

CHAMBERLAIN'S LATEST MESSAGE.

The Imperial Dispatch Read in the Volksraad Yesterday.

Kruger Announces that the Reply of the Government Will Be Presented To-Day.

British Officials Expect the Read of the Orange Free State to Link Arms With the Transvaal—Forces Commandant General Joubert Reckons on in Case of Hostilities.

PRETORIA, Sept. 25.—The Imperial dispatch was read to-day in the Volksraad.

President Kruger announced that the reply of the Government of the South African republic would be presented to the Volksraad to-morrow.

KRUGER'S FORCES.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 25.—It is reported from Pretoria that Commandant General Piet Joubert reckons on 18,000 Transvaal troops, 10,000 from the Orange Free State, 8,000 from Cape Colony, 2,000 from Natal and 6,000 Hollanders, German and other volunteers.

ORANGE FREE STATE EXPECTED TO JOIN TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Another week has opened with the Transvaal situation marking time. No news has yet been received of the delivery at Pretoria of the last British dispatch.

The next big news will be the decision arrived at by the Raad of the Orange Free State, whose secret deliberations are expected to close to-morrow, and it will come as a great surprise if the Raad does not decide to link arms with the Transvaal.

Neither the jingo nor the anti-war party are very proud of yesterday's affair on Trafalgar Square, which proved nothing except that a mob is always "jingo."

A telegram received from Calcutta announces the departure of the steamer Schidhana for South Africa, and the last transport for the Cape leaves India to-morrow.

CHAMBERLAIN'S LATEST LETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The officials of the Foreign Office this evening gave out the text of the letter of the Secretary of the State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, dated September 22d. The British reply expresses regret that her majesty's offer, No. 5, of September 9th had been refused, and says:

"The object her majesty's Government had in view of the recent negotiations had been stated in a manner which cannot admit of misapprehension, viz: To obtain substantial and immediate representation for the Uitlanders as well as to secure for themselves that fair and just treatment which was formally promised them in 1881, under which her majesty intended to secure for them when they granted privileges of self-government to the Transvaal. No conditions less comprehensive than those contained in the telegram of September 8th can be relied on to effect this object. The refusal of the South African Government to entertain the offer thus made, coming as it does, after four months of protracted negotiations, themselves the climax of five years of extended agitation, makes it useless to further pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and the Imperial Government is now compelled to consider the situation afresh, and formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the Government of South Africa. They will communicate the result of their deliberations in a later dispatch."

In a later communication dated September 22d, the Imperial Government takes up the charge of breach of faith insinuated by Secretary of State Retz September 16th, "which we cannot pass over in silence."

Mr. Chamberlain then says: "The proposals made by the South African republic in its letters of August 19th and 20th were not induced by suggestions given by the British agent from the State Attorney, as claimed. On the contrary, the State Attorney sounded the British agent, both in writing and in conversation, as to the conditions of which the Imperial Government would waive the invitation to a joint inquiry, and the result of these communications was the proposals made by the South African Government in these letters. It is impossible that the South African Government could have had any doubt as to the Imperial Government's answer to the proposals named, and my reply was actually the same as the British agent had foreshadowed to the State Attorney, and which, therefore, the South African Government must have anticipated in making the proposals."

"The Imperial Government also declines that its telegram of September 8th substituted an entirely new proposal for the invitation to the joint commission of inquiry."

The Imperial Government then quotes the dispatch from South Africa of August 19th, containing an alternative proposal identical with that which the Imperial Government is said to have substituted, and the communication then proceeds as follows:

"The Imperial Government sees no ground for misapprehension on the part of the South African republic as to its answer regarding non-interference and suzerainty, as the Imperial Government had already stated that it would not press for the appointment of a joint commission of inquiry, in view of the fact that such an inquiry would, in the opinion of the Government of the South African republic, prejudice the right of full independence repeatedly recognized by the Imperial Government."

"As to the use of the English language in the Volksraad, the Imperial Government regards this as reasonable, and is astonished that the Government of the South African republic

should deem it unnecessary, and make a point of denying that the Government of the South African republic ever proposed the same to the British agent."

