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OFF FOR REST

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND PARTY GONE TO LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Unofficial Denial that H. Clay Evans Will Not Be Relieved as Pension Commissioner.

PLAN TO ELECT U. S. SENATORS

STEWART'S SCHEME TO AVOID A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In Case of a Legislative Deadlock He Advises that a Plurality Vote Decide the Question.

JAPANESE PRISON MYSTERY

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS LOST TRACK OF A MR. KELLY.

Capt. Elliott, Hoosier Director General of Posts in Porto Rico, Has Sailed for Home.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington on a special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the Hotel Champlain for a stay of several weeks. With the President were Miss Sarah Duncan, his niece, Secretary Cortelyou and a retinue of White House attaches and servants. A crowd of several hundred people was at the station to see the presidential party off. Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Adjutant General Corbin and Controller Dawes were also at the train to bid the party farewell.

President McKinley was very busy prior to his departure. He was obliged to deny himself to the public and saw only his Cabinet officers and others who had urgent public business. Semi-official denials were given out of the stories that the President was to transfer Col. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, because of alleged protests against his administration of the Pension Office.

NEW YORK, July 26.—President McKinley and party reached Jersey City a few minutes after 9 o'clock to-night. None of the party appeared while the train was in the station. The train left Jersey City over the West Shore.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Otis Has Not Notified the War Department of Any Action.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is stated at the War Department that General Otis has made no communications to the department regarding the organization of any provisional governments in the islands or provinces, but it is presumed that he may be doing so if conditions warrant. General Otis is acting under instructions from the President dated Dec. 21, 1898. These instructions said that the destruction of the Spanish fleet, followed by the reduction of Manila, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine islands and suspension of Spanish sovereignty. They directed that the military government of the United States maintained in Manila be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the district ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace. The military commander was directed to announce that "We come not as invaders, but as friends." Those who submitted were to be promised support and protection, "all others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed with firmness, if need be, but without severity as far as may be possible." Suggestions were made as to the government of the ceded territory and the rights of property, taxes, etc.

This letter of the President, together with the instructions of Secretary Hay to the Philippine commission, are the basis of governments which are to be established in the Philippines.

It is stated at the War Department that the matter of organizing another regiment of volunteers in the Philippines, in addition to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and the cavalry regiment, will be left entirely to the discretion of General Otis, who is authorized to proceed with it.

SENATOR STEWART'S PLAN.

Believes a Plurality Sufficient to Elect United States Senator.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, said to-day that in order to obviate the apparent necessity of an amendment to the Constitution to insure at all times a full representation of States in the United States Senate at the next session of Congress he would offer relief by legislation, which the senator says may prove satisfactory. He proposes that the following paragraph be added at the end of Section 15, Title 2, Chapter 1, of the Revised Statutes:

"If on the third Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature no person has received such majority, then on that day, or on any succeeding day, the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared elected."

This, he believes, will meet the necessities of the case and insure the election of a United States senator in every State at the time specified by law.

CAPT. ELLIOTT COMING HOME.

Will Move His Family to a New Home in San Juan at Once.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath to-day received a cablegram from Captain Elliott, formerly of New Castle, Ind., and at present director general of posts in Porto Rico, announcing that he would sail to-day from San Juan on the steamer Philadelphia for New York. Captain Elliott is due to arrive in New York next Tuesday and will come at once to Washington to report and to consult with the postmaster general and Mr. Heath relative to postal matters in Porto Rico. On the completion of his business before the Postoffice Department he will return to his former home in New Castle to see his family and to make arrangements to take them back with him to Porto Rico. He has leased a residence in a suburb of San Juan, called Santurse. He expects to start on his return trip about Sept. 1.

Representative Landis, of Delphi, was quite busy to-day making a tour of the various executive departments. He asserted that he was merely attending to a few minor matters for his constituents. He called on Director of Census Merriam to make a few recommendations for fat clerkships and also had business at the Postoffice Department. He will remain in Washington several days.

Rural free delivery will be established at Hartford City, Ind., Aug. 1. Carl Spence has been appointed a regular carrier for the route and William H. Spere substitute. The following Indianians were to-day appointed railway mail clerks: Charles Fall, of Wabash; William Peffly, of Goshen, and Edgar V. Jones, of Boon Grove.

