

LABOR WILL LIKELY RECOVER.

Physicians Attending the Wounded Counsel of Dreyfus

Now Consider That Their Patient is Out of Danger.

Express Hopes That the Lawyer Will be on His Feet Before the Trial is Ended—Will Use the X-Ray Apparatus to Locate the Bullet.

RENNES (France), Aug. 15.—M. Labori is now doing so well that the doctors consider him out of danger. He lies on his back, unable to move, but life is returning to the leg which was thought to be paralyzed. He has no fever, and continues to discuss the trial. His wife has remained at his bedside practically ever since he was wounded. Naturally she is much relieved at the favorable reports of the doctors, who hope to see the distinguished lawyer on his feet before the trial is ended.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here obtained complete corroboration of the statement that the pockets of Labori's coat were rifled yesterday while he was lying on the ground wounded. Not only were the pockets of his coat rifled, but an attempt was made to steal the wallet in which were important papers referring to the court-martial, including his notes for the cross-examination of General Mercier. M. Labori has himself related this incident. He had just fallen, and saw one of the two men run to his side. One of them said: "His coat must be taken off. He will be too hot."

The speaker then took the wounded advocate's coat off, and another man seized the wallet. M. Labori, however, refused to allow the wallet to be taken out of his hands, putting it under his head for a pillow and holding it with one hand. The coat was shortly afterward put on again. On arriving at his house a laborer asked his wife to look into the pockets and see if the contents were safe. Mme. Labori found the pockets completely empty. Lack of papers of importance were in the pockets, which only contained personal letters, including menacing letters received on the previous day.

The rifling of the lawyer's pockets of the papers and the attempt to steal his wallet, while no effort was made to appropriate his watch or money, are regarded as clear evidence of a plot, in which several men were implicated.

The man who actually fired the shot, it appears, was only one part of the machinery of the conspirators. In spite of the extensive search made for the would-be assassin, he is still at large, and the impression is gaining ground that he is being aided by the anti-Dreyfus people.

The doctors attending upon M. Labori have sent to Paris for an X-ray apparatus in order to locate the bullet. At 6 o'clock this evening M. Labori was removed in an ambulance to the residence of Professor Bash, in a suburb of Rennes. He stood the journey well, although naturally fatigued.

The doctors to-night are extremely hopeful of a speedy recovery, but consider it would be unwise for him to return to court until there is absolutely no danger of a relapse.

M. Demange has decided to ask for an adjournment, which has necessitated a written application by both M. Demange and Captain Dreyfus, who have already sent letters to the President of the court-martial. Colonel Jouast will undoubtedly accede to the request, but he cannot grant an adjournment for more than two days, when the application must be renewed. Captain Dreyfus wants the sessions postponed until Monday when it is hoped that M. Labori will be able to be present.

GUERIN NOT YET ARRESTED. PARIS, Aug. 15.—The warrant for the arrest of M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite League, who with sympathizers has been barricaded since Saturday last in the offices of the league, has been placed in the hands of Magistrate Fabre. M. Guerin is now regarded as an outlaw in a state of rebellion, since his notification of the issue of the warrant. He cannot claim the right of a citizen of exemption from arrest from sunset to sunset, and the persons guarding the headquarters of the league, numbering about forty, are in the same box.

Strict orders have been given to arrest every one attempting to create or leave the building. Three of Guerin's friends who attempted to leave the place this morning were arrested. They all carried six-chambered revolvers and hatchets, and what the Frenchmen characterize as "American knuckle dusters," otherwise brass knuckles.

The Prefect of Police is still awaiting orders from the Government in regard to the action to be taken against Guerin. The leading Jews of Europe are arranging for a meeting in Switzerland, in order to form an international association for their defense against the crusade of the anti-Semites, and to protect the Jews in France after the Dreyfus court-martial is ended.

