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TILLERS OF SOIL IN COUNCIL AT ST. PAUL

Annual Meeting of the Farmers' National Congress.

Was Only a Small Gathering at the Opening Session.

President Clayton Delivers His Annual Address—The Farm the Foundation of Wealth and the Main Source of National and State Prosperity.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 31.—The seventeenth meeting of the Farmers' National Congress of the United States was called to order at the Capitol by President B. F. Clayton of Indianola, Ia., this morning. The opening session was not largely attended compared with what is expected to-morrow. But Secretary Stahl's advices warrant the prediction that the congress will be very well attended when the high-water mark is reached. The delegate representation in the congress does not, at its maximum, exceed 500.

Following an invocation by Archbishop Ireland, the congress was greeted on behalf of the city of St. Paul by Mayor Doran; on behalf of the State Agricultural Society, by President Weaver of that organization; on behalf of the State, by Governor Clough, and to these addresses, respectively, responses on behalf of the congress were made by John M. Stahl of Illinois, Secretary of the congress, and Hon. B. F. Clayton of Iowa, President.

The morning session closed with the annual address of President Clayton. In part, he said:

"Gentlemen and Ladies—I extend to you a cordial welcome to the seventeenth annual session of your organization, and I assure you that I fully appreciate the fact that few men have the honor of Presidency over an organization so distinguished in its composition and in its representation.

"As a nation of progressive people, proud of our achievements and with a destiny of splendor, position and power, which can only be portrayed by a master hand or a gifted tongue, we must acknowledge the husbandman and the tiller of the soil as the prime influence elevating us to that end; and whether in peace or in war the farmer must be considered the first factor in the wealth and stability of the land.

"From the crude method of sowing the seed in the slime deposited by the overflow of the Nile and having it trampled in by the swine, when all agricultural labor was performed by the lowest menial and the common slave, we have advanced to a point where agriculture is one of the finest sciences.

"The farm is the foundation of wealth and the main source of national and State prosperity; but to the due and adequate success of the farm and the farmers there are issues pregnant with profound thought. In your deliberations, I am sure that important economic question can and will be resolved to the advantage of agriculture. Changes in the laws of common carriers, and especially in the most just and equitable interpretation of such laws, are not only demanded as due to the common rights of the people, but is of vital and substantial concern in making for your labor and the products of your labor a market and a corresponding reward.

"It is doubtful if there is a proper appreciation of the vocation of farming. Only within a few years has agriculture taken its place on a par with other professions, although like Atlas, it bears the world upon its shoulders. Our fathers looked upon the profession with pride and pleasure, and most of the great men of the past generation were farmers or sons of farmers. The argument generaly advanced against it is, 'labor,' but no counting-rom or manufactory is free from this badge of the greatest blessing in the world. The labor of the farm does not suffer from comparison with that of other vocations. It may be harder at times, but not so unintermitting. It is more varied, and the results are surer. No panic invades it to scatter the gains of half a lifetime, no strikes silence its machines or paralyze the arms of its laborers. No fabrics of warehouses show so beautiful results as spring from the farmer's hand. Fields white and yellow with their more than silver and golden harvests, and orchards bending under their weight of fruit. It is not a business in which great fortunes can be made and riches quickly and easily accumulated, but the majority of the farmers are better off than the army of employes in factories or mines.

"Whether or not the different classes have moved forward equally in intellectual, physical or financial development, this fact is true: The farmer of this generation is confronted by problems more serious and requiring more trained mind to solve, than were presented to the generation which cut off the primeval forests and planted the virgin soil, but he holds in his hands a key to these problems, and the power to redress his wrongs. He should therefore educate himself to a full understanding of his grievances and to a sufficient knowledge of the principles which should be employed to remedy them.

"The farmer reads little and is often doubtful that he is the better from that little; from it he learns more things to brood over without finding a remedy. The little glimpses he obtains of the world in what he reads intensifies his prejudices and does not prepare him to cope with apparent ills.