MAZET INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday "Judges' Day" at the Hearing of the Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—To-day was "Judges' Day" at the Mazet Legislative Investigation Committee. A number of the judges of the city were called for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions of the different members of the judiciary as to the advisability of the passage of a stringent law prohibiting the paying of election expenses by candidates for judicial offices. This action was taken, Chairman Mazet explaining how much. He thought that political parties needed money for legitimate expenses, but that it would be a great relief and a wholesome thing if contributions were not allowed.

Justice Gildersleeve's election expenses were \$4,000. He opposed the payment of large sums, but did not object to reasonable expenses being paid by judicial candidates.

Justice Giegehrich paid Tammany Hall \$5,000. He did not see why judicial candidates ought to be exempt, as long as political parties needed money.

Justice Scott's expenses were \$9,955. He thought it would be an advantage to the public if all candidates, judicial included, could be relieved from election expenses.

Judge Bischoff paid Tammany Hall \$10,000. He thought judicial candidates should be exempt.

Justice McAdam said he paid \$10,000 for judicial candidates. He did not see why judicial candidates should be exempt.

Justice Dugro said he paid \$10,000. He thought a law doing away with contributions would be a good thing.

Justice Fitzgerald paid \$5,000. He favored a law forbidding contributions by judicial candidates.

Justice Beach paid Richard Croker \$5,062. He knew of no reason why a judicial candidate should be relieved of the payment of legitimate election expenses.

Justice Henry C. Beckman paid \$8,708. He favored exemption for judicial candidates.

Judge Truax said he paid \$15,000. He could see no harm in the payment of small sums.

Justice Charles MacLean said that no suggestion had ever been made to him to pay a campaign contribution. He was not opposed as to whether it would be a good thing to abolish the system of assessing candidates for the bench.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

M. SCHUERER-KESTNER.

Words of Praise for the Late Vice President of the French Senate.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Upon the occasion of the funeral of M. Schuerer-Kestner, former Vice President of the French Senate, who died September 20th, the day of his death, the noble figure of Captain Dreyfus, whose steadfast champion he has been from the outset of the revision movement, several speeches were delivered at the eastern railway station.

Henry Brisson, former Premier, who was greeted with loud cheers, said he had always regarded the noble figure of Schuerer-Kestner, who was a soldier of justice, and who all his life combated the plebiscitary regime, which had been so fatal to France.

Senator Arthur Ranc, Republican Radical, who is the President of the Association of Republican Journalists, also extolled the deceased. In his opinion, he said, the greatest error had been repaired and the fair fame of France saved.

On the termination of the ceremony the spectators cheered M. Brisson and surrounded him, crying, "Vive la République."

M. Brisson, who was much affected, replied: "Yes, my friends, let us love the republic, but let us not cease to defend it."

Colonel Picquart, who was among the speakers, was received with loud cries of "Vive Picquart" and "Vive la République."

The "Figaro" says that among the numerous wreaths upon the coffin was one bearing the inscriptions "To Schuerer-Kestner—Infinite gratitude," and signed in small letters, "Alfred Dreyfus."

John Sloper Clark Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—John Sloper Clark, the celebrated actor and theatrical manager, is dead, aged 64 years.

Would-Be Assassin.

BELGRADE (Servia), Sept. 25.—The court this morning rendered judgment in the case of the prisoners who have been on trial for some time past, charged with the attempted assassination of former King Milan of Servia on July 6th, when he was shot at by a man named Knezevic. Knezevic and Pasitch, the leaders of the conspiracy, were sentenced to death. Ten others were condemned to ten years imprisonment, one to nine years and seven to five years. Six of the men tried were acquitted.

Knezevic was shot publicly this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd. In view of the absence of trustworthy evidence of the finding of the tribunal the sentence is the subject of general condemnation. After the sentences were read, Pasitch was informed that King Alexander had pardoned him.

Stung to Death by Bees.

ALLIANCE (O.), Sept. 25.—John Carston, a farmer, aged 45, of Newton Falls, was stung to death to-day by bees. Carson desired to work in his apiary, and to quiet the bees burned sulphur. This only enraged them, however, and they swarmed over him, stinging him in hundreds of places. He made his way to the house, and died several hours later.

Kansas City Druggist Indicted.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against twelve leading retail druggists for selling liquor illegally without the requisite county license. Warrants were immediately sworn out for their arrest.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAMOAN TOWNS.

