the bearding-out system without grave danger of abuse, and I am sure it will be impossible to show as good results as in a well-managed institution. Despite every precaution people would take children for the money they could obtain thereby, and no supervision could force them to give proper care to the wards of the State. The best results are found in the institution, should have the advice and guidance of a clergyman of his or her own creed. [Applause.] We haven't reached that point yet in all our institutions in New Yerk."

When Mr. Mulry had closed with a tribute to President Stewart, Mrs. Williamson said:

"The subject is now open to general discussion. Permit me to remind you that two minutes is the limit."

"As we have heard referen

said a man in the third row, "I would suggest that the Curfew law for children be discussed here."

"That is not the subject for the evening." and the Chairman dryly. "It would be very interesting, but it is too small a part of the general subject to give our time to."

Up rose Mr. A. Hongland. Mr. A. Hongland is the gentleman who at a recent seasion told how the ladles of Racine. Wis, had greeted with waving handkerchiefs his solution from the lecturer's platform of the prison labor problem, viz., put the prisoners in stone-breaking/camps and have them build roads. Being recognized, Mr. A. Hongland said:

"I'm not here looking for notoriety, but I want to say that I was instrumental in bringing about a curfew law which has proved the most successful ever known.

"Remember the subject, Mr. Hongland," warned the Chair. "You have only two minutes, you know, and you've taken one minute without touching upon it."

"In that case," said the speaker, much crestfallen, "I'll sit down," Which he did, and the floor was taken by Mr. Frank B. Sanborn of Massachusetts, who said:

"The last speaker reminds me of a poem I once heard. 'Curfew Shail Not Ring To. Night. (Laughter.) In Massachusetts we have had some experience in paying board for the very young children boarded out. Some persons protested, alleging that it was a bad precedent; that having paid board in some cases we would be obliged to in all. I morely wish to say that in fitteen years' experience we have found it quite otherwise."

In his two minutes Mr. Holton Hall, Secretary of the Longshoremen's Union, illied at the

be obliged to in all. I merely wish to say that in fifteen years' experience we have found it quite otherwise."

In his two minutes Mr. Rolton Hall, Secretary of the Longshoremen's Union, tilted at the question on the back of his hobby of vacant-lot farming. "If we care for dependent children," he said, "there is no reason why we shouldn't care for dependent young women. Some States do give marriage portions to dependent young women. The difficulty is to determine at what age and condition the aid shall begin. In the degree to which the State deprives the parents of livelihood the children are thrown upon the State. The cultivation of vacant lots by the poor has helped many men who were out of work and kept many children from our institutions. I believe that the whole poverty problem will be solved by getting the poople back to the land.

At this point Mr. Hall incautiously glanced at Mrs. Williamson, who nodded pointedly Mr. Hall sat down. Mr. Wilson of Washington rose and said that, while it was undoubtedly desirable that every child under the State's care should have the religious instruction it wished, it was impracticable in a large institution where fifteen or twenty creeds are represented.

"The difficulty is to get the clergymen to visit the institutions," remarked Mrs. Williamson, who had been on her feet all the time since the general discussion opened. She then recognized Mr. William P. Letchworth, who spoke on the shamefulness of permitting children to be sent to almshouses and poorhouses, as is done in some States. Mr. Sevier followed with a size for earlier education. M. S. Rosewan attacked the system of training in institu-

tions which, be said, left a child wanting in self-help. Then accore Mr. Charles W. Hirtwell, far back toward the pear.

"Mr. Birtwell," said the Chair in recognition.

"Two minutes, Mr. Bertwell,"

With a leap Mr. Bartwell gained the sinle, galloped swiftly down it, keeping his eyes fixed on Mra. Williamson, that she might not cut him off before his time, bouped up the steps, strede to the middle of the platform, and pointing an accusing forefinger at the centre of the ceiling, declaimed:

"God has set the solitary in families. IA pause, No! He must have been mistaken. He should have set them in an institution."

