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CIVIC FEDERATION CONVENTION.

The Conference on the Uses and Abuses of Trusts

Closed Its Sessions at Chicago Yesterday in a Blaze of Oratory.

Colonel William J. Bryan Delivers the Speech of the Day During the Forenoon, and Was Enthusiastically Received — Bourke Cochran Followed the Nebraskan, but Disclaimed Any Intention of Debating the Conclusions of Bryan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts closed its session here to-day in a blaze of oratory, in which Colonel William J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cochran were the central figures. Mr. Cochran followed the noted Nebraskan, but disclaimed any intention of debating the conclusions of his immediate predecessor, and declaring his complete concurrence in much that Mr. Bryan had said.

The Westerner had delivered the speech of the day during the forenoon, amid frequent interruptions of tumultuous applause. Mr. Foulke of Indiana, commenting on the speech, made assertions which Mr. Bryan desired further to discuss. He was requested to take the stage, and complied for the second time, facing a wildly enthusiastic house.

At the conclusion, Mr. Cochran arose and observed: "Just a few words." The spectators wanted more, and refused to subside until he had taken the platform. He agreed with Mr. Bryan, he said, but he wanted information.

The crowd which greeted Colonel Bryan when the doors were thrown open amounted almost to a mob. Central Music Hall was jammed from pit to gallery with admirers of the Nebraskan. When he had concluded his speech, a majority of the audience departed, leaving a few straggling spectators to listen to the remaining speakers and the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Ex-Governor Luce of Michigan was Chairman of this committee, and he rigidly adhered to the resolutions passed yesterday, in which it was resolved that no resolutions giving the sentiment of the conference on the trust problem should be presented or considered.

Mr. Keasley of New Jersey, a member of the committee, declared that he had spoken with Colonel Bryan, and that the latter had given it as his opinion that the nature of the conference made resolutions expressive of sentiment on the problem out of place. He proposed that to the original resolutions be added something to the effect that the conference had been of benefit to the delegates, had cleared their minds of many doubts and enlightened their understanding. These suggestions were not considered.

The decision of the committee as submitted in Chairman Luce's report was unanimously adopted, as was a motion put before the house thanking the Civic Federation for its entertainment of the delegates.

Other speakers during the day were J. H. Raymond, G. W. Northrup, Jr., Professor David Kinley, T. B. Walker, W. W. Howe, ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire, Attorney General T. S. Smith of Texas, J. B. Dill, A. Copeland, W. D. Foulke, while many others took part in the discussion which closed the conference.

It was decided that those who had prepared speeches, but had not been allowed, owing to the limitation of the program, to read them, should deliver them into the hands of the Secretary to be published in book form, together with those which had been delivered from the stage.

At the adjournment many of the anti-trust delegates met in the Sherman House to formulate resolutions expressive of their views.

DOINGS AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Civic Federation trust conference at Central Music Hall was addressed to-day by Colonel W. J. Bryan. The hall was packed in anticipation of Colonel Bryan's reply to W. Bourke Cochran on the trust question. It was reported that Colonel Bryan had a set of resolutions to present, presumably antagonistic to trusts, as they now exist. He however, denied this, saying:

"I have none prepared, and am not sure whether I shall prepare any for presentation."

The speaker was introduced by Governor Stanley, of Kansas, who acted as Chairman of the opening session.

BRYAN'S ADDRESSS.

Colonel Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"The trust question has grown in importance. Within the past two years more trusts have been organized, when we come to consider the capitalization and magnitude of the interests involved, than were organized in all the previous history of the country, and the people now come face to face with this question: 'Is the trust a blessing or a curse?' If a curse, what remedy can be applied to the curse? I want to start with the declaration that monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint, and intolerable. One trust may be less harmful than another. One trust magnate may be more benevolent than another, but there is no good monopoly in private hands, and I do not believe it is safe for society to permit any man or group of men to monopolize any article of merchandise or any branch of business.

"The defense of the monopoly is always placed on the ground that if you will allow people to control the market, and fix the price, they will be good to the people who purchase of them. The entire defense of the trusts rests upon a money argument. If the trust will sell to a man an article for a dollar less than the article will cost under other conditions, then, in the opinion of some, that proves a trust to be a good thing. In the first place, I deny that under a monopoly the price will be reduced. In the second place, if under a monopoly the price is reduced, from objections to a monopoly from other standpoints far outweigh the financial advantage that the trust would bring.