"He brushes so little against a world of which he is so important a part, that the world practicaly ignores his existence. He is enumerated in the tables of population but expunged from statistical lists of the nation's representatives. He is enrolled on the tax list, but cancelled in the catalogue of those who levy taxes. He is registered in the poll book, but disfranchised of the privileges and immunities of a citizen.

"Whether the farmers of America will assert their sovereignty, remains to be seen. No one conscious of his power will willingly remain a slave, but it is strength of intellect and mind which must win in all economic struggles."

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL.

Will Not Support the Ticket Nominated by Virginia Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The "Post" to-morrow will print a lengthy interview with Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall of Virginia, who last fall declined to support the nominees and platform of the Chicago convention, and who is the recognized head of the Gold Democrats in Virginia.

Governor O'Ferrall talks with great plainness as to his present position and his future action. He announces his determination not to support, under present conditions, the Democratic State ticket recently nominated at the Roanoke convention, and gives his reasons for this decision. He criticises in emphatic language the conduct of the leaders at that convention for indorsing the Chicago platform, and also pays his respects to the free silver Democrats, who have made him a target of abuse, claiming that they have taken advantage of his position, knowing that he could not answer them, and charging them with attempting to seek notoriety through hurling epithets at him. He reiterates his charge that Bryan had made every arrangement to enter the State in 1893, and make speeches in behalf of the Populist who was running for Governor against him, and gives additional evidence to substantiate his assertion.

NEARLY A TRAGEDY.

A Woman Tries to Shoot a Real Estate Dealer at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Julia McGrew, formerly of Cincinnati, made an attempt to shoot George B. Moore, a real estate dealer, also formerly a resident of Cincinnati, in the office of Mr. Moore to-day.

Mrs. McGrew is said to be the wife of Henry D. McGrew, a master carpenter, with offices in the Seward building in Cincinnati. After her attempt to shoot Moore she tried to take poison, but was prevented.

She alleges that Moore's real name is Campbell, and that under that name he married her while having another wife and family under the name of Moore. Moore alleges that the woman is insane, and has been persecuting him for some time. He admits having known her in Cincinnati.

A Concession Granted.

OTTAWA (Ont.), Aug. 31.—The Minister of Customs has decided that hereafter petroleum imported in tank cars may be stored in bond in bulk. This is a concession to importers of American coal oil, as heretofore duty had to be paid on the entire consignment before the oil could be stored away. Under the new system an importer can bring in 500 gallons at a time by tank cars, store it in his warehouse, and pay the duty as he disposes of it in barrels.

MAIL FOR THE KLONDIKE.

NEW SERVICE WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON THE 11TH.

From That Date Letters Will be Sent Through Regularly Once a Month.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The first letter mail to be dispatched from this country to the Klondike region under the new reciprocal arrangement with Canada, effected by establishing an international mail service between Dyea and Dawson City, will be forwarded from Seattle by a steamer leaving there September 11th. From that time forward letters will go over the new service regularly once a month. The last opportunity to send newspapers and reading matter generally into the gold region until next spring will be afforded by the "paper mail," the last of the season, which will be forwarded by steamer leaving San Francisco on September 5th.

Unofficial advices have reached the Postoffice Department that the British Government is contemplating the establishment of another postal route into the Klondike region from the coast, to be almost wholly within their territory. The entrance of the coast is to be effected, according to the new plan, by means of the Stickeen River, which has its mouth on the United States side of the new line, but passage through which is free to all. The scheme, as it is being projected, is for the British mail-carrying vessels to go in near the Prince of Wales Islands, up the Stickeen River, thence from near its head above Fort Wrangel across overland about 150 miles to Teslin (or Aklene) Lake, up the Hoolainque and Lewis Rivers to the boom district.

Acting Postmaster-General Shallenberger and his assistants were busily engaged to-day going over the details of the new mail route from Dyea to Dawson City, made by agreement between this country and Canada, and perfecting the arrangements for the change on the part of the United States.