M. Guerin this evening displayed an anti-Semitic tri-color flag on the roof of the anti-Semitic headquarters. On the flag was a motto reading, "France for Frenchmen."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau conferred several times during the day with M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, and, in consideration of the fact that a recourse to force in the arrest of Guerin might lead to a useless sacrifice of life, entailing still graver demonstrations at the obsequies of the victims, the Premier decided not to expose the life of any man, soldier, policeman or fireman, but to leave M. Guerin a choice between self-implication and arrest.

Meanwhile, it looks as if this affair would have a rather tame ending. The friends of M. Guerin are buying themselves to rescue him from an impossi-

ble and foolish position. Mr. Stevens, son of the well-known artist, obtained from the Government a permit to enter M. Guerin's house and advise him to surrender at discretion, assuring him that no one doubted his courage, but that he ought not to compromise friends and be the cause of placing human life at stake.

Joseph Lasces, an anti-Semite. Deputy for Gers, who was furnished with a similar permit, visited M. Guerin at 3 o'clock this evening and conferred with him for three-quarters of an hour, making every effort to persuade Guerin and his associates that further resistance was dangerous. About half-past 10 M. Lasces went to see M. Waldeck-Rousseau. In the course of an interview afterward M. Lasces denied that he was in charge of any negotiations or represented either side. He said he was simply acting on his own responsibility because he was anxious to avoid strife.

"I believe," M. Lasces continued, "that the matter will be arranged tomorrow. M. Guerin and his friends are overexcited. They are exhausted by sleepless nights and the momentary expectation of a police coup. I have succeeded in obtaining an assurance from M. Waldeck-Rousseau that they will not be disturbed to-night, and may get a good night's rest. To-morrow I shall see the Premier, and arrange terms by which M. Guerin and his associates shall constitute themselves prisoners. The Premier is not intractable, and will doubtless grant their wish to be treated with indulgence, and M. Guerin's request to be allowed to surrender at the police depot, instead of being arrested in the Rue Chabrol. I may say that I have spoken, not only in my own name, but also in the name of M. Drumont."

There was considerable excitement, accompanied by demonstrations and scuffles, in the Rue Chabrol in the course of the evening, and the police made several arrests.

LILY LANGTRY.

The Actress Has Again Taken the Marriage Vows.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, was married July 27th, at the island of Jersey, to Hugo Gerald de Bathe, 28 years of age, the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, bart., a retired General and Crimean veteran. The ceremony was private, the only witness being Mrs. Langtry's daughter, The Princess of Wales is said to have been in the confidence of the pair, and he sent them a telegram of congratulations.

The wedding occurred the day Mrs. Langtry's horse merman won the Goodwood cup.

Sir Henry de Bathe has seats in Devonshire, Sussex and County Meath, to which the bridegroom is heir. Sisters of the bridegroom are married to Harry MacMahon, Harry Lawson and Sir Saville Brinton Crossley.

The wedding will not interfere with Mrs. Langtry's forthcoming season at the Haymarket.

Mrs. Langtry, in an interview at the theater, said to a reporter of the Associated Press: "Yes, it is quite true I am married to Mr. De Bathe. The wedding occurred very quietly at my old church, St. Saviours, island of Jersey, where my dear old father, Sir Henry de Bathe, was often. It was pretty much in the nature of a runaway match, as we kept it to ourselves, hoping it would leak out gradually. I see the papers put me down as 47 years old. Well, a few years either way does not matter, but I am only 35. My dear old father, Sir Saviours took my age from the church register of births. I know nothing of Hugo's estates. Indeed, I have not been there. Newspapers, as a rule, do not spare me, and have often criticized me when I did not deserve it. The very idea of newspaper comment makes me nervous, and I hope the newspapers will speak nicely of my wedding, now that the news has leaked out. The Prince of Wales was, as he always is, thoughtful. He remembered us kindly by congratulations. But I am sorry his name was mentioned, as what he did was done privately, and out of pure friendship. My father-in-law is arranging with me for an American tour. I long to go, for I love the people of that country. Of course my husband will accompany me."

