The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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HOWISON ON DEFENSIVE

Makes Answer to Alleged Interview on Schley.

DISAVOWS ANY SUCH

Has Talked With Friends, but Impartially.

SCHLEY'S COUNSEL KICKS

Is Not Comprehensive Denial but Circumlocution.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett today made public personal correspondence between Rear Admiral Howison and himself in relation to the fitness of the admiral to service upon the court of inquiry, Admiral Howison having consented that his personal letter should be given to teh public. A copy of Rear Admiral Howison's letter has been sent to Rear Admiral Schley.

The correspondence was sent to Admiral Schley, who discussed it with his counsel. Later in the day the following announcement was made:

Admiral Schley's counsel is entirely dissatisfied with the position of Admiral Howison as disclosed in his letter to Acting Secretary Hackett, made public today.

The lawyers hold that it is not a comprehensive denial of the statements attributed to Admiral Howison, nor they say, does it disclose sufficiently the admiral's freedom from bias. It is probable that they will set forth these objections in a letter to the acting secretary of the navy.

The correspondence follows:

"Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1901.

"Dear Sir: I have just returned to my home after a short trip to Saratoga and Lake George. Owing to my detail as a member of the court of inquiry ordered to meet on September 12, next, I find that many newspapers are giving me credit for having served my country in the United States navy for nearly half a century, with honor.

"I see also that I am thought to be objectionable as a member of this court of inquiry, it being stated that I publicly expressed opinions on the conduct of the battle of Santiago, while serving as commandant at the Boston navy yard, shortly after the result of that engagement was known.

"I believe the service knows, as I do, that I do not attempt to make public speeches, write for magazines or papers or make public utterances on why navy or other subjects. It has been impossible for me to avoid the visits and questions of representatives of newspapers while serving at important stations and at times when the navy has been so busily employed."

The letter here refers to the writer's pleasant relations with newspaper men at Mare Island [illegible] and other stations and continues as follows:

"When the news of our navy's success at Manila and again at Santiago reached Boston, the people there were our behind the rest of the United States in giving honor and praise to the navy and to the commanders in chief of the fleets.

"The enthusiasm of the population to praise and honor for the officers and men engaged at Santiago lasted for some time until later, when the trouble commenced as to where the credit and honor should go for the success of this engagement.

"It is no news to the navy to say that I made a comparison between Schley and Sampson, unfavorable to Schley.

"The word 'respected' as used by the reporter is seldom or never employed by navy men in comparing the qualities possessed by officers and I am sure I could never have said this as he reports, nor can that Schley had the reputation of being nervous and hot headed in the naval academy.

"One may say that an officer stands higher in his class if upon another may stand higher in scientific attainments, while another be distinguished for diplomatic and social qualities, while all under discussion are of good standing and proficient in their necessary professional calling.

"I have no recollection of the gentleman representing the Boston Record and I do not suppose of his public statement as alleged. I cannot say that I have not discussed with acquaintances matters published in the newspapers relating to our navy's science as well as the unfortunate criticism so widely commented on.

"There are few or no persons in the navy or in our country who have not deep deprecated these newspaper articles.

"From the papers it appears that Admiral Schley has strong doubts as to my fitness to fairly judge this case with Admirals Dewey and Benham.

"As it is a case of grave importance to those concerned and to the country, I am desirous of giving my little help to clear away the troubles.

"The duties of members of courts-martial and courts of inquiry are not sought or desired by officers.

"While I feel highly honored by the department's selection of myself for this duty, it is anything but a pleasant task to sit in judgment on brother officers.

"However, the honor of the selection, per the implications of court duties do not enter into the reasons for my own writing to say to you, personally, these things, viz: First, to reiterate you that I gave not responsible for and did not give the statement [illegible] as alleged in the Chronicle from Boston and as stated in the newspapers to have been mentioned by Admiral Schley in a recent letter to the department.

Second—If, however, the department feels that the cause of the navy and of justice will be better served by relieving me from duty on the court, I am entirely ready to withdraw voluntarily, or to have the department relieve me upon its own initiative.