The Three Governments Interested in Island Affairs

Considering the Claims Arising Out of Last Summer's Trouble.

Great Britain Has Already Decided Upon the Preliminary Step to Be Taken in the Adjustment of the Claims, But the Course of the United States Has Not Yet Been Fully Determined.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The three Governments interested in Samoa—Great Britain, Germany and the United States—have been considering the claims arising out of the bombardment last summer, in which the American forces under Admiral Kautz and the British forces under Captain Sturdee participated.

As a preliminary step, the British Government has signified a purpose to adopt in this case the principle observed in the damage done by the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, namely, that private property destroyed as a necessary incident to the prosecution of naval and military operations would be paid for. While applying this general principle, the adjustment of the various claims is yet to be made according to the circumstances of each.

The claims are being considered under the main heads, viz: Those arising from the joint naval operations of the British and American forces; second, those growing out of the operations of the Samoan natives, chiefly the followers of Mataafa.

Under the first head, caused by the British and American operations, are included the claims resulting from the actual bombardment, and much the larger amount is for the incidental destruction and damage of houses and property as a precautionary measure.

The second class of claims, growing out of depredations by the Samoan natives, has been more difficult of adjustment. The officials have hesitated to impose a burden on the Samoans, and yet they have felt it essential that the Samoans should understand that they cannot cause wholesale damage to the property of the whites, and then go free of obligation.

Thus far it has not been possible to formulate even a general principle for consideration of this class of claims.

It is understood that the British and German authorities are agreed on the general principle that the bombardment and naval claims should be reimbursed. This, however, it is asserted, imposes no obligation on Germany to share in meeting the claims, as the German forces did not participate in the bombardment. It is said also that no proposition has been made to have Germany pay a part of the Samoan damage done by the Mataafa forces.

The course of the United States has not yet fully been determined, either as to the amount of the claims arising from naval depredations, or as far as known all the claims under consideration are for property loss, there being no present basis for estimating claims for the loss of life among the British-American forces during the operations.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Eighth Annual Session Convenes at Missoula, Mont.

MISSOULA (Mont.), Sept. 25.—The eighth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress began here to-day. Delegates are present from nearly every Western State, and the Mississippi Valley has a substantial representation. The morning session to-day was devoted to the work of organization. There are about 200 accredited delegates as reported by the Committee on Credentials.

President Stubbs of the Nevada State Agricultural College was made temporary Chairman.

Senator Edwin Norris, President of the State Senate of Montana, welcomed the Congress on behalf of Montana.

Responses were made by Ex-President C. B. Booth and Lecturer G. M. Maxwell of California.

Hon. H. F. Woody, President of the Missoula Board of Trade, extended a welcome on behalf of the city, to which Hon. J. C. Brady of Idaho and Director Emory of the Montana Experiment Station, responded.

This session of the Congress promises to be very important. There are two specific propositions for which work is being done; first, the equitable settlement of the grazing land problem; second, the proper presentation of the questions of the reclamation of the arid lands with justice to the Western States.

FIGHTS AT DENVER.

Bob Douglas Knocked Out by "Mysterious" Billy Smith.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—"Mysterious" Billy Smith of New York knocked out Bob Douglas of St. Louis in the fourth round of what was to have been a twenty-round contest before the Olympic Athletic Club to-night. The bout was even during the first three rounds, but few blows of consequence being struck by either man. Smith played a waltzing game throughout, and Douglas' blows had no apparent effect upon him.

On the fourth round the men started to mix matters, but a terrific left punch on the stomach put Douglas down and out.

After the referee counted ten Smith picked Douglas up and carried him to

his corner. Douglass, though game, was clearly outclassed.

In the preliminary Jack Kane of San Francisco knocked out Martin Maloney of San Francisco, in the second round of what was scheduled as a ten-round bout. Maloney was knocked down three times in the first round and out in the first minute of the second round.

A TUG SINKS.

The J. J. Dorr Goes to the Bottom of Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—When the storm of last night was at its height the tug J. J. Dorr, bound from Michigan City, Ind., to Chicago, was abandoned by its crew. Mr. Dorr, in desperate effort, succeeded in transferring themselves to one of the scows in tow of the tug.