CASE OF MRS. PEROT.

The Trial Again Remanded for a Week.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mrs. William Y. Perot, charged with the abduction of her daughter, Miss Perot, of Baltimore, Md., was again arraigned in the Bow-street Police Court to-day, and was remanded for a week on the same bail as heretofore. Among the spectators in the courtroom was Judge Phelps of the Maryland court, who Magistrate Lushington invited to a seat on the bench.

On the arrival of the principals in the case, Newton Crane, counsel for Mrs. Perot, asked the magistrate to allow a private conference of the representatives of both sides, to which Mr. Lushington assented.

William M. Perot, father-in-law of the defendant, Mrs. Perot, N. Flood, a brother of Emily Collin Campbell, and Albert Gault, the Baltimore detective who carried the complaint and request for the extradition of the prisoner, assisted in the conference, and Mr. Crane finally announced that a compromise had been reached, subject to the consent of the United States Government, whereby Mrs. Perot agreed if the extradition proceedings were withdrawn, she would under certain conditions to be mutually agreed upon, hand over Gladys to the child's grandfather.

The Governor of Maryland has been called to in regard to the matter.

Piracy in Chinese Waters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The dispatch from Canton, China, is in line with apprehensions expressed to the State Department in a recent report from Consul General Wildman at Hongkong, in which he gave an account of the prevalence of piracy and brigandage. It was stated that large numbers along the river were headquarters for these piratical parties, and that they practically dominated the navigation of the river. The intimation was given that the Chinese were powerless to cope with the evil. It would seem that it would have to be overcome by British gunboats.

Raise in Wages.

ASHTABULA (Ohio), Aug. 15.—Dockmen at this port were all notified to-day of a raise in wages. Ore shovelers receiving 10½ cents per ton for unloading will now get 12 cents. Two thousand men are affected.

THE NATION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Visits the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, and Receives a Most Cordial Welcome From the Assembled People.

Makes a Patriotic Speech, Which Was Interrupted With Applause, Which Fairly Shook the Roof of the Auditorium Where the Reception Took Place.

PLATTSBURG, (N. Y.), Aug. 15.—President McKinley, accompanied by Private Secretary Cortelyou, left Hotel Champlain this morning at a few minutes past 11, and was driven down to the Auditorium on the grounds of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain. A triumphal arch of evergreens, interlaced with American flags, had been erected at the entrance to the grounds, and the Auditorium and many of the cottages on the grounds had been gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the President's visit. The road from the home of the summer school was lined with people anxious to get a glimpse of the President. As the President entered the Auditorium the spectators arose and sang a song composed for the occasion, and set to the music of Donizetti's "El Puritani."

Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School, introduced the President McKinley. Father Lavelle's speech was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, and when during the course of his remarks he predicted that the "many millions of people recently brought under our protection would make American citizens as loyal, as sturdy and as true as those who are here to-day," the audience cheered enthusiastically.

As President McKinley arose the audience applauded, cheered, waved handkerchiefs and parasols until he made a motion for them to desist. He had not intended to speak. In fact, this is the first invitation to appear in public that he has accepted since he arrived at the hotel.

He said: "I had not intended to say a word, but I cannot sit in silence in the presence of this splendid demonstration of your good will and patriotism. Whatever the Government of the United States has been able to accomplish since I last met you here has been because the hearts of the people have been with the Government of the United States. Our patriotism is neither sectional nor sectarian. We may differ in our political and religious beliefs, but we are united for the country. Loyalty to the Government is our national creed. We follow all of us, one flag. It symbolizes our purposes and our aspirations; it represents what we believe, and what we mean to maintain, and wherever it floats, it is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed, and wherever it is assailed, with any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphal peak."