"In the early days of Lincoln's administration he sent a message to Congress, and in that message he warned his countrymen against the approach of monopoly. He said it was the attempt to put capital upon an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of Government, and in that attempt he saw the approach of monarchy. Lincoln was right. Whenever you put capital on an equal footing with labor, or above labor, in the structure of Government, you are on the road to aiding a Government that rests not upon reason but upon force.

"Nothing is more important than that we shall in the beginning rightly understand the relation between money and man.

"What is the purpose of trusts or the monopoly? For when I use the word 'trusts,' I use it in the sense that the word means monopoly, and what is the purpose of monopoly?

"The first advantage of a monopoly is to lower the price of the raw material furnished by the people of that combination.

"The next thing is, after you have bought up all the factories, to close a part of them, and turn out of employment the men who are engaged in them, and if you will look over the country, you will see where those enterprises having come under the control of the trusts, have been closed up and stand now as silent monuments to the wisdom of the trusts system.

"In case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss. What does it mean? It means that if the people employed in one factory are not satisfied with the terms fixed by the employer and strike, they can close down that factory and let the employes starve, while they go on in other factories. When a branch of an industry is entirely in the hands of one great monopoly, so that every skilled man in that industry has to go to the one man for employment, then that one man will fix wages as he pleases, and the laboring man will then share the suffering of the man who sells the raw material.

"When the monopoly has absolute control, brains will be at a discount, and relatives will be necessary to fill these positions.

"There is no question about it. A trust, a monopoly, can lessen the cost of distribution. There will be no need for commercial travelers, because when anybody wants goods all he has to do is to write to the one man who has them for sale, and say: 'What will you let me have it for to-day?'

"He can not only fix the price of what he sells, but can fix the terms upon which he sells.

"You have to trust to that man's generosity and his decision upon what is fair on one side and upon the other.

"What is the first thing to be expected of a trust? That it will cut down expenses.

"What is the second? That it will raise prices. We have not had in this country yet a taste of a complete trust, a complete monopoly, and we cannot tell what will be the results of a complete monopoly by looking at the results which have followed from an attempt to secure a monopoly, because in the attempt to secure a monopoly the monopoly has been lowering prices in order to rid itself of competitors, but when it has rid itself of competitors what is going to be the result? My friends, all you have to know is human nature. God made men selfish. Selfishness is merely the outgrowth of an instinct of self-preservation. It is the abnormal development of a man's desire to protect himself.

"We must recognize selfishness and we must so make our laws that people shall not be permitted to trespass upon the rights of others in their efforts to secure advantages for themselves. I believe that society is interested in the independence of every citizen. Society is interested in this, because if a man dies and leaves no provision for his wife and children the burden falls upon society.

"I believe that the principle of monopoly finds its inspiration in the desire of men to secure by monopoly what they cannot secure in the open field of competition.

"Another thing that to my judgment has aided monopoly is a high tariff. Nobody can dispute that a tariff law import duty, enables a trust to charge for its product the price of a similar foreign product plus the tariff.

"Now, some have suggested that to put everything on the free lists that trusts make would destroy the trusts. I do not agree with this statement, as it is made so broadly. I believe that the high tariff has aided the trust to collect more than the trust otherwise could collect. But I do not believe that you could destroy all trusts by putting all trust-made articles on the free list. Why? Because if an article can be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be produced abroad the trust could exist without the benefit of any tariff at all, although it could not extort so much as it could with the tariff, and while some relief may come with modifications of the tariff, we cannot destroy monopoly until we lay the ax at the root of the tree and make monopoly impossible by law.

"It has been suggested that discrimination by railroads has aided the trusts. There is no question that discrimination and favoritism, secured by one corporation against another, has been largely instrumental in enabling a desired monopoly to become practically a complete monopoly.

"Now, that can be remedied by laws that will prevent this discrimination, and when we prevent the discrimination still monopoly may exist. The remedy must be complete enough to prevent the organization of a monopoly. Now, what can be done to prevent this? We have a State government and a Federal Government, and while this dual form of government has its advantages, both the State and Federal Government should have concurrent remedies. In the first place, every State has, or should have, the right to create any private corporation which in the justice of the people of the State is conducive to the welfare of the people of that State.