Reports have been received here that persons acquainted with the Alaskan gold situation generally believe that the Copper River Valley will be the scene of great activity very soon. This news comes in a personal way from postal authorities, who have had no opportunity to inquire into the matter. It is based not only on the reported productiveness of the valley, but largely on the proscriptive measures the Canadian Government is reported to be about to establish, taking every alternate claim, and demanding 20 per cent. of the other profits. It is felt, according to these reports, that the establishment of this policy would drive the prospectors across the line into our territory, and so develop the fields within the domain of the United States.

SEATTLE, Aug. 31.—The old bark Shirley, built at Medford, Mass., in 1850, and known in every port of the United States, will be towed to Skaguay and converted into a hotel and storehouse, with accommodations for 400 lodgers. An anchorage will be taken up 300 feet from the shore, and a steam launch will be provided for the transportation of lodgers to and from the shore. The Shirley will leave here Saturday with 400 tons of coal, 200,000 feet of lumber and 100 head of cattle.

CUBANS RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Thirty-Four Young Men Held for Treason Given Freedom,

None of Whom Had Been Given a Trial, or Even a Hearing.

Tell of the Horrors Attending Confinement in Spanish Dungeons—Spanish Troops Attack an In-It—Two Men Shot Down on the Streets of aHvana by Police.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The "Times" says: General Weyler, in issuing a recent pronunciamento, declaring that three of the Cuban provinces were pacified, ordered that all pacificos who had been held in durance as suspects should be released. This order gave freedom to thirty-four young Cubans, who had been prisoners among others for two and a half years at the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta, on the coast of Morocco. They were taken to Gibraltar and left there penniless.

Jose Prinelles of this city, provided with a subscription fund, has just returned here with fifteen of the released pacificos, this being as many as the fund enabled him to pay passage for. The remaining nineteen are still in Gibraltar, some with friends, and all getting food and shelter as best they can.

Those who have reached here are Arturo Prinelles, a brother of Jose and nephew of the late General Agremento; P. Gonzales, son of the late General Cecilio; G. Campos y Herrera; M. Diaz y Deferia, a nephew of the Cuban Brigadier of the same name; P. Sandoval, P. Gazeres, S. Noa, R. Casanova, J. Cardenas, N. Marique, S. Valdez, N. Espinoa and R. Barrios. They all came in on the steerage of the steamship Kaiser William II.

None of them, Mr. Prinelles said, had ever been given a trial or hearing, and, being only suspects, they were not subjected to the full rigor of prison discipine in Ceuta. They were, in fact, allowed the liberty of the town, but they found it desirable to avoid encounters with Spanish soldiers or officials, as to meet one in the street generally resulted in their being insulted or knocked about. They had to return to the prison, or castle, as it is called, at a certain hour in the evening and be locked up for the night. They were fed on beans, onions and very bad meat—generally tainted. There were over 400 men in the prison, and many of them were sick, but if one complained he was confined to a cell and denied medical attendance instead of being sent to the hospital.

The prison they described as being filthy. No attention was paid to sanitary conditions. The cells were gloomy, damp holes, pungent with musty filth that incrusted the floors. Of the mortality in the prison the pacificos knew nothing. They thought of the place, even as they had known it, with horror, and Mr. Prinelles said they did not like to recall it. They were satisfied to be free.

Casanova was found with friends in the Cuban quarter of the city last night. He was one of the seven who, when first arrested, were sent to the Isle of Pines. Gonzales, Diaz and Ceasres were with him. They made a desperate attempt to escape, and succeeded for four days in eluding their guards. They had no food and little water, and were finally captured and returned to prison, where they were flogged. At the end of six months they were taken to Havana, and with others were placed on a transport ship. They were manacled and confined to a small compartment between decks during the seventeen days' voyage to Ceuta. Arteuno Prinelles' father and mother were arrested at the same time he was, but they were subsequently released. He has a brother in the field, and that was his offense.