"We have more flags here than we ever had before. They are in evidence everywhere. I saw them carried by the little ones on your lawn, and as long as they carry these flags in their little hands there will be patriotism in their hearts. They are now flown from the homes of the millions, even from our places of worship; it is seen from our schools, from the shops, the factories, the mining towns, and it waves from the camp of the pioneer in the distant outpost and on the lumberman's hut in the dense forest. It is found in the home of the humblest toiler, and what it represents is dear to his heart. Rebellion may delay, but it can never defeat its blessed mission of liberty and humanity."

The President spoke slowly and deliberately, in a moderate but earnest tone. Only once did he raise his voice, when he said that "the flag, wherever it is assailed, will be carried to a triumphal peak."

The cheering which interrupted his speech at this point fairly shook the roof, and he was unable to make himself heard for nearly a minute.

At the conclusion of the President's speech the audience joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and they sang it with a will. The audience then formed in line and filed across the stage and shook hands with Mr. McKinley.

The President and Father Lavelle then left the building and walked around the grounds, followed by the crowd. After they had inspected the grounds, the President and Mr. Cortelyou re-entered their carriage and were driven back to the hotel.

SENATOR-ELECT HAYWARD.

Seized With an Attack of Apoplexy and in a Serious Condition.

OMAHA, Aug. 15.—United States Senator-elect Hayward was to have been one of the speakers of a Woodmen picnic to-day at Brownville, Neb. He had just been called upon, and was on the point of rising when seized with an attack of apoplexy, and fell to the platform unconscious. This was a little after 11 o'clock. Two doctors present at once came to his assistance, and at 1:30 the Senator was showing signs of regaining consciousness. The doctors are not willing to make any prediction as to the outcome, but say the condition of their patient is critical. There was a large crowd in attendance at the picnic, and the sudden illness of the Senator caused almost a panic, which was only prevented by the prompt action of some of the cooler headed men among the Woodmen.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Convention at Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—The international Typographical Union convention to-day discussed the following constitutional amendment, reported favorably by the Committee on Laws: "Non-printer members shall only be

permitted to work at the particular sub-division of the craft at which they were employed at the time of admission, and when issuing cards to such non-printer members Secretaries of subordinate unions shall designate the particular sub-division thereon."

The adoption of the amendment was strenuously opposed, and it was stricken out by a vote of 121 to 33.

A proposition for biennial instead of annual conventions was rejected by the convention.

Amendments providing that none except journeymen printers and apprentices of the last six months of their apprenticeship shall be eligible as machine apprentices and fixing the term at two months, were referred to a special committee.

A Marine Down With Yellow Fever. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commodore Cromwell commanding the naval station at Havana, saying that a case of yellow fever had appeared among the marines engaged in guarding Government property there. The marine battalion at Havana consists of forty men under the command of Lieutenant J. E. Mahoney. Acting Secretary Allen decided that it was a sanitary measure to order the entire marine battalion away from Havana to a northerly point in the United States, and to temporarily supply their places as watchmen.

Colored Women's Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—At the second day's proceedings of the National Association of Colored Women's Convention five minute reports of work accomplished by the various organizations represented were heard. Several amendments to the constitution and rules of the body were made. The term of office for any officer was changed from four years to an indefinite period. The necessity of the objects of the movement was to acquire a charter from the Turkish Government authorizing settlements in Palestine. He added that Emperor William's reception of a Jewish deputation at Jerusalem placed the legality and loyalty of the Zionist movement beyond question.

General Butler's Recall.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Major General Sir Wm. French Butler, who it was announced yesterday in a dispatch from Capetown to the Associated Press, would be relieved as commander of the British troops in South Africa as a result of his alleged Boer sympathies, has been recalled, and Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to replace him. General Walker, who replaces General Butler as Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in South Africa, is regarded as one of the ablest Generals in the army. His appointment, therefore, is taken to indicate that the situation is more grave.

Lieutenant Morse Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—General Otis has reported the death of Second Lieutenant Joseph B. Morse, Ninth Infantry, of typhoid fever, which occurred to-day. Lieutenant Morse was appointed May 10th this year. He was in Manila at the time of his appointment, and was chosen from the First California Heavy Artillery. Lieutenant Morse was distantly related by marriage to President McKinley. He married Miss Ida McKinley, daughter of David McKinley, the President's brother.