Third—If on the other hand, the department, knowing all the circumstances, desire that I should perform the duty I am entirely ready to perform it and can, upon my conscience and oath do my duty as a member of the court without partiality as the law requires. Yours sincerely and respectfully,

(Signed) "H. L. HOWISON,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

Hon. Frank W. Hackett, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hackett replied as follows:

"Washington, Aug. 28, 1901.

"Dear Admiral: Your personal letter of the 24th deserves an immediate reply.

"You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statement attributed to you as having set forth in an interview afterward published in the Boston Record and lately made the subject of a communication from Rear Admiral Schley to the department. You evidently have read the correspondence between the admiral and the department as published last week in the newspapers.

"The department, let me assure you, has no purpose of relieving you of this duty. It has implicit confidence in your sense of justice and fairmindedness.

"Should the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley proceed to offer to the court objection to you, it will be for the court itself to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member.

"Were your letter official instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the judge advocate of the court to be laid before the court. I would like to know if you have any objection to my giving to the public your frank and manly letter, in the event it shall seem desirable to do so.

"What you have said only confirms me in the belief that the department has been fortunate in selecting you as the third member of the court.

"Kindly accept the assurance of my personal esteem and believe me,

"Yours truly,
"FRANK W. HACKETT."

Rear Admral H. L. Howison, U. S. N., Yonkers, N. Y.

PREPARING FOR ORDEAL

Annapolis Academy Superintendent Goes to Washington.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Commander Richard Wainwright, superintendent of the Naval academy, came over to Washington from Annapolis today and spent some time in conference with Captain Lemley, judge advocate of the Schley court in reference to the testimony to be furnished by the commander, who is one of the witnesses on the government list. Captain Lemley has been engaged in this kind of work for the past week, laying the base for the presentation of his case.

Nothing has yet been heard by Secretry Hackett from Captain Forsyth in answer to the department's interrogatory touching his reputed interview in relation to the Schley case. Mr. Hackett's attention has not yet been directed formerly to the publication this morning ascribing certain expressions bearing on the Schley case to Rear Admiral Watson, but when the matter was referred to informally, Mr. Hackett intimated that it was not one of sufficient importance to warrant letter writing by the department.

DE LIMA CASE AGAIN

Judgement to Be Paid Out of General Treasury Appropriations.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Mr. Trucewell, the comptroller of the treasury, has rendered a decision which disposes of the famous DeLima case. He holds that under recent decisions of the United States supreme court the judgment obtained by DeLima & Co. for $14,797 from the United States on account of duties paid by them on goods shipped from Porto Rico to the United States between the date of the ratification of the treaty of Paris and that of the approval of the Foraker act may be paid out of the general appropriation of the treasury department without further action of the congress.

The question of issue was whether, in view of the recent decision of the United States supreme court, this judgment might be paid for a specific appropriation. The judgment obtained by the plaintiffs was for $14,797, which includes the sum of $1,589 interest and $90 costs.

After referring to the case of Lascelles & Co., which was similar to the case under consideration and decided by the comptroller in July last, he says:

"The only difference between the case under consideration and that case is that in the former Lascelles & Company had not recovered judgment from the United States or the collector of customs for the duties so wrongfully exacted and paid by them under protest.

"It would seem to the ordinary mind that it would be a travesty on justice to refund duties illegally exacted where a judgment had not been obtained and refuse to refund under exactly similar conditions where the persons seeking the refund had been diligent and had their rights ascertained and settled in the highest court in the land. If there is an appropriation available to pay duties illegally exacted, then it follows ex rei necessitate that the ascertainment of the fact of the illegal exaction of such duties and the ascertainment of their amount by the judgment of a court, the only tribunal that can finally and conclusively settle these questions, would not and could not have the effect to nullify the appropriation.

"It is perfectly clear to me that when section 236, r. s. and the act of 1875 are considered with reference to section 2-929, R. S., providing for the refund to importers of excess of deposits for unascertained duties or other moneys paid under protest, that said section 3,689 carries an appropriation available to pay judgments of the character of the one under consideration."