Campos was a cigarmaker. He was arrested on suspicion four times, the last time at his home near Havana. Two brothers and a grandfather were driven from the house at the same time, and their property was sold. Sandoval was arrested at Gabriel, and his hands were burned with a redhot iron to make him implicate Campos with the revolution.

Sandoval said that his uncle was dragged from his house and hanged on a tree, while his house was being fired. Cesares was also put to the torture with hot irons to extort a confession. In none of the cases, however, was a confession wrung from the victims.

Valdez was arrested in Pinar del Rio province. His offense was in having a brother in the field.

Referring to the liberty of Ceuta which the pacificos were allowed, Casanova said that each man had a guard of two soldiers when on liberty, and if one dared to speak to any one he was prodded with a bayonet and taken back to the prison, where he was subjected to a beating at the hands of half a dozen soldiers.

Many of the returned men do not yet know what the fate of the members of their families has been. Some have been killed in battle, others imprisoned and tortured. Valdez learned last night that a brother had been killed in battle.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—General Linerares, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has been engaged with an insurgent force. They lost two men and the troops lost thirteen men killed, including two Captains. The horse of General Linerares was struck by two bullets and killed.

The Spanish column, consisting of 1,200 men of all arms, under command of Colonel Luque and Colonel Solomayer, recently left the Province of Santiago de Cuba, with the intention of attacking an insurgent force which occupied a strongly fortified position at Sabana de Becorro.

The troops camped nine miles from the enemy's position without being observed, and during the night the Spanish commander ordered two guerilla companies and three of Spanish infantry to surprise the enemy. The Spanish forces approached close to the insurgent camp and then rushed upon it, under a heavy fire from two sides, and captured it.

The insurgents were completely taken by surprise and fled in disorder with the loss of sixty men killed, according to the official report, and carried away their wounded.

The insurgent General, Estrada, is said to have been wounded in both legs.

The troops lost fourteen men killed and had thirty-six wounded.

SHOT DOWN BY POLICE.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Augusto Ariza, a Cuban, and Fernando Pasada, a Portuguese, were shot by a policeman in the streets of this city recently. They had just arrived from Mexico.

No reason was given by the police for the assassination, but it is thought that General Weyler, who lives in constant fear of being killed, suspected them of being anarchists.

Ariza had letters of introduction from the Brazilian Consul in Mexico to a principal provision dealer here. After landing Ariza took breakfast and then started to present his letter of introduction. As he left his friend's store he was arrested in the street. Both were carried to the City Jail and kept incommunicado until nearly midnight. Inspector of Police Cuevas, with four policemen, then took the prisoners from their cells, marched them to Cerro and deliberately shot each of them in the back. The presence of a dead cart in the immediate vicinity showed that the murder had been planned.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Recent complaints lodged with the State Department by Minister De Lome, coupled with reports from Government officers and newspapers, indicate that Cuban sympathizers in this country are making desperate efforts to aid the struggling insurgents with war material and men when the dry season again begins.

Several filibustering expeditions are known to be under way, and one, the Fearless, with men and ammunition, has successfuly eluded the vigilance of the Spanish officers and American gunboats and is now on her way from Tampa, Fla., for the Cuban coast. Her departure was confirmed by a dispatch received at the Navy Department from the commanding officer of the Helena.

Two other expeditions, the Dauntless and Dr. Briggs, are under surveillance by the gunboat Wilmington and a revenue cutter on the east coast of Florida.

Although the Cubans interested in getting the Fearless expedition under way openly boasted of their purpose, little credence was given the statement, either by the Spanish or United States officials. The statement that the expedition would leave from the southern coast seems to have been considered as only a blind and caused the authorities to neglect that portion of the Florida coast and increase their vigilance on the eastern side.

While no additional instructions are contemplated by the officials in the matter of filibustering, it is evidently the intention of the authorities to do all in their power to prevent violations of the neutrality laws. The naval fleet in Florida waters is shortly to be increased by the gunboat Annapolis.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Disgraceful Row During the Morning Session of the Convention.