Examination of Pension Bureau.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The dispatches from Washington stating that the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic that was investigating the pension question had reported favorably to Commissioner H. Clay Evans, Acting Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson and his staff, say they know nothing of this report being made. It could not have been made without their knowledge, and they do not believe the report is favorable to Commissioner Evans.

A Passenger Shot by a Conductor.

CLEVELAND (O.), Aug. 15.—James Mackin, a Big Consolidated street railway conductor, is under arrest on a charge of shooting a passenger with intent to kill him. The conductor claims to have been insulted by a passenger named Charles Linkenberg because he was operating one of the company's cars. After some heated conversation with the conductor from the car, and the latter drew his revolver and sent a bullet through Linkenberg's arm.

McLean Mep Victorious.

DAYTON (O.), Aug. 15.—The McLean men swept the platter here at the county convention to-day. Delegates selected were instructed to cast their votes for him first, last and all the time. The Kilbourne forces made a valiant effort, but failed to hold a convention in one corner of the hall. They announced a list of delegates. However, this is not treated seriously.

Death of a Denver Pioneer.

DENVER, Aug. 15.—George W. Clayton, one of Denver's earliest pioneers, died this morning from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy sustained Saturday night. He was a native of Philadelphia, but came to Denver in 1839, entering the mercantile business. In 1874 he retired with a large fortune, which is now estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. His wife and only child died several years ago.

Outbreak of Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A telegram from Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, dated at the City of Mexico, brings the information to the headquarters of the service in this city that there has been an outbreak of yellow fever at Tapan, near Vera Cruz. There had been twenty deaths up to the 30th of July. The disease is supposed to have been carried to that point from Vera Cruz.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$273,067,720; gold reserve, \$240,485,265.

DEMOCRATS GATHER AT DES MOINES.

The State Convention Was One of the Attractions, Then William Jennings Bryan Was on the Program for a Speech.

Friends of the Various Candidates for Governor of Iowa Put in a Day of Hard Work Among the Delegates, but the Name of the Winner as Yet Appears to be in the Dark.

DES MOINES (Ia.), Aug. 15.—This city is full of Democrats to-night who came from all parts of the State to attend the Democratic State convention and hear William J. Bryan, General J. E. Weaver and others speak. Two great meetings were held this evening, the main one at the Auditorium, where Hon. William J. Bryan spoke to 5,000 people, and the other at the Tabernacle, where General Weaver spoke for an hour until Mr. Bryan came from the first meeting. The Democratic convention meets to-morrow morning. The friends of the various candidates for the nomination for Governor have been hard at work all day, and to-night the winner cannot be told.

Cato Sells, who will be temporary Chairman, and will deliver the main convention speech, is the candidate of the conservative element, and Rev. S. H. Bashor of Waterloo the candidate of the radical silver element. In case the convention is unable to choose between them on the first few ballots there is a talk of former Congressman Fred White as a compromise. The names of M. J. Wade of Iowa City and Mayor Baker of Davenport may also be considered.

For Lieutenant Governor B. P. Holst of Boone and Ed K. Stall of Mount Pleasant are mentioned and Holst is also mentioned as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The action of the convention on the platform and nominations depends entirely on which wing of the party, radical or conservative, is in control.

Colonel Bryan spoke for two hours at the Auditorium to-night to an audience of 4,500 people. The house was crowded, and the audience, which included practically all the delegates to the Democratic convention to be held to-morrow, took every opportunity to applaud. Mr. Bryan took up the silver situation, saying that prosperity did not set in until six months after the election, when the Klondike gold mines began to be heard from. "The Republicans who claim that times are better because the balance of trade is in favor of the United States, give away their own position," he said, "and admit that the Democratic view of the quantitative character of money is correct."