WHERE IS MR. KELLY?

He Was in a Japanese Prison Under Seven-Year Sentence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State Department would be pleased to know what has become of a murderer named Kelly, who, at last accounts, was held in a Japanese jail under sentence of seven years' imprisonment from the consular court at Yokohama. Some time before the new Japanese treaty, by which we surrendered our extraterritoriality, went into effect the State Department bethought itself of Kelly, who was the only American long-term prisoner in Japan and had served but six months of his sentence. It is desired to bring him to this country to serve out his sentence, and the only manner in which this could be legally accomplished was to secure a request from the prisoner that his sentence be commuted. Kelly was communicated with, but was not heard from directly. Meanwhile the Japanese government notified the State Department that it had proposed to release all foreigners held in Japanese prisons under sentences from consular courts on July 16, the day the old treaty expired. The State Department remonstrated, holding that Japan, by the new treaty, assumed the obligation to hold Kelly in jail; but the contention has not yet been accepted. Yesterday notice came that Kelly had made application for a commutation before the letter of the attorney general relative to his case had reached Japan. Thus he could be brought to the United States, if the Japanese government has not already released him. On this point the State Department is ignorant.

Note-Raiser Farrell Arrested.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The secret service has received information of the arrest in Knoxville, Tenn., of Frank Farrell, charged with raising United States notes. It is said that Farrell's specialty was raising new one-dollar silver certificates to fives. The work is said to have been cleverly done. Farrell is believed to be a member of a gang, three of whom were arrested last week.

CREMATION TO-DAY.

Plans Definitely Settled for Disposing of Col. Ingersoll's Body.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Walston, the home at Dobbs Ferry where Robert G. Ingersoll died, was a quiet place to-day. The body of the dead agnostic lay on the flower covered bier. Only the widow and daughters sat near, all the others kept away. Three hundred letters were receivd to-day from all over the country, most of them from intimate friends. Among those who sent letters were J. H. Manley, of Maine; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who wrote a beautiful letter of hope and sympathy; Octave Thanet and Owen Miller, president of the American Federation of Musicians.

Colonel Ingersoll's body will be cremated to-morrow. The coffin was sent to Dobbs Ferry to-day, but it remained all day at the local undertaker's. It is a plain, black, cloth-covered coffin without ornament or handles of any kind, and without even a name plate. It is simply a box in which the dead may lie at rest during the journey to the crematory. The body of the dead agnostic will be transferred from the bier to the coffin at 9 a. m. Whenever the widow is ready, the hearse will start down the long hill that has been the joke of Colonel Ingersoll many a time. A special train will be in waiting at the station to take the party to New York city. It is only a few minutes' ride to Fresh Pond, L. I., from there. The incineration will be strictly private. The time has not even been set, in order that the public may not know. The funeral party will wait during the hours while the body is being consumed, to take the ashes back with them. The funeral urn has already been selected. It is the choice from a thousand of George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, and the dead man's friend. This is only temporary, but it will satisfy Mrs. Ingersoll until a finer one can be made. She is determined that the ashes shall not be away from her a single moment.

Whatever was written by Colonel Ingersoll before his death, and is still unpublished, will not be printed.

A CALL TO NEGROES.

National Federation Will Meet in Cleveland Aug. 10.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A call was issued today for an extraordinary session of the National Federation of Colored Men of the United States to meet in Cleveland, Aug. 10, to consider questions of vital importance pertaining to the colored race. The call, which is signed by Rev. William Gray, president, James A. Ross, secretary, and John G. Jones, attorney, says: "We invite the co-operation, aid, and influence of all who are lovers of the common brotherhood of man, as the national federation was organized to advance and protect the welfare and rights of the colored race of people of this country. We therefore invite every State in the Union to send properly accredited delegates from their county and state organizations that are recognized by this federation. Each State and each society and each association is entitled to three delegates, on their affiliation with the National Federation. Our patriotic women of this country will not be discriminated against; they will be admitted as delegates, if properly elected. Let the loyal colored men and women of this country attend this meeting, to be held in Cleveland, O., Aug. 10. This will be one of the greatest meetings ever held in this country since the emancipation of the negro."