DEAD NUMBER TWENTY-EIGHT

Many of Missing Persons in Delaware Wreck So Heard From.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—It is now reasonably certain that at least twenty-eight persons perished as a result of the explosion of one of the boilers of the steamer City of Trenton, on the Delaware river, on Wednesday afternoon. This conclusion is reached by the police authorities through the fact that seventeen persons who are reported by their relatives or friends to have been on the steamer have not yet been found. Those missing persons, with eleven bodies already recovered, make a total of twenty-eight. Ten persons are still in a serious condition as a result of the disaster, of whom four are in a critical condition, and may die.

Two bodies were recovered from the river today. Up to a late hour tonight they had not been identified.

More New Brunswick Bills Found.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30.—United States secret service officers today seized another consignment of New Brunswick State bank bills, which were shipped to this city from New Brunswick, N. J. The bills are of various denominations. Their total face value is about $10,000.

LABORERS HOWLING

Official Organ Calls for Impeachment of Shaffer.

RUINATION OF CAUSE

And Twenty-Three Other Reasons for Action.

ARBITRATION WON'T WORK

Settlement of Great Steel Strike Expected Soon.

Pittsburg, Aug. 30.—While there is no actual change in the steel strike situation much transpired today calculated to produce results in the near future. The conference between the committee from Milwaukee and the Amalgamated officials, the continued efforts of President Burns of the Window Glass Workers' association, to bring about arbitration or conciliation, the scathing editorial in the Labor world, calling for the impeachment of President Shaffer; the march of the strikers of McKeesport to Duquesne and the decided effect of the injunction proceedings at Canal Dover, Ohio, all indicate that the crisis is approaching and that an important change in affairs is not far distant.

The details of the conference of the Milwaukee committee and the Amalgamated officials have not yet been divulged, but the fact that the committee is here at all would indicate that the Bayview strikers are uneasy.

J. D. Hickey and J. E. Cooper of the committee have been here since Monday, but their presence has not been generally known. The general belief is that the main object of the committee's visit are to arrange some compromise by which the Bayview plant may resume.

President Shaffer, on the contrary, says the two men did not come here as representatives of the Bayview lodge. They are simply here, he says, as individual members of the Amalgamated association to explain in person the reason for their action in regard to the general strike order and the reversal of that decision after Tighe's visit to Milwaukee.

"The lodge did not send them, nor did it send to me any request to be allowed to go to work," said President Shaffer.

The two gentlemen left for home tonight and it is said a meeting of their lodge will be held upon their return, to take action on their report. What that report will be cannot be learned here. Notwithstanding the report from New York that no conference had been held or arranged for between C. M. Schwab and Simon Burns, looking to arbitration, the latter has not relaxed his efforts in this direction.

"I am interested in this matter," said President Burns tonight, "as the big strike is affecting all lines of business, including the Window glass trade. My purpose is to get the two sides together and start the mills. If President Schwab is still opposed to my plan of arbitration, I will recommend him to suggest whatever modifications he desires. Anything will be acceptable if the United States Steel corporation can be induced to arbitrate and get the mills started."

The editorial in the current issue of the labor world, the organ of the International Tin Workers' Protective Association and the mouthpiece of the Pittsburg district of the Mine Workers' union and the Pattern Makers' association, is a long and bitter attack on President Shaffer and demands his impeachment for calling the present strike. The demand for the impeachment is made because it is charged Shaffer compelled the steel workers to violate contracts; because he expelled the Chicago men and revoker their charter without a constitutional hearing and because the whole strike is unconstitutional and has brought ruin and wreck to men who have made the Amalgamated association. The editorial gives 24 reasons why President Shaffer should be impeached.

The fact that George Powell, president of the Tin Plate workers' protective association of America; L. R. Thomas, president of the Pattern Makers' National League, and Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district constitute the board of control of the publication, and that President Shaffer himself up to within a year ago was a member of the board, would seem to lend considerable weight to the utterances of the paper. When shown the editorial tonight, President Shaffer said:

"Mr. Powell of the Tin Workers' Association, was at headquarters today and I have understood that the paper mentioned does not represent his association. The article is beneath my notice, and I shall not advertise the paper by commenting on it."