READING, Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city today and nominated Walter E. Ritter of Lycoming County for Auditor-General and M. E. Brown of Blairsville for State Treasurer.

The matter of the selection of candidates was entirely overshadowed by the fight to force the retirement of Mr. Harrity from the National Committee. The opponents of Mr. Harrity succeeded in pushing through, by a vote of 290 to 134, a resolution indorsing James M. Guffee for his position.

Mr. Harrity's friends contend that the State Convention has no power to declare his seat in the National Committee vacant, and that he will not surrender without a fight.

The morning session of the convention ended with a disgraceful row, during which some delegates who did not like the way things were going, climbed up on the stage and exchanged blows. A large detachment of police was on hand in the afternoon, and everything was serene.

Following is the money plank in the platform adopted:

"We, the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, heartily reaffirm and reiterate the principles of the Democratic party expressed in the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago in 1896, and approved by 6,500,000 free and independent voters. We are firmly and unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has been the direct cause of the financial distress that has followed upon our people since its adoption, and we are in favor of an immediate return to our original specie basis as it existed prior to the demonetization Act of 1873.

"We congratulate William J. Bryan for the glorious championship of a righteous cause, and for his masterly leadership in support of these principles."

It was stated late to-night that Mr. Ritter, the nominee for Auditor-General, has telegraphed Chairman Garman that he has been nominated without his consent, and declined to run. The report could not be verified.

TRIAL OF LUETGERT.

Three Witnesses for the Prosecution Testify.

CHICAGO, April 31.—Three witnesses were placed on the stand by the prosecution in the Luetgert trial to-day. probably the most important witness of the three was Frank Bialk, night watchman at the Luetgert sausage factory. Bialk, who is a German, 64 years of age, was a trusted employe of the defendant, for whom he worked several years. His testimony, which he gave in German, bore directly on the movements of the defendant during the night of May 1st.

Before the taking of testimony began to-day, attorneys for the defense asked the Court to compel the State to set forth by what means, according to the theory of the prosecution, the life of Mrs. Luetgert was taken before her body was placed in the vat. The indictment contained twelve counts, but did not state the manner of Mrs. Luetgert's death.

The Court held that the indictment was not bound to state the means of death.

Witness Bialk will resume the witness stand to-morrow.

RACING EVENTS ON MANY TRACKS.

Conditions Favorable for a Good Meeting at Woodland.

Every Race at Charter Oak Track Yesterday a Battle.

Dunois Runs a Mile and a Sixteenth at Harlem Within a Quarter of a Second of Record Time—Results at Newport, St. Louis and Other Tracks.

WOODLAND, Aug. 31.—Conditions continue favorable for a good race meeting. The weather is fine, and the attendance is improving. The pacing races to-day were rather one-sided. Summary:

Pacing, 2:35 class, purse $400, Algona won, Joe Wheeler second, Wm. Harold third. Best time—2:13¼.

Pacing, 2:17 class, purse $400, Sydney won, Perkins second, Sophia R. third. Best time—2:13½.

Running, four and a half furlongs, purse $100, Uncle Tom won, Magdalene second, Lote third. Time—0:56½.

Seven furlongs, selling, purse $100, Sea Spray won, Rapido second, Arno third. Time—1:28¼.

RESULTS AT CHARTER OAK.

HARTFORD (Conn.), Aug. 31.—Every race at Charter Oak Park was a battle, although two of them were won in straight heats. Summary:

2:12 trotting, Alicidia won, Fred B. second, Grace Hastings third. Best time—2:11½.

2:30 pacing, Passing Belle won, Forest Herr second, Lahonda third. Best time—2:10¼.

2:40 trotting, American Belle won, Timbrel second, Thorne third. Time 2:14¾.

AT BUTTE.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 31.—A special to the "Tribune" from Butte, Mont., gives the following results of the races:

Four and a half furlongs, Tempe Maid won, Robin Hood second, C. M. C. third. Time—0:58.