That was ail, Mr. Bertwell descended. The audience seemed a triffe dassed, but a man in the front row was heard to remark that the quotation had been lamely translated frem the original Bible version. Mrs. Williamson recovered from her amazement in time to intercept a would-be speaker with the announcement that the time for general discussion was over. Mr. Homer Folks, who was on the programme, got five minutes, and said, for his part, that he'd rather have his children in a nice healthy private country home, about twenty miles from the city, than in any institution, but neglected to mention the number of chickens that the home should keep, or whether he preferred Alderney or Holstein cows milk. The second part of the programme consisted of a very interesting paper fly Dr. Newton M. Shaffer of the New York University on "The Care of Deformed and Cripples Children." He made a plea for industrial schools for the crippled, and told how an armies boy had been taught to typewrite with his toes, and how, in the European hospitala, cripples with withered arms were taught to see with their teeth. In educational treatment of the crippled, he said, Europe is far ahead of us. Mrs. Williamson announced that Dr. Platt of Baltimore would have "five or seven minutes" to discuss the paper. Dr. Platt advocated a State allowance to buy necessary appliances and apparatus for the dependent cripples in its care.

Chairman

### RACING.

pecial Features and Good Horses on the Mor-ris Park Card for To-Day.

The card arranged for this afternoon at Morris Park is well supported by horsemen, and un less the condition of the track after yesterday's rain compels withdrawals the racing should be up to a good standard. The special features are the two fixed events, the Pocantico Handicap and the Amsteur Cup. The handicap is for threeyear-olds, over the severest route attempted by this division so far and the struggle will be watched with unusual interest should the good lot eligible go to the post. The Huguenot is marked doubtful and will probably be withdrawn, as he is asked to concede from six to twenty-one pounds and as the Thompson brothers are also represented by Reprisal. The meeting of Sly Fox, George Keene, Mont d'Or, and Mirthful at practically even weights would alone furnish a race well worth seeing.

The conditions for the Amateur Cup race call for gentlemen riders, and the clever amateurs of the fashionable hunting sets will probably avail themselves of this golden opportunity to win fresh laurels under the eyes of their clubbouse friends. The incentive is a solid silver cup valued at \$300, and \$700 in cash for the winner. The sum of \$300 is hung up for second, and \$200 goes to the third. Nine good performers are entered, and it is thought that the withdrawals will be few. Lehman is entered to make his first appearance of the year in this race, but as the Fleischmanns also name Mr. Baiter, one may be scratched.

The overnight handicap, last on the card, may rival the stake features in interest. It is for

The overnight handicap, last on the card, may rival the stake features in interest. It is for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a furlong over the hill, and brings together such prominent Brooklyn and Suburban candidates as Tillo, Ben Holladsy, Don de Oro, Royal Stag, and Ben Eder. Tillo, with top weight, may not go, as his winning effort last Saturday was thought to be his trial for the Brooklyn. The others, however, should furnish a spirited race. The entries are as follows:

First Race-Selling; for three-year-olds and up-ward; non-winners at any time of \$750, to be ridden by boys never having ridden a winner; with \$500 added; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile: 118 Filament 102 Her Own 101 Babicca 101 Philip 100 Glonoine 98 Storm Queen

Babica and High Hoe Duke & Wishard entry. Second Race-Selling: for maiden two-year-olds, ith \$500 added; last four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course:

113 Roysterer 109 Lady Sneerwell 109 Domiteer 103 Subject 103 Florence Clarke 103 Florence Clarke 104 Phillidore 100 Sagasta 100 H. Davis Mike Dr. Fitzsimmous. Savory Ordeat Attila..... Lustnauer. Tyran. Third Race-Handlesp, for three-year-olds and up-ward, with \$600 added; Eclipse course; Fourth Rac

year-olds, with \$1,000 over the hill: he Huguenot 126, Handball
ily Fox 120 Central Trust
orge Keene 116 Pou't Care
ont d'or 117 Murillo
littiful 117 Reprisal
The Huguenot and Reprisal Thompson's entry. loguenot doubtful.