The march of the McKeesport strikers to Duquesne this afternoon was a disappointment to the strikers, partly because of the heavy rain during the parade and the meeting in an open lot, and partly because of a lack of enthusiasm. It was expected that at least 5,000 of the 12,000 strikers would participate in the march, but by actual count there were 822 in line. The rain came down in torrents from the time the parade started until the column returned to McKeesport. The men marched without any cheering or noisy demonstration, and no trouble of any kind developed. It was expected a halt would be made at the Duquesne mill gate, but no stop was made. Several men came out of the plant with their dinner buckets on their arms, but were not stopped. There was no strike talk heard at the Duquesne mill and the mill was did not manifest the interest expected.

The injunction granted to the American Sheet Steel company at Canal Dover, Ohio, against the strikers has had the effect of doing away with all picketing about the mill. The withdrawal of the pickets was on the advice of the local counsel, who advised their course until after the counsel of the association at Pittsburg should make known what course to pursue in the future.

United States marshals have served most of the 900 strikers with the order.

President Shaffer today sent circulars to all lodges of the association reviewing the strike situation, which he says is in good shape. He cautions all members against the South Chicago men who refused to obey the strike order, denominates them non-union and declares their cards void.

Great preparations have been made for Labor Day Monday next. A grand rally of the allied trades and labor unions of Western Pennsylvania is to be held at Ross Grove, at which Messrs. Shaffer, Dolan, Burns and Churchill are advised to tell the story of the strike. The rally will be under the auspices of the Amalgamated association. A parade of immense proportions is scheduled for this city on that day, the big majority of the trades unions having arranged to participate.

The first break in the strike at McKeesport was made this evening, when about forty men went to work in the seamless tube department of the National Tube Works. The men returned on the same basis as before the sympathetic strike was inaugurated. The men did not organize, although they met with Federation of Labor men a number of times. It is thought many more will report tomorrow morning. The men were not molested, as their return was a surprise to the strike leaders. The tube works officials are jubilant over the break at the seamless mill and the outcome of today's parade at Duquesne.

Late tonight, when pressed for some expression on the Labor World's impeachment editorial, President Shaffer said:

"The paper has no standing in the labor world, and is owned and edited by men bitterly opposed to me from the start. My course is above impeachment, and the only damage the inspired article can do is to create a bad impression temporarily, but it will not influence thinking people."

CRESCEUS MAKES FAILURE

Attempts to Break His Record and Makes It in 2:05.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 30.—Cresceus failed to lower the world's trotting record in his start against time at Narragansett park this afternoon. His time was 2:05 flat. The attempt to break the record was not made until after 3 o'clock when the wind had died down. The track was smoothed over, and was in the best of condition for the champion's footing. He scored down once, but did not get a good start. The second time George Ketcham nodded for the word, but Cresceus went off his feet in the strentch and he came down once more. A runner followed, and a hundred watches were snapped on the great chestnut stallion as he shot under the wire. He got to the quarter in :31½, where a second runner joined and took up a position a length behind the first. The half mile was run in 1:02¾, and the three-quarters in 1:34½, and hope of breaking the record was gone, but Cresceus came home strong between the two runners, making the last quarter in :30¾ and the mile in 2:05 flat.

Wu Tung Fank, the Chinese minister, saw the mile from the judge's stand, and was an interested spectator of the other races, which he witnessed from a box. Summary:

In the 2:08 class pace, 2 in 5, purse, $1,500, Dan Patch won three straight heats in 2:04½, 2:07, 2:06½. Mazetta, Major Muscovite, Mayine, Harold H, The Bishop Raymond, Emma B. Artaleo, Daniel, The Admiral, also started.

In the 2:14 class, pacing, $1,500, Coxey won the fifth, sixth and seventh heats in 2:14¼, 2:15½, 2:17¼. Prince of India won the first and second heats in 2:14 and 2:14¼. Charlie Mc won the third heat in 2:12¼. Nigger Jack won the fourth heat in 2:15. Pug, Captain Bracken, Listerine, Lita W and Miss McDonald also started.