"I believe that we can safely entrust to the people of a State the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation, and it becomes destructive of their best in-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

CONVICTION OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

Created a Great Impression Among the German Masses.

The People Tremendously Shocked at the Result of the Rennes Trial.

Consider a Bitter Insult Was Implied by the Total Disregard on the Part of the Court of the Official "Reichsanzeiger's" Declaration of Dreyfus' Innocence.

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BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Though the Government has taken pains to preserve its equilibrium, the result of the Dreyfus trial has tremendously shocked the German people, irrespective of creed and politics. The bitter insult implied by the total disregard upon the part of the Rennes court of the official "Reichsanzeiger's" declaration of Dreyfus' innocence is deeply felt here. Owing to the peculiar relations with France, these sentiments have not found full vent in the press, and the Government organs have even done their best to smother them. But in conversation the real feelings of the people, indignant and almost in contempt, are universally and freely expressed.

A small majority, composed of anti-Semites and some Agrarians and Conservatives, more or less approve the sentence. The "Hamburger Nachrichten," formerly the late Prince Bismarck's organ, made itself their mouthpiece, asserting repeatedly that the evidence against Dreyfus this time was no more than had previously been made public, and that Dreyfus had been convicted not for spying for Germany, but for Russia, citing a mass of alleged evidence in support of this assertion When those were disputed and ridiculed by the bulk of the press, the paper said the information was derived from a source excluding all doubt of its authenticity and correctness, and was corroborated by several competent persons. This view was shared by a number of prominent papers, including the "Deutsche Tages Zeitung," the "Staatsburger Zeitung," and others.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has interviewed a prominent foreign official, who said:

"The Government was not surprised at the conviction of Dreyfus. The 'Reichsanzeiger' publication was largely for the purpose of depriving the world of the chance of saying Dreyfus had again been sentenced because Germany kept silent. We postponed the publication until the last moment, as we suspected it might hurt rather than benefit the accused.

"Regarding the comments of the 'Hamburger Nachrichten,' we think it is likely the paper is making the statements on good authority. Many well-informed persons believed Dreyfus had Russia, and not Germany, to deal with

"Concerning the talk of boycotting the Paris Exposition, it is not Germany's part to put herself in the foreground in such a movement. The official relations of France and Germany have not suffered in the least through the sentence. There is no intention on the part of the Government to join in any directly unfriendly steps against France. The best proof that we do not mean to suspend preparations for the exposition is that the Chief Commissioner, Herr Richter, has just started for Paris."

This reported connection of Dreyfus with Russia is also common talk in diplomatic circles here, where it finds credence. It is also stated that evidence of this was produced at the secret session at Rennes, and that Del Casse's hurried visit to St. Petersburg just before the court-martial is cited in support of this theory.

On the question of joining in a boycott, public opinion is divided. The big majority favor active participation in the exposition, while a number of leading and influential papers, like the "Vossische Zeitung," "Frankfurter Zeitung," and "Tageblatt," advocate absention. It is reported that a few important firms and several commercial associations have declared their determintion to abstain, but these so far are the exception and not the rule.

The Alsatian press this week dwells upon the Emperor's Strasburg speech in a way showing that his majesty's advice to the clergy to keep good friends with the empire has borne fruit.

Samoa still greatly exercises the press. The opinion seems to be unanimous that the new agreement, if it comes in force, must be modified. At the Foreign Office the officials are very reticent regarding the matter. An official empowered to speak told the Associated Press correspondent that Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German Commissioner, who has been ill at Samoa, has been granted sick leave indefinitely. The propositions submitted by the Commissioners are now being considered by the three governments, and it is seriously hoped and expected that all points at issue will be finally and amicably adjusted.

The terrific rainstorms in the whole eastern part of Southern Germany did great damage. The temperature dropped almost to the freezing point in many localities. Much snow fell in the Bavarian Alps, and even in the valleys. The Izer rose suddenly. Munich was overflowed, and in the sports exhibition held on an island most of the buildings were under water.

The tone of the Agrarian and Conservative press remains agressive and abusive of the Cabinet, particularly of Prince Hohenlohe. The "Kruez Zeitung," one of the most moderate of these, promises the Government a lot of trouble at the next legislative session.