CONVICTS GO ON STRIKE.

Order Reducing Tobacco Allowance Causes Trouble in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia, July 26.—The State Board of Control recently issued an order that the weekly tobacco ration of convicts in the two penitentiaries should be reduced from four to two ounces, and butter should be added to the regimen. The order does not please the convicts. When it was first enforced the butter supply had not been received, and about 300 men in the Anamosa penitentiary refused to work. The inauguration of the order was postponed until the butter should come. This was first served last Saturday. Most of the men refused to touch it. Five hundred men refused to work and were taken to their cells. Monday only eighteen of the regular force of 150 went to their work in the quarries. Most of the population was still in cells. To-day Warden Hunter came from Anamosa to confer with the board. He is not in sympathy with the tobacco order, and believes it will make serious trouble unless rescinded. The board, however, refuses to withdraw the order, and on the other hand proposes gradually to reduce the tobacco ration till it is no longer used.

LAST STAGES

STEP TAKEN LAST NIGHT THAT MAY SETTLE CLEVELAND STRIKE.

Big Consolidated Company Requests Special Council Meeting to Discuss Means.

MORE WORK FOR THE TROOPS

STORM CENTER OF TROUBLE TRANSFERRED TO THE SUBURBS.

Nonunion Motorman and Conductor Beaten Up and Strikers Protected by Factory Hands.

STRIKES IN OTHER CITIES

UNION LABOR COMES TO SUPPORT OF THE MESSENGER BOYS.

Situation in New York Has Resulted in a Call for a New Labor Party to Name a Ticket.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—A step in which much hope of conciliating the street-car company and its striking employes was taken here to-night by the committee of the Council, which succeeded in patching up an agreement over the difficulties which caused the first strike a month ago. The company to-night made a request for a special meeting of the Council to meet to-morrow night to discuss ways and means of putting and end to the present distressing situation.

It is regarded as probable that the old committee will be reappointed, and at once set about its labors. They succeeded in the first instance after the Board of Arbitration had failed and a compromise whereby every fifth crew was to be nonunion was patched up. The union men on their part agreed to treat the nonunionists working with them with every consideration shown members of the brotherhood. Over allegations made by both sides that the other had violated this agreement the strike, which started a week ago Sunday, grew. The strikers say that the company did not put enough union men at work, and the company claims that their nonunion employes were much harassed by the men of the association. The work of the committee, which is expected to result from the meeting of councilmen to-morrow, will be primarily to discover if the agreement has been violated, and if so, by whom.

The action of the old committee in seeking to repeat their former success meets with the approval of General Axline, members of the State Board of Arbitration and the mayor and his advisers, as well as citizens generally, it is said.

The storm center of the street-railway strike has, according to the authorities, settled in Brooklyn, a suburb connected with Cleveland by a long, high bridge. At noon 150 employes of the Born Steel Range Company blockaded a car on the bridge and dragged the motorman and conductor from their posts, inflicting with their fists and weapons injuries more painful than serious. Soldiers on guard at the barn, about half a mile away, hurried to the scene, but the rioters had taken refuge in the factory, which stands under the approach to the bridge. The factory was surrounded and the premises searched, but there was no clew by which the guilty ones could be picked out, so they bent their efforts in assisting the blood-stained motorman and conductor to move the car, most of the windows of which had been broken by stones.

General Axline, in command of the troops here, in order to personally view the situation, took a ride to-day on an Orange-street car. He was in civilian dress and the car was stopped at various intervals all along the route. A rock came near hitting him. The general took other trips through the troubled districts, but declined to give his view of the situation. The vigilance of the guards while daylight aided them prevented trouble of a serious nature. Preparations for mass meetings at various points were made during the day. It is expected that a large one will be held in Monument square, in the heart of the city, to-morrow night unless the mayor prohibits it. In preparation for one a paltform was to-day erected in Brooklyn to protest against the action of Mayor Farley, of Cleveland, who has assumed, under the authority of an almost forgotten statute, supreme police power in Cuyahoga county. This leaves Mayor Phelps, of the suburb, together with his constabulary, shorn of their robes of power, and they don't like it. The two mayors are not on the terms that existed between the storied Governors of the two Carolinas.