The Dorr filled with water, which piled over her deck in huge waves, and sank about eight miles off South Chicago, leaving Captain Peterson and crew of three to toss about, drenched to the skin, and in momentary danger of being washed from the scow. They drifted shoreward, however, and at midnight jumped into the surf near shore and landed twenty-two miles west of Michigan City. They spent the night in the woods.

DENVER CARNIVAL.

Reveries of the City of Frivolity—The Queen Crowned.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—Carnival week opened to-day with favorable weather. An attendance of 100,000 visitors is anticipated. An enormous grand stand, said to be the largest temporary structure of the kind ever erected in this country, has been provided from which the various parades and exhibitions can be seen to best advantage. The city is gaily decorated with the carnival colors, yellow and white.

A new feature of the festival is a street fair occupying eight blocks. Rex now rules the city of frivolity, and to-night he publicly crowned the Queen Festival of Mountain and Plain, surrounded with pomp and splendor.

New Torpedo Boat Craven.

BATH (Me.), Sept. 25.—The new torpedo boat Craven was successfully launched this afternoon. An attempt was made last Saturday to run the vessel into the water, but she became wedged in the ways and the launching was postponed. The Craven was christened in an American champagne by Miss Amy Craven of Philadelphia, granddaughter of the late Commander for whom the boat was named.

Rauch Got the Decision.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Morris Rauch of Chicago to-night received the decision over "Kid" McFadden of San Francisco at the end of a twenty-round contest before the West End Athletic Club. Rauch did most of the forcing and leading. The boys fought at 113 pounds, and finished strong. Spectacular features were entirely lacking.

BATTLESHIP KEARSARGE.

HER OFFICIAL SPEED TRIAL A SUCCESS.

Averages Eighty-Four Hundredths of a Knot Over Contract Requirements.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The battleship Kearsarge on her official speed trial over the Cape Ann course to-day averaged 16.84 knots per hour. On the outward run of thirty-three knots she averaged 17.32 knots, with smooth sea and wind ahead. On the return she averaged 16.37 knots against the head wind. The contract requirements was sixteen knots.

The trial was successful in every respect. The Kearsarge to-day carried four bilge and two docking keels, the Iowa alone being presented in this shape for her trial event, and it is to the credit of the Kearsarge that her relative speed, with 500-horse-power less than the Iowa's great displacement, was approximately equal to that of the Iowa, although the latter on her trial made 17.02 for an average.

The run for the starting point, which for the Cape Ann course is off Thayer's Island, was made at a moderate speed. The water was smooth and the wind abeam, a very favorable day.

The first man at the wheel, the Scorpion, was not far distant when the Kearsarge was put about. After one wide circle the ship came down the line and crossed it with the funnel sending out clouds of smoke. The course of thirty-three knots was marked by five boats in order. The Scorpion at the start, next the Lilac, Mayflower, Potomac, Resolute and at the outer mark the Leyden.

The run to the eastward shows fine figures, whatever tide there was being on the third and fourth legs. The run was without incident, and the average was much better than seventeen knots. As the Leyden was passed the ship's helm was put first to port and then to starboard, the maneuver being repeated to show with what degree of steadiness she answered the wheel. Finally the wheel went hard over, and the ship circled to port and headed on the return, having been over twenty-three minutes maneuvering.

On the run back the conditions were much changed, the wind blowing strongly from head and the sea being swept by long swells.

The Kearsarge, which is nominally a 16-knot craft, will probably be spoken of in naval circles as of seventeen knots, based on her performance to-day, with a green crew and under economical conditions. According to Rear Admiral Rogers, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, she is remarkably stiff, and a fine boat in every respect.

Shortly before the ship turned the stake boat on the homeward run a tube in the feed water heater burst, letting cold water into the boilers, running the steam down, thus decreasing the revolutions of the propellers eight turns per minute. This must have reduced the speed of the ship nearly three-quarters of a knot.

The Kearsarge on her return from the trial trip lay to about three miles outside Boston Lightship. She will at once return to Newport News.

RECEPTION OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Great Preparations for the Welcome of the Hero of Manila.

Streets of New York Will Present a Gala Appearance on Thursday.