The reorganization of the artillery begins to go into effect October 1st. By the reorganization the number of field artillery regiments is increased from forty-eight to ninety-four, the effectiveness of the regiments being reduced, while the batteries are increased from 494 to 594. The expense is over 86,000,000 marks, with 12,000,000 marks annually in addition. The reorganization will be fully completed by 1901.

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—A fire which threatened to be destructive broke out in the foundry of the Milwaukee Harvester Company's big plant on the South Side this afternoon. The flames, however, were gotten under control when damages aggregating $10,000 were wrought. Twelve firemen were overcome from the fumes of some rosin, but they were quickly restored to consciousness.

Bids for Dredging at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Bids were opened by the Navy Department today for dredging at the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco as follows: A. B. Bowers, San Francisco, 14½ cents per cubic yard; alternative bid, 13 89-100 cents; Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company of New York, 13 39-100 cents per cubic yard. No award was made.

The Case of Captain Carter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Captain Oberlin Carter, who has been abroad for his health, returned to-day on the American liner St. Paul. He refused to discuss the Carter case, but said he expected to go to Washington within a day or two.

Quarantine Against Fever Points.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), Sept. 16.—The Board of Health to-day declared a quarantine against New Orleans, Key West, Mississippi City and Jackson, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at the latter port.

The West Virginia Strike.

MONTGOMERY (W. Va.), Sept. 16—Six hundred miners in the Kanawha field and a similar number on New River joined the strikers to-day.

No Revolutionary Invasion of Peru.

LIMA (Peru), Sept. 16.—The Government declares there is no truth in the report that a revolutionary invasion of the south occurred last night.

SENATOR MARK HANNA.

RETURNED FROM HIS TRIP TO EUROPE YESTERDAY.

Thinks McKinley Will be Renominated for President and Has No Doubt of His Election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Senator M. A. Hanna arrived to-day from Southampton on the St. Louis. He said to a reporter that his health had improved somewhat while he was abroad, and that he had a good time.

"My observations of England," said Mr. Hanna, "are that it is a country with a good political system. It is fully as good as ours, and England has built up a government full of stability. I was delighted with the outdoor life in England. I suppose the English all have their opinion as to our Philippine policy, but I did not discuss the matter with any one.

"Of course, I believe that President McKinley will be renominated, but then I have given my opinion on that matter so often that it has now become rather a chestnut. As to Governor Roosevelt for Vice President I certainly will not discuss that possibility.

"I think that industrial conditions and the Phlippine war will prove factors in the coming campaign. The Philippine war will be made an issue by the Democratic party, but we have nothing to fear. I would as soon have so-called anti-expansion made an issue as I would the silver question, for silver is an old man of the sea. I am not afraid of the outcome. I have reasoned out that the sound judgment of the people is that they do not want to bring about a change.

"The United States has entered upon an era of prosperity. The promises of the Republican party have been kept. The commercial conditions of the country are sound, and this properly is based on confidence. I am confident of a Republican victory.

"I am of the belief that there will be some difficulty in making the trusts a political issue. The Republican party is just as much opposed to the massing of wealth in a manner to injure the public as is the Democratic."

Mr. Hanna would not discuss Ohio politically, but when McLean's nomination for Governor was mentioned, he said: "That's good."

In speaking of the Dreyfus trial, the Senator said: "I heard no expressions of opinion as to the Dreyfus trial while abroad, except those made by Americans. Every American whom I met on the other side is heartily in sympathy with Dreyfus, but at the same time it appeared to me there was no disposition on the part of the Americans to protest or interfere in the matter. All this talk of boycotting the Paris exposition or the President interfering is all nonsense. This affair is one which concerns the French nation, and is purely their business. We have no right to interfere."

Tripp Confers With the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Bartlett Tripp, the American representative of the Samoan conference, had another conference with the President to-day on the confidential work of the Commissioners at Apia. There is a suggestion that the main features the Government recommended may be put into effect without modification.