The soldiers and the Cleveland chief executive's special police in Brooklyn are not allowed to use the public hydrants to get water, it is said, and upon various occasions bayonets were of a necessity used to convince shopkeepers that it was wisest to sell soldiers what they wanted. Mayor Farley to-day mailed Mayor Phelps a letter in which he declared that if the Cleveland cohorts had any more trouble about getting water, Cleveland, which pumps the water to the suburb, would attempt to abrogate the water truce and let the whole hamlet go thirsty. Mayor Farley also issued a statement to the strikers in which he said that a man who was more loyal to his labor union than to himself and his country was a coward and a bad citizen.

Cars were run on twelve lines of the Big Consolidated to-day and on most of the lines last night. From this the authorities take much hope for continued improvement. President Mahon, of the National Union of Street-car Employes, in an interview to-day declared that as the street-car company, according to his information, was losing thousands of dollars every day, the strike would have to be settled soon on advances made by the company. In the face of this, President Everett to-day again told the board of arbitration that the company had nothing to arbitrate. The board is unable to take action looking toward a settlement in view of the attitudes of the opposing forces.

The task of distributing the soldiers was to-day completed by General Axline. Many of them were sent out to Newburg, which includes the turbulent section of Broadway to Pearl street and to Windermere, where the street-railway company has the more valuable part of its property stored. A company was sent to Collinwood also. Mayor Farley declared to-day that he would suppress violence if he had to call out the entire National Guard of Ohio.

A boy was shot this evening by a nonunion conductor, but whether or not it was accidental the police have not yet determined. Frank Wright, aged thirteen, was sitting on the front porch of a house at No. 33 Anndale avenue, when an electric car came along. Although there was no disturbance in the neighborhood at the time, it is stated, the conductor, who stood on the front platform with his motorman, carried a revolver in his hand. Suddenly it was discharged and young Wright gave a cry of pain. The bullet had entered his right leg just below the groin. The car ran on to Euclid avenue and ran into the barn. When the police arrived the conductor was not to be found.

APPEAL TO WORKMEN.

B. of L. Firemen Secretary Calls on Men to Stay Away from Cleveland.

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—Frank W. Arnold, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, addresses the following to the Union of the Labor Organizations of Peoria:

"I hope there is not a man in Peoria whose sense of right is so numbed that he will consent to go to Cleveland and take the place of men who are struggling for their wives and children that they may have, not luxury, but the common necessities of life. This agent, in the pursuit of his business, paints a glowing picture of the conditions existing in Cleveland and offers flattering inducements to get men to take the places of their fellow-men fighting for right, for justice and for bread. I do not believe that this accredited agent will induce any of our citizens to go there for that purpose.

"If these Cleveland street-car companies will not be fair with and to their old, experienced employes it is not reasonable to presume that they will be fair to any man whose sense of honor is so debased as to draw him to the place vacated for an honorable purpose. I hope the laboring men of Peoria will not bring shame on a city that has become famous as a place peopled with peace harboring unionists, where strikes are strangers and where employer and employe are continually on the best of terms, by enlisting in so unholy a cause."

Agent Shirley said to-night that he would take forty men from Peoria to-morrow night to Cleveland.

NEW BOYS "SLUGGED."

Messengers' Strike at Cincinnati Continues with Union Support.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The conference between a committee of business men, the mayor and chief of police on the one hand and the officers of the messenger companies on the other hand reached no results this afternoon. At a meeting of the striking messengers to-night it was resolved to fight it out. It is reported that labor organizations and others have promised financial assistance for ten days longer. Several new boys were "slugged" to-night, two being badly hurt.

The situation is more serious to-night since the messnger companies have decided to proceed with new forces.

The lawlessness attending the strike heretofore is much lessened by more active work of the police. Several new messengers were attacked and beaten early to-day, but the police rendered prompt assistance and they are now escorting the messengers so that attack is impossible and no crowds are allowed to collect. The Western Union is using telephone service to deliver many messages, and in that way keeps its service from becoming clogged. In the Police Court to-day striking messenger Huber and three others, charged with assaulting a messenger bearing a message to Chief Deitsch, were held for trial Aug. 12 and warned by the court to refrain from further acts of violence.