The City Already Crowded With People and All the Hotels Full—Order to Be Taken by the City Officials and Guests in the Land Parade on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—From the Battery to Harlem the streets show evidence of the preparation for Admiral Dewey's welcome. Nearly every office building on Broadway and the downtown thoroughfares is being decorated with flags, bunting, shields and streamers, and the enthusiasm displayed in the adornment of private houses is not behind hand.

Fifth avenue, as the main route of the parade, presents a busy appearance. Stands are building all along its length on the steps of churches, offices and dwellings. Vacant windows bear huge pictures of the Admiral, coupled with the sign "To let for Dewey Day."

The city is already crowded with people. At the hotels are full and taken-up rooms are pretty well taken up.

Among the vessels already in the harbor to participate in the welcome to Admiral Dewey are several which are usually engaged in coasting and Sound traffic. These are well provided with staterooms, and their agents have already bid for the hotel overflow.

Including in the sightseeing floating hotels are some of the boats used to transport in moving the troops to the West Indies. Special inducements are being offered the patrons of the hotel boats to remain over and witness the yacht races next week.

The Reception Committee has finally decided on the order to be taken by the city officials and the guests of the city in the land parade on next Saturday. It is as follows: Sousa's band; battalion of sailors from the Olympia; Dewey and the Mayor; Dewey's five Captains at Manila; Dewey's personal staff; Rear Admiral Sampson and Admiral Guggenheimer; Admiral Sampson's staff; Admiral Philip, Commander of the New York station, and President T. F. Woods of the Board of Aldermen; staff of Admiral Philip; junior officers of the Olympia; junior officers of the North Atlantic squadron.

That will complete the naval formation. Then will come the guests of the city in this order: Visiting Governors not accompanied by troops; Major General Miles and aides; Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral Miller (retired); joint committee of Municipal Assembly (fourteen of them); sailors of the North Atlantic squadron.

Following the sailors will be the soldiers of the regular and the other military organizations.

The committee of seven of the Reception Committee will visit the Olympia as soon as Admiral Dewey will receive them on Thursday afternoon, and formally make known to him the city's plans for his reception. The Mayor's Private Secretary will accompany the committee, and ask Admiral Dewey if it will be convenient for him to receive the Mayor of New York at 11 o'clock the following day. Levi P. Morton has accepted the invitation to be one of the committee of seven. All have now accepted except William C. Whitney, who has not yet been heard from.

At a meeting of the United Irish societies of New York to-day, resolutions were adopted declaring that, "Whereas, a committee of officers representing the Irish volunteers waited upon Major General Roe, Grand Marshal of the parade, and asked and were refused a place in the parade. We take emphatic exception to this action as injurious, if not hostile, to the Irish volunteers, and as a gross and unjust discrimination as depriving the regiment of the honor of a position in the line of march as Americans and fellow-citizens of the hero of Manila, Admiral Dewey."

Though the G. A. R. will not have the permission of General Shaw, the new Commander in Chief, many of its members are expected to take part in the great land parade in honor of Dewey next Saturday. General G. O. Howard, who has been placed in command of the unarmed division, when he opened headquarters to-day at No. 177 Broadway, announced that G. A. R. men would be welcomed up to the very last moment as participants in the demonstration.

YAQUI WARFARE.

Is Rapidly Growing Worse Instead of Abating.

AUSTIN, Sept. 25.—Judging from reports reaching here to-day from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, the Yaqui Indian warfare is rapidly growing worse, instead of abating.

Lieutenant Majeran has arrived at Torres on his way to the City of Mexico to make official reports as to the progress of the campaign. He says there has been no cessation in the war being waged against the Indians by the Mexican Government. He reports that the Indians have scattered into small bands, and are now vigorously waging a guerrilla warfare, and that the Mexican soldiers have adopted similar tactics, and are also divided into small scouting parties, and that there are frequent engagements, the Indians harassing the Mexicans with attacks from secure positions in the mountains and along the rough mountain roads.

not infrequently causing much loss of life among the soldiers, with little harm to themselves.

General Torres, in command of the

Mexican troops, asks the War Department to send a force of rurales to aid him, and it is thought they can render very effective service against the Indians. The Yaquis hold the rurales in great dread, as they are their old time enemies and a most formidable foe.