Fifth Race—The Amateur Cup: a highweight sell-ling race at 40 pounds shove the scale, of \$500 in place tand \$1,700 in cash: for three-year-olds and upward; ro be ridden by gentlemen riders qualified under the tiles of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Associa-ion; Withers mile: 

Sixth Race-Handicap, for three-year-olds and up ward; \$700 added; mile and a furlong over the hill Tille 126 Ben Eder 112
Ben Holladay 124 Our Johnny 105
Lon de Oro. 121 Ben Ronald 100
Royal Stag 119

Lake Shore Breaks Down and Is Shot-Racing Days of Lithes and Buddha Raded.

Lake Shore, the aged son of Farandole and Guavaguil, broke both of his fore legs vesterday morning while being worked over the Sheeps-head Bay track for his engagements in the spring handicap. Lake Shore, owned by F. L. Parker and trained by Dave Sloan, has been recelving a long and steady preparation. His legs

Parker and trained by Dave Sloan, has been receiving a long and steady preparation. His legs have been under suspicion for a long time. However, he stood up under his work well until yesterday morning. He covered the circuit of the track at a stiff pace, and just as he was entering the homestretch he suddenly stopped and fell on his side.

It was found that both fore legs were broken at the ankles and the bones greatly decayed. The unfortunate animal must have worked many miles while in this condition, although it was not noticeable from the outside. He was shot to end his misery. About a couple of years ago Lake Shore was in great form, winning several hard-fought contests against the best horses at Morris Park. He was backed heavily for the Breeklyn Handicap then, and ran a great race in that notable event.

Lithos, the black son of Britannic and Mejusa, the property of M.F. Dwyer, broke down hopelessly at the Gravesend track yeaterday. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could be got off the course. His turf career is ended. As a two-year-old Lithos was one of the speedlest coils in training. Then his legs became trouble-some, and he did not face the flag as a three-year-old. This spring he showed his old-time speed while being worked with the horses Dwyer intended to ship to the Washington meeting. Lithos ran on two occasions at the present meeting at Morris Park, but agail went laine and was shipped to the stable at Gravesend.

At the Morris Park track yesterday Buddha, four years old, by The Bard—Empress, the property of H. E. Hall, and trained by Wyndham Walden, broke down hopelessly while being worked he was probably the best colt ever sired by that great race horse.

## Winners at St. Louis.

Sy Louis, May 23.—Delightful weather and a fast track drew a large attendance to the Fair Grounds races to day Jockeys J. McDonald and Elrod and Bookmaker Stuphey Jones arrived from California this morning. Sharp, the premier Jockey of the Pacific coat, will be here Wednesday, and will try to carry Barney Schreiber's colors to the front. Summarise. to carry Barney Schreiber's colors to the front. Summaries:

First Race—Five and one-half furiongs.—The Chemist, 100 Frost), 8 to 1, won; Lady Callahan, 95 (Newcom), 8 to 5, second; Maddad, 100 (N. Hill), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:0b.4.

Second Race—Five furiongs.—King's Guard, 128 (Booker), 12 to 1, won; Spinnaker, 117 (Lendrum), 8 to 1, second; Sax Sansala K., 122 (Freeman), 7 to 1. third. Time, 1-03.

Third Race—Four and one-half furiongs—Lee Bruno, 103 (C. Combe), 5 to 1, won; Leo Fianter, 111 (Whithley), 8 to 1, second; Little Dutch, 101 (Kitier), 8 to 1, second; 14the Dutch, 101 (Kitier), 8 to 1, third Time, 0.57. Dick Coilias, Scottlan Girl, and Clara Flexis fell, and Snell, Gilmore, and Hothersall, who rode them, were badly hurt.

Fourth Race—Six and one-half furiongs—Horse Shoe Tobacco, 104 (T. Leigh), 7 to 10, won Henriel, 99 (T. Hurne), 18 to 5, second; Harry Floyd, 96 (E. Mason), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1212.