In the 2:20 pace, $2,200 Frazier won three straight heats in 2:12½, 2:12¾, 2:12. Teddy E, Dandy C, Tommy Mc, The Judge, Fred H H, Cubaola and Anna R also started.

Against time, to beat the world's trotting record of 2:03¼, Cresceus, chestnut, by Robert McGregor, dam Mabel, by Mambrino-Howard (Ketcham)—Time by quarters, :31½, :30¾, :32¾, :30½. Total time, :31½, 1:02¼, 1:34½, 2:05.

IRISH BEAT AMERICANS

Show Themselves to Be Better Rifle Shots in Tournament.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 30.—The National Rifle association of America began a ten days shooting tournament on the New Jersey state camp rang east Sea Girt today.

The Ulster Rifle association men and several of the American shooters monopolized the long ranges, beginning at the 800 yards range and going back to the 500 and the 1,000 yards, each man shooting 11 times at each distance.

M. Voorhees complimented John Wilson, captai nof the Irish team, on the wonderful performance of his men. At 900 yards John Morgan, of Ireland, scored ten successive bullseyes and out of his first 30 shots he made 29 bullseyes at the 800 and 900 yards. When each side had finished the round of three distances Morgan had 133 points out of a possible 150, and Robert Duncan, another Ulster man, had a similar score. There was only a light wind in evidence when the men began firing over the short range, but when they began at 1,000 yards there was a fitful, puffy wind which bothered them, and the scoring became irregular. J. R. Williams of Belfast made the top score of 49 out of a possible 90 at this distance and his total for the three ranges was 124.

The next best work done was that of Major J. K. Milner, whose name has been identified with the international rifle shooting since 1874, when the Irish team first defeated Creedmore. While he has not been at his best for some months, he shot very well today and his aggregate score was 122.

The scores that the Americans made was not made known, but it was generally understood that their shooting was not as good as that of the visitors.

FINE HORSES BURNED

Dozen Stables at St. Louis Track Are Consumed by Fire.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Fire, that broke out in the southwest corner of the fair grounds race track today consumed about a dozen stables, valued at $5,000, and horned to death a number of valuable race horses. The police are inclined to believe that cigarette sparks caused the blaze. Great excitement prevailed during the fire. Horses were turned loose and ran away in every direction. It is impossible to learn the name of all the animals consumed, but it is known that Tom Cromwell, Miss Frazeta and Silent Brook met their death.

Philipps Grain Company Started.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 30.—The secretary of state today issued articles of incorporation to the George H. Philipps Grain company of Chicago, with a capital stock of $50,000.

IN FAVOR OF NO 1 WOOD

Secretary Renders Decision Refusing to Order Hearing

ON CALVERT VS. WOODS

Under Homestead Laws His Location Is Valid.

CHARGES ARE VOID

Secretary Overrules All According to Act of 1900.

Washington, Aug. 30.—In the contest case of J. L. Calvert against James R. Wood, coming from Lawton, O. T., land district, and involving entry No. 1, the acting secretary of the interior has refused to order a hearing of the case. The charges upon which the contest was founded were substantially that Wood's entry was made in violation of the homestead law by reason of its location on the south line of the town of Lawton. And that the entry embraces a tract a mile long and only a quarter of a mile wide, and was so taken for speculative purposes and not for agricultural purposes and that the entry was made at a time when there were a large number of townsite settlers on the land who occupied it for trade and business purposes. The decision holds that the selection of land adjacent to the town of Lawton was not in violation of the letter or spirit of hte law and that the fact that there may have been alleged townsite settlers on the land at the time he made his entry does not affect Wood's right of entry.