During the past ten days a great many miners have arrived at Ortiz, having been driven out of the mountains by the threatening situation, and all bear tales of murder and bloodshed. Dozens of skirmishing fights have resulted in a number of soldiers and Indians being killed and several miners have lost their lives. Many of them have deserted paying mines in order to save their lives. The entire country tributary to the uprising is in a state of fermentation, and all the Americans are leaving as rapidly as possible. Dividing the soldiers into small squads scatters the war over a long range of mountain territory, and every section of the Yaqui country is terrorized.

MAY BE A STRIKE.

Grievances of Street Railway Employees at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—A committee consisting of Josiah Ott, Desautel, Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, and several street railway employes, called on President John Kilgour to-day and presented demands for 20 cents per hour, ten hours per day, stools for workmen to rest at certain points, arbitration previous to discharges and other matters, and the reinstatement of all discharged since September 20th, when a system of examinations was instituted.

President Kilgour refused to receive officially any except the employes, and would not treat with them as a committee of the Amalgamated Association, of which a chapter has recently been instituted here.

President Kilgour said he would receive committees of employes any time, and present their grievances to the Directors, but he would not recognize a committee of the Amalgamated Association or any representative of it.

The gentlemen left Kilgour's office for a secret conference, and there are apprehensions of a general strike.

LABOR TROUBLES AT HAVANA.

A General Strike To-Day Now Seems Inevitable.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—In spite of the leaders, a general strike to-morrow seems inevitable. The only union that has not decided to join is the Cartmen's Union, but it is expected that the cartoon will go with the rest.

The strikers are confident of winning. They say they have withstood a blockade of three months' duration, and after that there is nothing to fear.

A manifesto has been issued by the General Committee, calling upon all to help the movement. The various laundry establishments are closed, and it is impossible to get laundry work done—a very serious matter at Havana.

It is not known how long the strikers can hold out. They say that even if they lose they will have struck a blow in the right direction. The closing of the laundry establishments is a veritable godsend to the drygoods stores, as people are literally driven to buy extra linen. Senator Leseste, the Mayor, is endeavoring to protect some of the laundries with a view to keeping them in operation, but it is impossible to extend this protection to anything like an indefinite number.

It is probable that Havana to-morrow will be without bread, owing to the bakers' strike.

National Marine Engineers.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), Sept. 25.—To strike or not to strike is the question before the 100 local members of the National Marine Engineers' beneficiary order. It was expected that the engineers would strike at noon, but they did not do so, and are waiting for orders from the national headquarters. President Usher has gone to Cleveland.

Five Lives Were Lost.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Sept. 25.—Atlas Steamship Company's steamer Adula, Captain McAuley, from Kingston for Baltimore, foundered at half-past 3 to-day off Port Morant, on the south coast of Jamaica. Five people lost their lives, including Mr. Percey, the first officer.

Diaz Will Not Visit America.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 25.—President Diaz cannot go to New York, on account of the illness of Madame Diaz. He has appointed his Minister of Foreign Relations, Ignacio Mariscal, to go as his representative.

Railway Round Houses Burned.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 25.—Fire yesterday destroyed one of the round-houses of the Birmingham Railway and Electric Company. Sixty in the millinery business, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day, with liabilities of \$73,765, and no assets. The principal creditors are New York firms.

The Alexander at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Sept. 25.—The United States collier Alexander, which sailed from Norfolk August 30th for Manila with a full cargo of coal for the naval station there, arrived here to-day.

Statue of Oliver P. Morton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The life-size white marble statue of former Governor Oliver P. Morton of Indiana was unveiled to-day in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol. No formal ceremonies attended the unveiling.

Liabilities Large, With no Assets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Gustav and Louis Wittmeyer, formerly in the millinery business, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day, with liabilities of \$73,765, and no assets. The principal creditors are New York firms.

Bubonic Plague at Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 25.—Five new cases of the bubonic plague have been officially reported here during the last three days. Two deaths from the disease are also reported.

Tin Plate Mill Destroyed by Fire.

TIPTON, Sept. 25.—The Atlanta tin plate mill was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss fully \$100,000.

Twenty-Ninth Infantry.