Fifth Race—One mile—Silva, 21 (T. Burne), 6 to 5,

Clearing Sale Ladies' Fine Suits.

Handsome silk lined Costumes, in blouse, fly front and three button cutaways, of fine imported materials, most desirable colorings,

\$23.50, reduced from \$28,50 & \$22,56 Also Suits, reduced from \$37.50 & \$42.50,

to \$28.50, and from \$53.50 & \$47.50,

to \$37.50. Bicycle Skirts, \$5.50 & \$7.50.

Lord & Taylor. Broadway & 20th St.

won: Mamie G., 108 (Kelley), 4 to 1, second; Travel ler, 101 (B. Mason), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:424, Sixth Race-One mile and six furiongs.—Muskalonge, 110 (Freeman), 8 to 1, won; 1mb. King Gold, 110 (Foucon), 15 to 1, second; Trotus, 103 (T. Leigh), 18 to 5, third.

On the Gakley Track.

CINCINATI, May 23.—Three favorites, two second choices, and one long shot won at Oakley to-day, Starter Caiwell was fifty minutes getting them off in the fourth race, the principal event of the day, owing to Simon W's stubbornness. Jockey Dean was fined \$100 and suspended indefinitely for striking Jockey Crowhurst with his whip in the second race. Summary.

First Race—Four and a half furiongs.—Glasnevin, 110 (Conley), even, won: Kitty French, 105 (J. Mathews), 3 to 2, second; Oilis J., 105 (W. Dean), 15 to 1, third. Time, 0:56%.

Second Race—Seven furiongs.—Sedan, 102 (Crowhurst), even, won: The Planet, 108 (Conley), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:294.

Third Race—Five furiongs.—L. Pilot Jr., 110 (Vandenen), 20 to 1, won: Paca, 110 (Mathews), 2 to 1, second: Jolly Rogers, 110 (Dupec), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:03%.

Fourth Bace—One mile—Boancres, 108 (Morrison), 3 to 5, won: Simon W., 112 (Scherrer), 11 to 5, second: Imp. Eodic Burke, 108 (Seauchamp), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:414.

Fifth Race—Che mile and a sixteenth.—Bon Jour, 98 (C. Clay), 11 to 5, won: Prosecutor, 111 (A. Barrett), 7 to 10, second: Charina, 100 (Conley), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:484.

Bixth Race—Seven furiongs.—Sister Jane, 97 (C. Clay), 5 to 2, won: Allie Bell, 91 (Dupre), 7 to 2, second: Dan Rice, 110 (J. Mathews), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:384.

Foreign Entries for the English Athletic Championships Required by June 1. Formal notice has been sent to the Secretary

of the New York A. C. that the Championship of the New York A.C. that the Championship of England, at a meeting held on May 7, has decided that entries from American athletes for the English championship meeting on July 2 must be received by June 1. Coming after the recent rebuff administered by the English universities to the American institutions, the matter has excited some comment among the athletic authorities here. It is claimed that the action indicates the intention of the English association to exercise a stricter inquiry into the eligibility and status of any amateur who may stray across the ocean hereafter. The Henley Regatia Association has for years insisted on receiving foreign entries in time to investigate them thoroughly, but until this action on the part of the A. A. A. committee American athletes at the English championships have not only been welcomed but sought after, and their entries accepted only a week before the big meeting. The decision of the cemmittee practically bars out Americans from this year's meeting unless cable entries are accepted. The New York A. C., however, will not be affected, as Capt. Robert C. Fisher is authority for the statement thas the club athletes will not cross the Atlantic in quest of homora this year, but will reserve their material for the world's championships at Paris in 1900. Committee of the Amateur Athletic Association

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 .- " Mysterious" Billy Smith nd Charles Johnson fought fifteen rounds at the and Charles Johnson fought fifteen rounds at the Olympic A.C., Athens, Pa., to night. As expected, the light was a hot one and was Smith's, but Keferee Robert Deady declared it a draw.