Window Glass Combine.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), Sept. 16.—James A. Chambers, President of the American Glass Company, is authority for the statement that a window glass combine has been finally effected. The new company will take in fifty of the largest concerns in the country, their aggregate capacity being about 2,000 pots. This is said to leave only about 600 pots outside of the combine. The new company will bear the old name, "American Glass Company," and will be capitalized at $17,000,000, $4,000,000 of which will be 7 per cent. cumulative and $13,000,000 common stock. No bonds will be issued.

KRUGER'S REPLY TO CHAMBERLAIN.

Has Been Given Into the Hands of British Agents at Pretoria,

Who Immediately Put It on the Wires to Foreign Office at London.

The Answer Thought to Have Either Evaded or Defied What Practically Amounted to an Ultimatum From the British Government.

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LONDON, Sept. 16.—Sunday will be an anxious day for Great Britain. The reply of the Transvaal Government, it is known to-night, has been formulated, and is in the hands of the British agents at Pretoria. Furthermore, the wires at the Foreign Office are busy with a long dispatch from the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, which is being rapidly repeated to the latter's Birmingham home, so the contents of the Boer reply will probably rest to-night with Great Britain's Colonial Secretary.

Unless South Africa is peopled with false prophets, the Boers have either evaded or defied what practically amounted to an ultimatum from the British Cabinet.

If the course of diplomacy is not foreshortened, the British Cabinet will meet again and formulate specific demands far more sweeping than the last ones. These will be transmitted to President Kruger in the shape of an ultimatum. As the members of the Cabinet are scattered throughout the country, it is improbable that a council could be gathered till Monday night at the earliest, and there is every reason to believe the British Government will exhibit no undue haste in forcing President Kruger's hand, for it is palpably more important to have 15,000 reinforcements on the scene of action than gain the gratitude of the importunate Uitlanders, who for weeks have been crying for immediate aggressive action.

President Kruger's rumored refusal of the latest franchise demands has lost him many friends in England, and the pro-Boer party has shrunk to small dimensions.

The reported formal alliance between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has also done much to alienate the feeling of those Englishmen inclined to sympathize with the Transvaal, though it is scarcely believed the Orange Free State will take an active part, more likely confining itself to passive unrecognized assistance, as in the war of 1880.

The departure of the troops from Southampton for Natal to-day was marked by such scenes as have not occurred in England for many years. Most of the special officers wore civilian clothes, but as many of them were well known, they were quickly recognized and received ovations. The "Fighting Fifth" nearly all wore the Khartoum medals.

SITUATION EXTREMELY GRAVE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Indications from all sources point to the extreme gravity of the Transvaal situation. Pretoria advices, emanating from a Boer source, say that the Transvaal's reply is uncompromising and that preparation for a stanch resistance is proceeding continuously.

Another Pretoria special, dated September 15th, says the situation is now regarded as all but hopeless, unless Great Britain retreats from her position. The dispatch adds:

"The governments of the two republics consider that the Transvaal should refuse to concede anything further, and it is believed that the Boers will have the support of all the Afrikanders throughout South Africa."

It is now definitely stated that the Orange Free State has agreed to unite with the Transvaal in resisting the British claims.

Of all the numerous channels through which South African news reaches London, not one gives the faintest hope that the Boer reply will be favorable, the majority taking the view that war is extremely probable.

The Boer representatives here and on the Continent reiterate that the British Government is allowing itself to be influenced by those wanting to dominate over the whole of South Africa and that conviction of the truth of this is so firmly rooted in the minds of the burghers that it is impossible to hope that they will accept the constantly proffered friendly advice regarding the settlement of the matter on Great Britain's present terms.

The first battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, 900 strong, and detachments of the army service corps, ordnance corps, sailed on the steamer Gaul at 2 p. m. to-day from Southampton, en route to Natal, amid great enthusiasm. The men appeared to be in splendid condition and openly anxious for fighting. The Fusiliers went direct from Aldershot, but many of the officers of that regiment and numbers of special service officers started from London, receiving at Waterloo Station an enthusiastic send-off from the large crowd present. The porters cried "All aboard for Pretoria!" which was taken up by the crowd uproariously.

General Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quartermaster General, who is going to command the troops in Natal, sails with his staff on the Tantal Castle from Plymouth. He left London subsequent to the departure of the main body of officers.

Though General White tried to keep private the hour of his departure from London for the Transvaal, a large crowd was present and gave him an ovation.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, the commander of the British cruiser Immortalite at Manila, is among the officers accompanying General White. He is going to Cape Town to command the second-class cruiser Doris, flagship of Admiral Harris.