The evening newspapers reconsidered their decision to-day about accepting unsold papers and offered a compromise, which was accepted and the papers were again on the streets a little before noon. The compromise consisted in consenting to receive all unsold papers of the first two editions, the later editions to be bought at the newsboy's risk. No change was made in the price of the papers.

Newsboys' Parade Postponed.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The parade of striking newsboys, which was to have taken place to-night, was postponed until to-morrow night. The reason, Morris Cohen, the new president of the Newsboys' Union, says is that Chief Devery did not sign the permit that Mayor Van Wyck granted. The chief claimed the six hours' notice which under the law he is entitled to. This the boys did not give him, and he did not consider that he had sufficient time to make the necessary police arrangements. The parade is to be headed by a band and carriages, and it is expected that several thousand boys will parade. Five thousand attended a recent meeting, 2,000 coming from Brooklyn.

TALK OF DETROIT STRIKE.

Trolley Men Demand an Increase and Outcome Uncertain.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—A strike of street-railway employes of Detroit is among the possibilities of the near future. The executive committee of the local union was in conference this afternoon with company officers, the chief point of issue being changes in number of working hours and an increase in pay from 21 to 25 cents an hour. Under the present agreement a day's work is limited to ten hours, to be performed within twelve hours, with a half hour's leeway for half a trip when necessary. The men want it changed from ten to nine and from twelve to eleven. The companies have already submitted such mooted questions to arbitration when not conceding the men's requests, and it is claimed are willing to do so now. They have already conceded several minor amendments to their agreements with the employes. The more radical of the men, however, favor tying up the lines if the increase in pay be not also granted.

When the conference adjourned, after a four hours' sitting, it was announced that every item under consideration, except wages, had been settled. The company acceded to the men's request in regard to the change in number of working hours and also promised to expedite arbitration cases, which, the men complained, have been allowed to drag along. This leaves only the men's demand for 4 cents an hour more wages to be settled. To-night there seems to be a difference of opinion among the men as to whether a strike will follow refusal of the increase by the company.

Rumored Cincinnati Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—There is a rumor on the streets to-night that the street-car men of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport will strike next Saturday. It is not traceable to any definite source, but the rumor is to be met everywhere. Over 1,500 men are employed as conductors and motormen in the three cities. They have no union, but they all belong to an association. It is not known that they have presented any grievances to the company.

Hanna Ore Docks Strike Ended.

ASHTABULA, O., July 26.—The strike on the Hanna ore docks was ended at 10 o'clock to-night as the result of a long meeting of the strikers. The settlement is that Chief

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

ROOT OF EVIL

GOMEZ SAYS UNCLE SAM'S $3,000,000 IS A PLAGUE ON CUBA.

What Was First Considered a Dishonor for Patriots to Accept Is Now Being Begged For.

CAUSED ILL-WILL AND STRIFE

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF MERCURIAL TEMPERAMENT OF CUBANS.

Island Natives Have Thus Far Made No Initiatory Move Toward Home Government.

OPINION OF ANNEXATIONISTS

NO COUNTRY HAS SUCCESSFULLY COLONIZED A TROPICAL ONE.

Vote of Island Would Probably Result in Showing Majority Favored Independent Statehood.

HAVANA, July 26.—In an interview with General Gomez, printed in La Lucha, the Cuban commander was quoted as saying: "Never has a plague more afflicting fallen upon Cuba than the $3,000,000 asked from President McKinley for the Cuban soldiers. The money has been the cause of ill will among those who by right and justice should be eternally united. The history of the men is curious. It was thought at first that it ought not to have beeen received, as it was a dishonor to the Cubans. The aspect is changed now, and it should cause pain to see, wandering through Havana, soldiers begging for what it was supposed they would refuse.

"The formation of the supplementary lists of persons incapacitated in the war and the work of payment has already cost $6,000. This money was furnished by Governor General Brooke, as the Cubans do not possess the ground on which they tread. Those who do not know the work and expense involved are naturally impatient and hold responsible some one who in no way helped to get the money nor asked any one to receive it. Those whose names appear on the supplementary lists should not be paid before those who are on the original lists, so as to preserve order. As the money was the gift of the American government I ampained by the noninterest shown by my soldiers, who were trained to go hungry on their march to liberty. The republic will pay them, but when is uncertain. Impatience will not further matters."