The land was not subject to appropriation fo rtownsite purposes, nor was any person entitled to enter upon it or occupy it for the purposes of trade or business, and no such occupancy could operate to defeat his right to enter. It is further held in the opinion that Wood's entry is not had on account of the form of the tract embraced, that the special provisions of the act of May 29, 1890, do not control in this matter, but that the general provisions of the homestead law do. The secretary says that under the act of June 6, 1900, making provision for the disposition of these lands, it is directed that they shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States and under this law Wood's location is valid.

TO SELECT DEFENDER

Trial Races Beginning Today of the Greatest Importance.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 30.—The final series of races between the Constitution and Columbia will begin over the Newport course tomorrow. Of all the contests that have taken place between the American boats this season, these are the most important, for on their result depends the selection of the defender to sail against the Shamrock II in the great races for the American Cup, off Sandy Hook. No challenge committee of the New York yacht club has ever had so much difficulty in selecting the American boat. Out of sixteen races already finished each has now eight, and so close are the two boats in the matter of speed that many good yachtsmen say that whatever the outcome of the trials, it will still be a hard task to choose between them.

At the finish of the trial race next Wednesday the regatta committee will turn over to the challenge committee the data regarding all the races between Constitution and the Columbia. Thus they will take into consideration all previous races as well as the three trials and make up their opinion. But inasmuch as the two boats are now even more depends on the coming race than on all the others.

Both racers are at their moorings in the harbor tonight fit for the fray. The Constitution has been put in the best possible trim by her designer, Nat Herreshoff.

The main sail that was first tried in the Sewahanaka races remained as it is by far the best of all. The new boat was given a trial spin down the bay today and the sails had a good stretching. The head stays, which slackened when the boat hauled out, were also set taut and all the rigging was given a thorough overhauling. The Columbia also was given final touches today, and both boats are now ready to show the best speed there is in them.

Sir Thomas Lipton will be a spectator of the race on Monday. He has accepted an invitation to be the guest of Commodore Ledyard at dinner on that day and the event will be the first official welcome to the Britisher by the officers of the New York club.

MIGHTY SPEEDY BOAT

Shamrock II Makes Fast Trial Spin in Southwestern.

New York, Aug. 30.—The Shamrock had a most interesting trial spin for four hours today, in a light breeze from the southeast.

After making a couple of tacks to force out the rough channel, she stood out to sea on the starboard tack under mainsail, club topsail, jib staysail and baby jib topsail. Passing Sandy Hook lightship close aboard the yacht stood off shore six miles. Sir Thomas Lipton and George L. Watson, with Commodore Hilyard, were then transferred to the Kim. The Shamrock, after making a short tack, kept off at 1:15 for home.

The spinnaker boom was dropped to port and at 1:32 the sail was hoisted and set in one minute. Then following the yacht rad just ninety get a good look at the sail, which it was said was the handsomest piece of linen ever sent on a cup challenger, when it was quickly lowered and at 1:45 a balloon sail was substituted for the working one. With the wind over the port quarter, the Shamrock for the next hour traveled nine knots easily without making a ripple in the water. Coming through Gedney's channel at 2:45, with the wind increased, and with a magnificent burst of speed, the yacht travelled from there to the point of the Hook at a 12-knot clip. There she luffed and took in all her sails except the jib. Then she sailed to her mooring and made fast for the day.

POSSES TIRED OUT

Negro Assailant Has Eluded Them and Probably Escaped.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—Will Francis, the negro who assaulted and murdered Miss Mary Henderson at the home of her brother-in-law, Captain Hyatt, near Columbus, Mo., Tuesday afternoon, is still at large and his pursuers reluctantly admit that he has eluded them and probably left the country. Every clue has been traced to an unsuccessful conclusion, and interest in the chase is now at a low ebb. Today Sheriff James Koch of Warrensburg, began a systematic search in the various negro settlements of Johnson county. Posses went from Warrenburg, Centreview, Holdenand, Odessa and all of the negro strongholds were visited, but when the searchers reported tonight they knew no more about the whereabouts of Francis than before they started this morning. Sheriff Koch, with a large posse, visited the brakes of Blackwater again today. They took theb loothounds and trumped through the jungle along this creek for hours following the method which is customary in wolf hunts of covering every foot of ground. The task was tedious, but the men were anxious to either find Francis or dispel the theory that he was hiding along the banks of Blackwater creek, which has been the popular idea from the first.