The 6,500,000 Democratic voters of the Democratic party in 1896 were for silver. The 7,000,000 Republican voters were for a platform which called for international bimetalism. Only the Palmer and Buckner voters were for the gold standard—less than 10 per cent. yet now the Iowa Republican platform goes back to the time when it was for gold alone. Moreover, the Republicans threaten to retire the greenback, though they have never before before the people on that issue.

The speaker next went after the trusts, but said that if the Democratic party neglected the silver question to the trusts it would rightly forfeit the confidence of the people. The money trust is the biggest trust of all. He was glad the traveling men were fighting the industrial trust now, but sorry they had not seen the logic of events in 1896, and helped to fight the money trust. The trusts will make trust speeches and applaud them as bankers. A new danger for the trusts has just been developed. When a trust gets control of all the factories in a given line and the hands in one factory strike, the trust will close that one and make its room with the place are starved to the point of working for any wages offered that factory will be reopened and a lockout to reduce wages will be inaugurated at another factory.

Mr. Bryan closed his speech by a lengthy discussion of imperialism. The audience, he said, between a republic and an empire is this: "A republic needs an army of 25,000 for 70,000,000 people. An empire needs four times as large an army when 10,000,000 population is added. This suits the young men who get fat jobs in the army, but not the people who pay the \$1,500 a year needed to maintain each soldier in the Philippines."

Mr. Bryan gave figures to show that England and other nations do not colonize rapidly, and said that with twenty people to the square mile in America, and sixty to the mile in the Philippines, there is no opportunity there. Even if we succeed in killing off all the natives, you cannot get young Americans to go there—they prefer to live in Iowa and Nebraska. The profit will not equal the cost, and the profit will not go to the right people, but to the wrong ones. Even if any man is willing to trade for postage and does not have a taste for birthright, he had better investigate the postage. As the Tagals are largely Christian and our native allies are largely Mohammedan, we ought to ask the Sultan to help us to subdue the Christian insurgents.

"This Government ought to make a declaration of intentions toward the Philippines as it did toward Cuba. The President ought to have done so, or if he did not have the power, should have asked Congress for it. Now, he might make a special session to ask for the power. Cleveland called a special session to repeal the Sherman Act, and McKinley called one. A special session now would cost much money, but not nearly so much as the continuance of the war."

Directly is Not Lame.

DUBUQUE (Ia.), Aug. 15.—The Nutwood Club received a telegram to-day from George West denying the published reports that Directly is lame. He

will go in the big special race here August 31st. The program of race week has been changed to increase the purses the first day to \$11,000. Two stakes, named for Senator Allison and Congressman Henderson, are transferred to that day, when in their honor business will be suspended.

John R. McLean.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," has leased the Shoemaker mansion on Pike street from August 20th until November 20th. He is expected here next week to manage his canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the State convention in Zanesville, August 28th, and will then remain here to give his personal attention to the campaign until after the November election.

Mysterious Robbery.

OMAHA (Neb.), Aug. 15.—A mysterious robbery which occurred several days ago has just come to light. Between \$8,000 and \$12,000 worth of goods were taken from the vaults of Gustave Shukert, a fur dealer. The furs were the property of various people, who had left them there for summer storage. It is not known just when the robbery occurred, and no clue has been discovered to the identity of the robbers or the present location of the goods.

The Transvaal Trouble.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—No reply has been received here up to the present from the Transvaal Government on the subject of the latest British proposals for the peaceful settlement of the questions in dispute, and a dispatch from Pretoria says the reply when sent will be disappointing, and that it is feared the result will be the breaking off of negotiations. Great anxiety prevails at the capital of the Transvaal.

Wind-Storm in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), Aug. 15.—Heavy winds prevailed here last night and to-day. The velocity of the wind has not exceeded fifty-two miles an hour, and no damage is reported here or in this vicinity. The tide is two feet above normal to-day. The storm is believed to be passing at sea east of here.