El Diario de Mariano says editorially in to-day's issue that the working classes in Havana are in a very bad condition, the cost of living in the city is high, owing to the extravagant tendencies of the upper classes having raised prices. Continuing the article says: "Havana city was built for rich people and reforms should be inaugurated, modeled on the American plan of building clean, cheap houses for the working people, with the prospects that they may become the owners of the same by paying a small premium, thus encouraging thrift and self-help. The Cubans, so far, have not shown any private initiative, but if the Americans really wish the country to progress, with some guarantee of an effort on their part, the Cubans themselves will step forward and help in the matter."

A deputation from Guines visited General Brooke to-day for the purpose of objecting to the appointment of Senor Hernandez as mayor of the town. They said they did not object to the man so much as to the system of selection, under which a few names were put into a hat and one was drawn out. It proved to be that of Senor Hernandez, who received the appointment.

A prominent official here to-day said, regarding the annexationist paper started at Puerto Principe a few days ago, that two things were to be considered. First, that no tropical country has ever successfully administered a government without everlasting fights and revolutions, and, secondly, that no country had ever successfully colonized a tropical country, citing in the latter connection England and India and the West Indies. The official added that England had merely sent good men to India and the West Indies for a term of years and was continually sending new blood to replace those leaving the colony.

"If," said the official, "the Cubans are unfit for self-government, they are equally unfit for statehood. The sentiment of the Cubans desiring annexation is probably in favor of statehood or nothing."

Senor Becardi, mayor of Santiago, has forwarded to Governor General Brooke his resignation, asking that it be immediately accepted and stating that both General Wood, the military governor of the department of Santiago, and General Castillo, the civil governor, have refused to accept it.

PORTO RICAN RAILROAD.

Its Builders Want Uncle Sam to Guarantee Spanish Dividends.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Edward Lauterbach and Charles C. Beeman, lawyers of New York, were at the Department of Justice to-day and had a conference with Attorney General Griggs in regard to the status of the Porto Rico Railroad. This road was constructed under an agrement with the Spanish government, which guaranteed a dividend of 8 per cent. on the cost of the road on a basis of $28,000 a mile for construction. One hundred and thirty-two miles of the road has been constructed, leaving fifty-five miles yet to be built. The attorney general expressed the opinion that the secretary of war, as the head of the military government of Porto Rico, had no authority to pay the guarantee assured by Spain, or to take any action which could in any way bind this government beyond the time of military occupation. The conclusion was reached that Congress alone has authority to act in the premises.

Imported Cattle Die in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 26.—Senor Escalante, who claims to be a practical farmer, has written a letter to the Diaro de la Marina, in which he takes the ground that the scheme for importing fifty thousand head of American cattle to the Island of Cuba is impracticable, on account of the difficulty of acclimatizing the animals. The writer asserts that 40 per cent. of the cattle thus imported would die. The plan should be, Senor Escalante says, to import cattle from other sources than the United States. The Spanish government authorized the importation of cattle from other places than the United States, and those brought here from other places were found to acclimatize better than the American cattle.

POLICE ARE ANXIOUS.

Clash at Evansville Between Strikers and Miners Narrowly Averted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—This has been an anxious day with the police. The usual demonstration at the Ingle mine occurred this evening. Several strikers appeared armed with Winchesters. Nonunion negro miners were also armed, but the police prevented a clash. After the negroes had been taken to the city on a tug they were met again by strikers, but the police once more prevented bloodshed. Late this evening children and women gave the nonunion negroes at Sunny Side mine a tin-can serenade and the negroes shot at them, but no one was injured. The news quickly spread, and several hundred men, some of them armed, hastened to the scene, swearing vengeance. The negroes escaped. National Committeeman Dilcher will go to Indianapolis and present the miners' case to Governor Mount and demand the disarming of nonunion miners. If this is not done, it is said all strikers will arm and be ready for trouble with the negroes who have taken their places.