Tonight word was received at Holden that a negro who corresponds to the description of Francis, was seen at the Sankey school house, a deserted place two and one-half miles southwest of Holden. It was reported that the negro has been staying in the deserted school house and had asked for food at the home of Harlan Smith, a farmer near there.

A posse from Holden started at once for the Sankey school house.

ROOSEVELT AT SPRINGFIELD

Is Sworn Every Honor by Governor and People.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 30.—At the executive mansion an informal reception was tendered the vice president.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the vice president and party, escorted by four cavalry troops and Governor Yates and staff and other national guard officers, proceeded through some of the principal streets of the city to Camp Lincoln, where several thousand people were assembled on the parade ground. Upon their arrival in camp a salute of 19 guns was fired by the artillery. The first cavalry band preceeded the party from the camp gate to general headquarters, playing "Hail to the Chief." As the vice president and Governor Yates passed the line of troops great cheers rent the air.

At 5:15 o'clock this evening a review of all the troops in camp was held, followed by the evening parade, after which a state dinner was given at general headquarters. Colonel Roosevelt made a short talk. At the conclusion of the dinner a bridge which had been built by the engineer corps was blown up with dynamite for the edification of the vice president, who afterward addressed the troops and several thousand civilians from the band stand.

PLOT TO KILL BISHOP

Chicago Polish Doctors in Court for Plots Against Superior.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—Sensational testimony disclosing an alleged plot to kill Bishop Anton Kozlowski of the Independent Polis Catholic church, was introduced by the prosecution in Justice Martin's court here today. Five of the bishop's parishioners are defendants on charges of conspiracy to defame the character of the bishop and attempting to cause his arrest. H. Lewindowski, who has been employed as watchman of the hospital run in connection with the bishop's church, testified that Dr. Julius Klonkiewski, the principal defendant, had plotted to get rid of Kozlowski in order to secure control of the hospital. The conspiracy, it is charged, was entered into a year ago last winter. Lewindowski, in testifying, said:

"Dr. Klonkiewski told me I had better kill the bishop so that he and those other men could have the hospital. We were in a saloon at the time and he put $50 on the bar and told me to take that now. Then he said I was to have $50 more when I decided to do what he wanted. He said also that he would give me a steady job driving the ambulance and that I would have a nice uniform with brass buttons and a horse."

KILLED IN WRECK

Car Load of Italians Are Decimated in Smash-Up.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 30.—According to reports received by the Great Northern here, an eight bound freight train ran away on a steep grade in the mountains east of Kalispell and crashed into westbound passenger train No. 3. The greatest mortality is said to have been among a car load of Italian laborers, a number of whom are reported to have been killed outright, while others were injured. It has been impossible as yet to learn the names of any of the killed besides Mr. Downes and his son.

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Saturday, August 31, 1901

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; warm; southerly winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.
1. Howison on Defense
Steel Strike Still Raging
Decision Favors Wood
Weekly Review of Trade
2. Terrible Tragedy at Capital
Land for Homeseekers
Favors Is Given a Chance
3 Wichita Livestock Market
Review of the Grain Markets
New York Stocks and Bonds
4. Eagle's Editorial Page
5. John Goodyear Shot in the Back
Big Alfalfa Sale Made
6. Nevins Files County Claim
Robbed Hotel Safe for $75
Special Council Meeting
8. Innocent of Crime
To Protect Philippine Labor

BUSINESS IMPROVING

Dunn's Review Reports General Reviving of Trade.

EFFFCT OF THE STRIKE

While Depressing Has Not Stopped the Advance.

ORDERS IN ABUNDANCE

Number Exceeds That of Any Previous Year.