Five furlongs, Plumeria won, Dorah Wood second, Oak Leaf third. Time—1:02½.

Six furlongs, Susie F. won, Lady Hurst second, Daylight third. Time—1:16.

Five and a half furlongs, Clan Campbell won, Joe Cotton second, Baltez third. Time—1:11.

AT HARLEM.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—At the Harlem track to-day Dunois won the fourth race within a quarter of a second of record time, covering the distance in 1:45¾.

Six furlongs, Tidiness won, Little Sadie second, Why third. Time—1:15½.

Five and a half furlongs, Spiegel won, Joe Shelby second, The Act third. Time—1:10.

Six furlongs, Laureate won, Preston second, Ella Penzance third. Time—1:14¼.

Mile and a sixteenth, Dunois won, Macy second, Serrano third. Time—1:45¾.

Four and a half furlongs, Cuba Free won, Effie Cline second, Gilt Edge third. Time—0:59¾.

Six furlongs, Foncliffe won, Diggs second, Adowa third. Time—1:14¾.

AT NEWPORT.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Results at Newport: Five furlongs, Eleanor Holmes won, Elsie M. second, Spaldy II. third. Time—1:02½.

Six furlongs, Cyclone won, Loyalty second, Islin third. Time—1:15.

One mile, Performance won, Joe Mussle second, Cappa third. Time—1:43½.

Five and a half furlongs, Corialis won, Laverna second, Nanki Pooh third. Time—1:08½.

Seven furlongs, Pouting won, Aunt Jane second, Box third. Time—1:27½.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Results: Six furlongs, Mary Nance won, Tim Irven second, Big Fellow third. Time—1:16¾.

Six furlongs, Leonag won, Towanda second, Liebe Rose third. Time—1:17¾.

Mile and an eighth, Rosby won, Uncle Pat second, Aim third. Time—1:59¼.

Seven furlongs, Siva won, Tom Lally second, Oninoor third. Time—1:31¼.

Mile and seventy yards, Amber Glints won, High Noon second, Ransome third. Time—1:49½.

Six furlongs, Tommy Rutter won, Siddubia second, Nick Carter third. Time—1:15.

AT GROSSE POINT.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Results at Grosse Point:

Six furlongs, Guinia won, Tenrica second, Gypsy Prince third. Time—1:18½.

One mile, Stray Step won, L. W. second, Satyr third. Time—1:47¼.

Sensation stakes, two and one-half miles, value to winner 1,330, The Bachelor won, Wightman second. Time—4:56¾.

Seven furlongs, Alice C. won, Harrington second, Fay Belle third. Time—1:30¼.

Seven furlongs, Indio won, Logan second, Alamo third. Time—1:31.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31.—Results: Five and a half furlongs, Idle Bride won, Republica second, Daisy Strock third. Time—1:11½.

Four furlongs, Bruen won, Aunt Van second, Amber Maid third. Time—0:50½.

Six and a half furlongs, Ettarre won, Trixie second, Lelecti third. Time—1:25.

Mile and a quarter, Bagpipe won, Winchester second, Sound Sense third. Time—2:14.

Five and a half furlongs, Charlie Newlee won, Longcross second, Royal Lancer third. Time—1:10¾.

MRS. JOHN DREW DEAD.

Was One of the Most Famous Actresses of the Present Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Mrs. John Drew, the actress, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Beviau House, at Larchmont. She had been unconscious for three hours. She had been suffering for several years but not seriously until May or June last. During the last few days it was apparent that the end was not far off. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Drew seemed much better than for several days previous. This morning she seemed in good spirits, and chatted with those about her. Mrs. Drew soon afterwards became unconscious. She lay in that condition until about seven minutes of three, when she was taken with convulsions, which lasted until the end came at 3 o'clock.