More Negroes for Weir City.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., July 26.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train passed through here to-day with two coaches of negroes from Alabama for Weir City, to take the places of the striking miners there. An effort was made to keep the negroes from entering Kansas, which caused considerable delay and put the train behind time. The negroes were locked in the cars and guarded by armed men as trouble is expected at Weir City. The feeling there is very strong against the imported negroes, who have already caused trouble.

No Settlement in Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 26.—There was no settlement of the dispute between the coal operators and miners of Illinois at the meeting held to-day in the Great Northern Hotel. The operators would not agree to the miners' candidate for the seventh man on the board of arbitration, nor would the miners agree to the operators' candidate for the same position. The meeting broke up without having accomplished what it was called for, and with no immediate settlement of the question in sight.

CORRUPTION CHARGED.

Government Officials in Alaska Said to Have a Ring.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 26.—Advices received to-day on the steamer Elihu Thompson from St. Michael's indicate that the miners of Cameron and Anvil City are wrought up to a high pitch on account of the action of United States Commissioner Shephard, backed by the United States soldiers. A miners' meeting of nearly 1,000 men was dispersed on the night of July 10 by a squad of soldiers on the ground that they were not property owners. The meeting had been called regularly, after five days' notice, to protest against the policy that has been followed in locating claims. These miners declared that a clique, or ring, had been formed to gobble up all the good properties in the country. It is charged by miners who came in on the Thompson to-day that machinery of the federal government on the Yukon had been turned to these illegal practices. They say that some of the Laplanders who were sent up there under five years' contract by the government have, since arriving, been naturalized and claims have been staked in their names. Even the reindeer which these Laplanders were hired to take care of have been used for hauling stakes into the country to mark the claim boundaries for the members of the ring. The miners were signing a protest, which is to be forwarded to Washington city. The protest alleges that the officials at St. Michael's are conducting the affairs of the government to their own selfish ends.

FEVER DYING OUT.

No Fears Now of Spread of the Disease Among Troops in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Department has received the following from General Brooke, at Havana: "Benjamin Heggeman, quartermaster's employe, died 20th, apoplexy, Santiago, Puerto Principe; Henry Johnson, saddler Company E, Eighth Cavalry, died 22d, yellow fever; William Goerick, private Company G, Fifteenth Infantry, died 23d, yellow fever."

Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Major O'Reilly, at Havana:

"Havard telegraphs from Santiago the 25th as follows: July 23—One new case, a civilian; one death, also a civilian. July 24—No cases, no deaths. Case of soldier on July 20 originated in barracks; garrison promptly moved into camp; no new cases."

General Sternberg thinks the conditions are now very favorable toward preventing a spread of yellow fever among the troops in Cuba.

TO REPEAL GOEBEL LAW.

Gov. Bradley Said to Have Promised to Call a Special Session.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—The Courier-Journal will to-morrow print a statement credited to a friend of Attorney General Taylor, Republican candidate for Governor, to the effect that Taylor told him Governor Bradley had promised the Republican leaders that he would call an extra session of the Legislature to repeal the Goebel election law. This gentleman says Mr. Taylor believes there is no doubt an extra session will be called next month. The Goebel law passed the Senate with a margin of one vote. Some of the Democrats who voted for it are said to be now among the anti-Goebel men and these, with the Republicans, would be sufficient to secure the repeal in the Senate. Efforts are being made, it is said, to win over enough representatives to pass the repeal in that branch.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

Senator Perkins Says the Boundary Line Is Already Defined.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 26.—Senator George C. Perkins, of California, who has just returned from Alaska, said to-day: "We have just as much right to say we are dissatisfied with the 49th degree as the boundary, ask for a reopening of the question and set up our contention as of old for the 54:40, which, as a matter of fact, should have been the international line, as to consider anything else but the ten marine leagues from the sea as the boundary between Alaska and the British Northwest. We have nothing to arbitrate in this connection. The treaty stipulations are clear and distinct. They say the boundary line shall follow the summit of the mountain range, where it does not exceed ten marine leagues from the sea."

Bank Looter Promises an Exposure.

MONTREAL, July 26.—Chief Accountant Lemieux, of the Villa Marie Bank, who was arrested last night, pleaded not guilty today. He was sent to jail to await the date of the preliminary trial. In jail he stated that he would make sensational statements later.