The decision was received with hisses. Smith was the aggressor all through. Johnson fought back as best he could, and was by no means dead at the finish, but Smith led right and left for head and hody, and landed with almost clock-like regularity. Smith scored two clean knock-downs, but in neither was Johnson daxed.

Bowling Games To-Night. THE SUS Individual Championship Tournament— Rothermel, Ma Lelian and F. Gerdes. Arcade—Spartan vs. Fidelis.

## Odds and Ends of Sports.

The third annual games of St. Mary's Catholic Institute of Jersey City N. J., will be held at Baldwin Park, Jersey City Heights, Saturday, June 4. The following events are open to all schools in the metro-politian district: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 800-yard run, For entry blanks address hobert J. Wright, 206 Grand street, Jersey City.

The sloop Vixen of the Columbia Y.C., owned by William Phillips, is in full commission.

The sloop yacht Siva, one of the best known of the racing fiest on the lower tay, has been sold to E. W. Jones. She will be sailed along the New Jersey coast.

E. W. Jones. She will be sailed along the New Jersey coast.

The cruising achooner Lotterer, formerly the property of A. L. Brombacher, now files the signal of Capt. Howry and is enroised in the Hudson River Yacht Club.

The fast sloop Nomad, owned by Capt. Growtage of the Atlantic Y. C., has been thoroughly overhauled and will go in commission in a few days. The Nomad has been fitted with a modern overhanging stern, and will be almost unrecognizable when she appears for the summer.

The Wave Creat Miniature Yacht Club of Brooklyn has challenged the New York Model Yacht Club to a race for the Outing Trophy. The challenger names the Mabel. John Anderson, owner. It is expected that the Sinbad, winner of the cup last year, will be pitted against her.

The annual regatts of the Enickerbooker Yachts.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which was scheduled for June 4, has been postponed until such time as it will not interfere with the anchored mines in the vicinity of Thron's Neck. The present arrangement of the submerged mines leaves a channel only 500 feet wide that is clear of observations.

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The special regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht
Cluth, which will be held on next flaturday, is open
to the following classes of catboats: 30 and 25 food
cabin, and 25 and 30 foot open. There will also be a
special contest for the open knockabout class. The
races will be open to all regularly organized clubs.
and silver prizes will be awarded in each class where
two or more boats stars.

On next flaturday the Canarsis Yacht Club will go
into commission. Owing to the recent unfavorable
weather and consequent delay in getting the boats
ready, the formal opening will be deferred until June
11, when the annual race for the club pennant will
be sailed. The Regatta Committee announces the
following racing futures: June 11, pennant race;
July 9, open race; Aug. 22, Corinthian race. There
will be several additions to the fleet, notably that of
Commodore C. O. Herx's new cabin cat. A new board
walk is being built to the club property, which will
add greatly to the cemfort of the members and the
guests.

Good salling water and a stiff southeasterly wind

guests.

Good sailing water and a stiff southeasterly wind gave to the members of the Wave Creat Einlature Yacht Club plenty to do on Sunday at the opening races of the season, off the old Atlantic Basin, Bay Ridge. The course was half a mile to windward and return. Second-class sloops competed. Before the races the following newly elected officers were installed: Commodore, Edward E. Flynt; Vice-Commodore, E. H. Hopkinson, Secretary, T. W. Neilson; Treasurer, Andrew Anderson; Measurer, William Walbin; Piest Captain, W. M. Thompson; Beggits Committee, George E. Hartin, John Anderson, and Alfred Gillie. In the races the Viking won the first heat, with the Maind second. The latter won the next heat, and the Viking the last and the race.

Committed Suicide Because His Salary Wa Reduced.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Despondent because WARRINGTON, May 23.—Despondent because his salary had been reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,200 per year Clarence Crist, a clerk in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, tonight committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a builded revolver. To make death certain he took a large dose of morphine internally and another by hypodermie in lection. He leaves a widow.