With the passing of Mrs. John Drew there has departed one of the few links that unite the present generation with the grandest galaxy that has ever illuminated the American dramatic firmament. She was contemporaneous and appeared upon the stage in the leading parts with the elder Booth and Forrest, with MacCready and Edwin Booth, with Florence, Clarke and Owen, all of whom have passed, and with Jefferson and Couldock, who still survive. She was in her day an "infant prodigy" on the English and American boards, and the most famous of Mrs. Malaprops, winning laurels as Julia De Mortimer, Ophelia, Desdemona and Pauline, not to mention characters in more recently written plays. With practically no education in the accepted sense, she was an actress of rare intelligence and refinement.

Mrs. Drew was born in London on January 10, 1820, and seven years later made her stage debut as Agib in "Timour the Tartar." At the age of 7 she was brought to America by her mother, an actress, and in the old Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, she played the Duke of York to Junius Brutus Booth's Richard III. At this time she was known as Louisa Lane. In 1833, she joined the stock company at the Bowery Theater in New York, remaining there five years, playing a long list of characters in the so-called legitimate drama. Then she returned to Philadelphia, and to the Walnut-street Theater, soon after becoming the wife of Henry Hunt, a popular vocalist of his day. She separated from him in 1847, subsequently marrying an Irish comedian named Mossup, who died a year or two later. She married John Drew in 1850. Meanwhile she had been playing at the principal theaters in New York and elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Drew were subsequently connected in a managerial way with the Arch and National Theaters in Philadelphia. In recent years Mrs. Drew's most notable work was in the character of Mrs. Malaprop, in the company which included Messrs. Jefferson, Florence and Couldock. Her last engagement was in the company playing "The Sporting Duchess."

Her home for some time past has been with her son, John Drew at Larchmont.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 31.—John Drew played here to-night in "Rosemary," but cancelled his engagement for to-morrow night on account of the death of his mother at Larchmont this afternoon.

Will Support Low for Mayor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, at a meeting held to-day, decided to formally announce in the name of the organization the nomination of Seth Low, President of Columbia College, as its candidate for the first Mayor of Greater New York.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $221,410,411; gold reserve, $144,206,276.

FAURE RETURNS TO PARIS.

ENORMOUS CROWDS GREET THE PRESIDENT.

A Bomb Exploded in Front of a Church Only a Few Moments After the Executive Passed.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—President Faure arrived at the Northern Railroad station from Dunkirk at 6 o'clock this evening. He was received there by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson; the President of the Senate, M. Loubet; the General in command of the Paris garrison, and his staff, and the Municipal Councilors.

After listening to short speeches of welcome, the President entered a landau and proceeded to Elysee Palace by way of the Due Lafayette, the Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. Enormous crowds of people greeted the President. The balconies were filled with spectators, and the waving of handkerchiefs and flags was to be seen on all sides.

Three minutes after the President had passed the Madeleine a bomb was exploded inside the railing around the church. Pandemonium followed immediately, and the rail was closed by the police, who began an active investigation into the outrage. Nobody was injured by the explosion, but the affair, following so closely upon others of a similar nature, caused the greatest excitement. The persons inside the railings were minutely examined by the police before they were allowed to leave.

The fragments of the bomb found by the police resemble those found in the Bois de Bologne on June 30th last and on the Place de la Concorde on June 16th last. It consisted of an iron tube filled with an explosive, and loaded with nails.

When President Faure left Paris for Dunkirk on his way to Russia on August 18th, a scene of great excitement followed ten minutes after his departure, and while the crowds were returning along the route followed by the President a bomb exploded at the Boulevard Magenta and the Rue Lafayette, in front of the Restaurant Duval. Scraps of paper were found about the scene of this explosion, inscribed "Vive la Liberty" and "Vive la Plonge," seemingly pointing to the fact that the author of the explosion of August 18th was the same individual who caused the explosion in the Bois de Boulogne and on the Place de la Concorde. M. Girard, the Director of the Municipal Laboratory, who examined the remnants of the bomb, said he regarded it as a serious attempt upon the part of a militant anarchist. The bomb was properly constructed, and would have caused great damage, but that the tube was cracked.

THE STRIKE IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Considered Settled So Far as Ohio Is Concerned.