"This is my first march. It is difficult to say which way events will turn. My work is among the hewers of wood and drawers of water. I am to hustle between Cape Town and Delagoa Bay, the prospective seat of war, in the Doris, with provisions and equipment for the men.

"I look back with vast pleasure at my old American comrades, but am now off to a different scene of action. I am sorry I cannot see the reception to Admiral Dewey or join in welcoming such a typical navy man. The Admiral is off to peace, while I fear I am off into the thick of war. The scenes have changed, that is all. Good by."

The crowd cheered lustily as the train pulled out and pressed around the cars in order to get a handshake with General White.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT PRETORIA.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16.—Further telegrams from Pretoria to-day confirm the forecast of the reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain, which does not accept the demands of the British Government as a whole.

Great excitement prevails at Pretoria over the consequences which may ensue. The young Boers are asking to be led into the field immediately. It is impossible to predict what will be the situation after the delivery of the the reply in London. The feeling here is that it will be impossible for the imperial Government and undignified upon its part to again enter upon an interchange of arguments.

The Royal Munster Regiment has arrived here.

THE LINCOLN FIRE.

It Resulted in a Loss of Half a Million Dollars.

LINCOLN (Neb.), Sept. 16.—The fire which broke out early this morning caused a loss of half a million dollars. It started in the North block, occupied entirely by printing firms, and spread so rapidly through the building that it was soon apparent that the structure, with all its contents, would be a total loss. From there it spread to the Masonic Temple, Methodist Church and Webster block, which also burned.

The North building, a three-story brick, was occupied by Jacob North, book and job printer, whose loss on building and stock will amount to $150,000; also by a branch of the Western Newspaper Union, and the Nebraska Independent Printing Company, whose plants were entirely destroyed.

The Masonic Temple, which stood across the alley, was a three-story brick with a high tower. Besides the Masonic lodges, which lose everything, the building contained the city public library of 10,000 volumes; the Woodruff Printing Company, and the "Evening Post," the losses being practically total, and amounting to $150,000.

St. Paul's Methodist Church, one of the most beautiful in the city, was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of $25,000.

The Webster block was burned, valued at $20,000, value of contents not yet learned.

The Elite Studio's loss is placed at $10,000, and that of the smaller buildings and contents of others not listed above will bring the total up to fully half a million.

From the very first the firemen seemed absolutely unable to do anything to check the flames and save any of the property in the block. For a time it appeared as though Herpolsheimer's big department store would go, but by hard work it was finally saved.

SAN DOMINGO AFFAIRS.

The Presidential Election May be Held Immediately.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 16.—The Government's proclamation yesterday destroying the value of paper money created such violent opposition that the Ministers to-day proclaimed the acceptance of paper at the same rates as silver, namely, five to one dollar, American. This concession was made by Jimenes, who proposed repudiating paper money.

The Cabinet is discussing the feasibility of holding the Presidential election immediately, instead of in November, as provided by the Constitution, and it will probably be announced tomorrow that the election is to take place this month as Jimenes is the only candidate.

The threatened riots have not taken place. All is now quiet here.

CORPORAL DAMPHOFFER.

Senator Foster Interfering to Save the Volunteer's Life.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senator Foster of Washington called upon the President to-day in the interest of Corporal Damphoffer, who the press dispatches from Manila say, has been sentenced to death, together with the two privates of the Sixteenth Infantry, for assaulting native women.

Senator Foster went from the White President that nothing concerning the cases had been received from General Otis. He promised that when the papers arrived Senator Foster and the friends of the condemned man should have a full hearing.

Sentor Foster went from the White House to the War Department. He saw Adjutant General Corbin, who said that General Otis would be cabled to-day not to carry the sentence in effect until after he had forwarded the facts to the Department.

The Indian Cricket Team.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous Indian cricketer, accompanied by the cricket team with which he is to make a trip to the United States, sailed this afternoon on the Cunard Line steamer Etruria from this port for New York.

Conflagration at Callao.

LIMA, Sept. 16.—At 1 a. m. to-day a serious conflagration broke out at Callao. It was only subdued at 8 a. m. Many buildings were destroyed, and very great losses were sustained.