ASSASSINATION

GEN. HEUREUX, PRESIDENT OF SAN DOMINGO, STRICKEN DOWN.

Murderer Afterwards Made His Escape, but Pursuing Party Expects a Speedy Capture.

MEAGER DETAILS RECEIVED

VICE PRESIDENT FIGUERON ASSUMES DIRECTION OF AFFAIRS.

Dead President Brought Prosperity to the Island Republic and Was in His Second Term.

NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION

NEWS OF THE MURDER FROM THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

Recalled at Washington that Other Attempts Had Been Made on President Heureux's Life.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, July 26.—Gen. Ulysses Heureaux, President of the Dominican republic, was assassinated at Moca, Santo Domingo, at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon. The name of the murderer is Ramon Caceros. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable that he will soon be captured.

Vice President Gen. Wenceslao Figueron immediately, on the announcement of the President's death, assumed the direction of affairs. At present calmness prevails everywhere in the republic. The remains of President Heureaux will probably be taken to Santo Domingo for the funeral services.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Senor Don Alejandro Woz y Gil, consul general of the Dominican republic, when seen at his home here to-night, could scarcely credit the news of the assassination of his President. "President Heureaux did wonders to make our people happy and give us prosperity," he said. "He was serving his second term, and in a year would have finished his labors as President. He was formerly minister of the interior and also served as secretary of war. Moca is a town three days' ride by horse from Santo Domingo."

NO NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Secretary Long May Send Gunboat to Dominican Port.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—No information was received up to 9:30 o'clock to-night from the consular representatives of the United States in Santo Domingo regarding the assassination there to-day of President Heureux. Pending official advices of the assassination, no formal action will be taken by this government. Hon. William F. Powell, the minister to Haiti, is also charge d'affaires to Santo Domingo, while this government is directly represented in the Republic in the person of Campbell L. Maxwell, who is consul general, and John A. Read, who is vice consul. Officials here recall that attempts have been made heretofore on the life of Mr. Heureux. Secretary Hay paid a brief tribute to the work of the deceased President, saying he understood that he had given the country a good administration.

Secretary Long said he could not recall that there were any ships of the United States navy now in Santo Domingo waters. Should the developments of the next few days show a feeling of unrest and uncertainty regarding the future affairs of the island, a United States man-of-war will be dispatched to that vicinity to look out for the protection of American interests.

BACK FROM LIBERIA.

Shocking Tales of Negroes Returned from the "Promised Land."

NEW YORK, July 26.—Eight negroes, three women and five children, arrived from Sierra Leone on Monday, and after wandering about the streets all day were taken in charge by a colored missionary, Mrs. Hattie Ross, who found them shelter and managed to get food for them. They are Mrs. Lucy Greyson, Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Simlton, who, with their husbands and children, formed part of a large colony of Southern negroes who sailed from Saralnia, Ga., in March, 1896, for Liberia. Gathered together by the International Emigration Company, of Birmingham, Ala., they had been told that "Liberia was the promised land for the colored race." Hundreds sold their homes and joined the colony, sailing on the Labrador.

Arriving at Monrovia the colonists received the allotments of land that had been promised them, but learned it would be several years before they could gather the first crop of coffee. The agent in charge of the supplies, which were to have been furnished them for one year, sold them in the interior and left with the proceeds. Some of the colonists made their way inland and attempted to compete with the natives at starvation wages in the fields and as carriers. Scores succumbed to the fevers, among them the husbands of Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Simlton. Some escaped to Freetown, Sierra Leone, where they were cared for by Dr. Williams, the American consul. It was by his assistance and that of two steamship companies that Mrs. Greyson, Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Simlton were able to reach this city.

MONEY IS TOO CHEAP.

Foreign Coins Imported to Be Melted Up as Copper.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The steamship Cevic brought to this city 9,999 bags, or 250 tons of copper coins from India, consigned to the Oxford Copper Company. The coins will be melted over for refining purposes, as they are imported as copper scrap. It is explained that the coins are worth more as copper than as coins with the price of copper standing at or about the present value of 18.50 for lake. It is said that the copper coins of China can also be imported and melted into copper at a profit.