Miners Will Resume Work at the Beginning of Next Week.

The Situation in Pennsylvania Practically Unchanged — Coal Operators Hold a Meeting but Fail to Come to Any Agreement Except That They Cannot Afford to Pay the Sixty-Nine Cent Rate.

COLUMBUS (O.), Aug. 31.—The coal strike is considered settled here. The plan is to resume at 64 cents and work pending arbitration.

The direct parties in this conference of adjustment are President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers and the Executive Committee of the operators. A number of the latter were in the city to-day and the result is that a decision may be looked for almost at any moment.

The direct result of this decision will be the opening of the mines and of the resumption of work by all striking miners the beginning of the coming week.

An operator here says: "The new figure has been accepted by all but one operator in the Pittsburg district, and it is understood has been approved by President Ratchford and other members of the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers. It is expected that the single operator still holding out will be finally induced to yield, and that the great strike will be thus brought to a speedy and peaceful close."

SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—About twenty coal producers of Pittsburg responded to a call for a meeting at the Monongahela House to-day to take some action looking to a settlement of the strike. Yesterday many favored a proposition to concede the miners' demands and start the mines, independent of any action that might be taken by the lake operators, but when they met this morning their sentiments had undergone a change, and those who were most positive in their statement that they could afford to pay the 69-cent rate were emphatic to-day in claiming that it is impossible to do so now.

Henry Floerscheim said that he had withdrawn his offer to pay the 69-cent rate, and that he would not start his mines at a higher rate than is paid by any other operator. A number of others who had proposed to pay the 69-cent rate took the same stand. Some of them, however, said they would agree to pay the 60-cent rate as the outside figure.

When the meeting adjourned a statement was given to the press that a meeting had been called for the purpose of organizing a coal exchange of operators other than lake shippers, and that a committee of three had been appointed to arrange a meeting with the lake shippers, with a view of getting a fairer price for their product, and to act in harmony with them in attaining a settlement of the present mining troubles. The meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon.

Under the leadership of Emma Haas, the Joan of Arc of Camp Isolation, twenty-five wives of the strikers marched to the mines at Center at 4 o'clock this morning, and succeeded in inducing four miners to stay out of the pit. The women were stopped by the deputies, but they forced their way through and succeeded in their mission.

The miners went to bed hungry last night, and started out breakfastless this morning, because of a mistake in shipping the supplies to Sandy Creek instead of Plum Creek. Later a liberal supply of provisions was arranged for the day.

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING (W. Va.), Aug. 31.—Things are being made as comfortable and attractive as possible at the camps of the striking miners, but the cold nights have made it decidedly uncomfortable for the men not used to outdoor life. A gain of fifteen men was added to the strikers to-day. Many of the native miners are leaving the mines in disguise since the new men have been imported. The Fairmont output is rapidly showing the cut, but there is enough coal being produced to supply the normal demand. The starving in Eastern Ohio is growing more acute daily, and some more vigorous measures of relief must soon be taken.

BANKER TALLANT.

Has Entirely Recovered From His Mental Derangement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Banker John D. Tallant of San Francisco, who became insane on a train August 23d while en route to New York, and who was placed in a sanitarium at Lake Geneva, Wis., for treatment, called at the Police Station in company with Brooks Wright, his son-in-law, and received his property, which had been taken in charge by the police. Mr. Tallant has entirely recovered from his mental derangement, and will leave for New York in a few days. From there he will proceed to Dresden, where he will join his family.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

FREDERICKSBURG (O.), Aug. 31.—The boiler of a locomotive on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad exploded to-day with terrific effect. The engine was badly wrecked. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed. The engineer was blown a distance of fully 400 feet and the fireman about 300. A brakeman was so badly scalded that he will die.

Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Bureau of American Republics will issue a bulletin on the Nicaraguan Canal in a few days. Director Smith, the author of the bulletin, states that he believes the present administration will prosecute the Nicaraguan Canal enterprise.