Strike Amicably Settled.

DUCKTOWN (Tenn.), Sept. 16.—Work was resumed in the mines here to-day, and the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company will start its works Monday morning, the recent strike having been amicably settled.

Prince Henry of Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A message from Kiao Chou announces the arrival there yesterday of Prince Henry of Prussia and the German squadron in Chinese waters.

EVENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Town of Cavite Still Strictly Under Military Rule.

The People, However, Enjoy More Liberties Than Those at Manila.

Natives of Cebu Reported to be Restless and Threatening Trouble—Although Seemingly Peaceful, It Is Thought to be Through Fear Alone.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Recent copies of th "American," published at Manila, received at the War Department, contain many interesting items regarding the progress of events in the Philippines which have been omitted from the regular press dispatches.

Although Cavite has been in the possession of the United States longer than any town in the islands, it is still strictly under military rule, but the district commander and Provost Marshal have given the people every concession which the exigencies of the service would permit. Natives are allowed the streets until half-past 9 o'clock at night, and in other ways enjoy more liberty than do their brethren at Manila.

Simplico Samanigo, a native of Cavite, has filed a claim with the United States authorities for prize money in connection with the capture of a filibustering expedition. It seems that he furnished the information which led to the seizure of the steamer Don Jose and a small schooner, both loaded with contraband articles, last spring.

The "White Man's Burden," which has been carried by the volunteers and regulars in the Philippine Islands for over a year, is now being shared by some of the black boys of the United States. A Sergeant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry said to-day, when saluted with the question:

"What are you boys doing here?"

"Why, boss, we'se here to take up the white man's burden."

According to a special dispatch, the people of Cebu are restless, and threaten trouble. Although they seem to be peaceful, it is thought to be through fear alone. Chinamen at Cebu are reported to be moving their goods to the hills. The Twenty-third Infantry has established a camp at Sibonga, and are prepared for anything that may occur. One of the mosquito fleet is off shore keeping an eye upon the coast, and incidentally maintaining a lookout for filibusters.

The establishment of a public almshouse and a home for incurables at Manila is being strongly advocated, not only as a very necessary charity, but as a means of protection for the American and European population. It is also recommended that the jails be enlarged for the accommodation of vagrants who are able to work, but who will not do so.

Good results are shown in the Manila public school system.

A wealthy Chinese tea merchant of Formosa intends to see if tea culture cannot be profitably carried on in the Philippines. It is said he is negotiating for a large tract of land on the island of Negros.

FRENCH SCIENTISTS.

Pay a Visit to the British Association at Dover.

DOVER (England), Sept. 16. — The President and about 300 members of the French Association for the Advancement of Science arrived here today from Boulogne-Sur-Mer, on a visit to the British Association.

Much has recently been published urging the British Association to give the French Association the cold shoulder on account of the Dreyfus verdict, but their reception to-day showed that the British Association did not sympathize with such methods. The French President kissed President Foster heartily, and the Mayor of Dover warmly welcomed the Mayor of Boulogne.

The Frenchmen were entertained at luncheon, and attended the meeting of the British Association.

IN NICARAGUA.

Zelaya Will Promote Friendlier Relations With Foreigners.

BLUEFIELDS (Nicaragua), Sept. 10, via New Orleans, Sept. 16.—Dr. F. G. Bonilla, the new government intendente, has arrived from Greytown to replace the present incumbent, General Antonio Estrada. The formal transfer of office has not yet taken place.

The new intendente has been President of the Supreme Court of the nation, and left that high position to assist President Zelaya in carrying out his reform measures. The present policy of the Government is announced as guaranteeing protection to everybody in the coast department, and encouragement is promised to shippers and merchants.

President Zelaya has determined to put an end to the petty difficulties that have caused so much bad feeling between the foreign colony and the Government officials in the past, and desired to give the coast a modern and progressive administration. To that end Dr. Bonilla was selected as Governor, and it is understood that he has instructions to spare nothing to promote friendlier relations in the future.

Destructive Storms in Jamaica.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Sept. 16.—Since the passage of the recent cyclone a continuous series of thunderstorms have been reported from the mountain districts. News of the latest casualty is from Little London, in Manchester, which reports its complete destruction by lightning, but with no fatalities.