Cut His Throat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Edward C. Bearce, manager of the Western Leaf and Provision Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was found with his throat cut in a state-room of the Goodrich steamer Iowa to-day when the boat arrived at Chicago. The reason for the suicide is not known. He was 36 years of age and unmarried.

The Hooker Still Aground.

MANILA, Aug. 15, 6 p. m.—The United States battleship Baltimore and Concord have made an unsuccessful attempt to tow off the United States ship Hooker, formerly the Panama, which grounded on the north channel of Corregidor Island a week ago. It is now believed to be impossible to float the Hooker.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

CANANDAIGUA (N. Y.), Aug. 15.—The Seneca Point Hotel, on Canandaigua Lake, was destroyed by fire to-day. The structure was valued at \$65,000. Little insurance was carried. There were about forty guests in the house at the time, and all escaped, though many of them lost their effects.

Supplies for Porto Rican Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Root has received a dispatch from W. L. Guillaudau of New York, saying that the Old Dominion Steamship Company will transport contributions in aid of the sufferers by the Porto Rico hurricane free of charge.

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Prof. J. O. Soley continued his argument in behalf of the Venezuelan contention. He claimed that English jurisdiction never extended beyond the Essequibo River.

Value of Indian Rupee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has rendered a decision in which he holds that the value of the rupee in India is the value at which consular certificate which accompanies the importation shows it passes current in India.

Cloakmakers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Eight hundred cloakmakers employed in fifteen shops joined the ranks of the strikers to-day, increasing the number on strike to about 3,000. The strikers demand better wages and a reduction in the working hours.

Death of a Catholic Priest.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Father P. P. Steward, assistant rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral, who left this city four weeks ago for Lourdes, for the purpose of visiting the miraculous grotto, in the hope of being cured of Bright's disease, died to-day.

Suit Against a Railroad.

DENVER, Aug. 15.—Joseph Bruner, a railroad man, has brought suit against President Trumbull of the Colorado and Southern Railroad Company for \$20,000 damage on the ground that he has been blacklisted by that road.

Three Persons Killed.

READING (Pa.), Aug. 15.—Franklin Hassler and two young ladies, Hilda and Gertrude Fleischman, of Harrisburg, with whom he was driving, were killed to-day by the Lebanon Valley express near Wernersville.

Admiral Dewey Indisposed.

LEGHORN (Italy), Aug. 15.—Admiral Dewey is still indisposed. Various officials visited the Olympia to-day. The Admiral's departure for Florence has been postponed.

Steel for Shipment to America.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon, noting the inquiries for Scotch steel, says a Lanarkshire firm has secured an order for 10,000 tons for shipment to the United States.

Quarantine Against Portugal.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The "Gazette" to-morrow will announce the quarantine of everything arriving from Portugal. Sanitary posts have been established on the frontier for the inspection of travelers.

GEN. BROOKE TO RETURN HOME.

The Present Military Governor of the Island of Cuba

To Be Called to Washington to Consult With the War Department.

Secretary Root Desires to Have the Benefit of the General's Knowledge of Things in the Island Before He Reaches Any Definite Conclusions as to the Future Policy for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—General Brooke will be called to Washington to consult with Secretary Root concerning affairs in Cuba. The Secretary desires to have the benefit of General Brooke's knowledge of things in the island before he reaches any definite conclusions as to a future policy for Cuba.

No date has been fixed for General Brooke's visit, but it will no doubt be determined by the development of the situation, and before the Secretary begins his annual report to the department.

Colonel Kennon of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, recently appointed, but who has been on duty at Havana as Assistant Adjutant General, had a long conference with Secretary Root to-day. Colonel Kennon so impressed President McKinley with the information he brought from Havana that the President thought that the course which should talk with Secretary Root. Colonel Kennon assured both the President and Secretary that the course which General Brooke was pursuing met with general approval, and was of that careful and conservative nature required by the conditions in the island. It was necessary to make radical changes, but the policy of the General has been to make the old fit the new with as little friction as possible.