New York, Aug. 30.—R. G. Dunn & Co's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Even in cotton goods, which have been the slowest to respond to the vigorous tone of the domestic trade, the past week has brought distinct improvement. Pressure at Fall River being removed, the print cloth market became strong, while in the bleached goods division the gains were still more pronounced. In some cases the only drawback is the lack of available supplies for immediate delivery. Such evidence of betterthings in the market for goods naturally gave a firmer tone to the raw material, which was further supported by the unsatisfactory weather in Texas. Against losses by drouth in the largest state, there is compensation in the greatly increased belt. But an advance of $3 a bale since the advance began does not appear unreasonable.

Somewhat lower quotations for wheat are not surprising, in view of the general tendency to increase estimates of the crop far beyond the quantity indicated by official figures of condition. Another weakening influence is the sligh tdecline of exports below the record breaking movement in the first two weeks of August. Shipments for the week, however, were still phenomenal, aggregating 6,207,322 bushels, compared with 2,894,967 bushels last year and 2,179,317 bushels in 1899. Moreover, this gain occurred despite the interruption to shipments from the Pacific coast by the strike of the grain handlers. These figures of exports omit the movement from Canadian ports usually included in other records and causing confusion as to the actual state of domestic trade. With a yield of fifty million bushels in Manitoba these shipments from the Dominion are falling little short of a million bushels weekly.

Corn is stubbornly firm, although Atlantic exports for the week were but 407,456 bushels, against 2,867,159 bushels a year ago and 4,972,805 bushels in 1899, while western receipts were 2,474,986 bushels, compared with 2,122,917 bushels last year, indicating that farmers are content to market their surplus at current prices.

August opened with the commercial sky overcast by storm clouds that threatened serious injury to the steel industry, while strouts in the southwest aroused a pessimistic sentiment and predictions that business was on the verge of a setback. Thousands of idle strikers, together with a prolonged season in agricultural regions, meant inactivity in manufacturing, trade and transportation, according to the prophets of evil. Instead of these calamitous conditions, however, the month ends with a horizon that is almost clear and each day resumption of work at one idle mill adds to the productive capacity, while dangled orders for merchandise from dealers in the drouth sections are rapidly reinstated.

Jobbers and manufacturers report that orders for all goods have exceeded any previous year with noticeable increased demand for the better grades and there is a definite measure of active trade in bank exchanges at this city, 7.6 per cent larger than in the same week last year and 25.5 above 1899, while at other leading cites the increases is 36.2 and 35.3 per cent, respectively. Also scarcity of freight cars holds back a large tonnage. Railway earnings thus far reported for August show a gain of 12.1 per cent over last year, and 21.6 per cent over 1899.

Quotations of steel products are still nominal, owing to the difficulty experienced in securing prompt delivery. It is estimated that not more than 20 per cent of the steel companies' capacity has been stopped by the strike and this proportion daily decreases.

Consumers of tin plate have secured supplies abroad, so that their work is not badly handicapped, and while it is to be deplored that American capital and wage earners will lose the profits of this business, it is fortunate that other industries are not disturbed. Hides are sharing the improvement, with higher prices and activity at the west. Western mills are crowded with orders, even the smaller concerns participating. And the wool market is steady.

Failures for the week numbered 201 in the United States, against 175 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 19 last year.

WONDERFUL HARD HITTER

Western Man's Marvelous Record-Breaking Game Made Public.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—A large gallery of golf enthusiasts followed the playing off of the semi-finals in the Glenview club championship today. Shortly after 10 o'clock the play was started for 18 holes, with the following pairing: Bruce D. South, Owentsia, vs. Alexis Foute, Jr., Cowentsia; William Hubbard, Jr., Glenview, vs. Walter E. Rogers, Owentsia. The most card of Lawrence Auchterlonie's marvelous record breaking score of last Wednesday against Bruce D. South and William Hubbard, Jr., who so lowered the professional mark by four strokes, has just been made public, and was the talk of the links today. Auchterlonie is the western open professional champion. In the record play he turned the home in bogey and beat bogey on 17 holes. Following is his card:

Out 45 44
10 [illegible] 36 [illegible] 44 37 [illegible] 41 [illegible] 38—76

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Arthur Rudolph shot and killed her husband today and then killed herself. Jealousy was the cause.