LAWTON MOVING NORTH

THE GENERAL AND HIS ARMY SUPPOSED TO BE AT SAN ISIDRO.

List of Casualties from Otis—Regiment of Volunteers Delayed by Drunkenness and Court-Martial.

MANILA, Oct. 19.—General Lawton is supposed to have reached San Isidro. No communication has been received from him since he left Arayat this morning. General Lawton and General Young spent last night at Arayat, with a force of nearly 3,000 men. The gunboats Florida and Oeste moved along the river to San Isidro, which will be held as a base for operations to the north. Extensive preparations have been in progress for several days for the expedition to Tariac. The supplies were taken on cascoes.

General Lawton's force consists of eight companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry under Colonel Keller, eight companies of the Twenty-second Infantry under Major Baldwin, nine troops of the Fourth Cavalry, mounted, under Colonel Hayes, and a mixed regiment consisting of one company of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, six guns commanded by Captain Scott, one company of cavalry and Colonel Batson's Macabebe scouts.

The Third Cavalry is equipping at San Fernando to join the expedition.

Heavy rains, the first in weeks, began last night and have continued steadily.

List of Recent Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—General Otis today reported the following casualties:

—Killed.—

Sixth Infantry—Near Cebu, island of Cebu, Sept. 18: Company A, Charles N. Cotay, Daniel E. Adams.

Seventeenth Infantry—At Angeles, Oct. 14: Company L, William Parker.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—At Porac, Oct. 17: Company H, Willard Winters.

—Wounded.—

Oct. 16, at Angeles, acting Assistant Surgeon H. Eugene Stafford, breast, slightly.

Sixth Infantry—Near Cebu, Island of Cebu, Sept. 18: Company A, William Stovall, abdomen, severe; Company C, Horace Hutchinson, nates, severe.

Fourth Infantry—Near San Nicholas, Oct. 8: Company F, James A. O'Reilly, hand, slight.

Ninth Infantry—At Angeles, Oct. 16: Company D, George K. Webster, head, moderate; Company H, John Kelly, thigh, severe; Company I, Albert Durand, back, severe; Charles S. Wilson, head, severe.

Seventeenth Infantry—Company I, Corporal Henry Rosser, head, slight; Company B, William Crosby, thigh, slight; Joseph B. Thacker, larynx, severe; Thomas E. Scully, thigh, slight.

Sixteenth Infantry—At Guiguinto, Oct. 18: Company F, Thomas Lynch, side, severe; Leslie E. Shores, foot, severe.

Fourth Cavalry—Oct. 13: First Sergt. Gustav Will, arm, moderate; Matthew Killyon, leg, moderate.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—At Porac, Oct. 17: Company M, Samuel Williams, cheek, moderate.

SOLDIERS ON A "TEAR."

Trains Delayed Because of Drunkenness and Drumhead Court-Martial.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—The Forty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers, en route from Massachusetts to Manila, was delayed here by enforced drumhead courts-martial on account of an epidemic of drunkenness. The first section arrived yesterday over the Chesapeake & Ohio and held high carnival. The men had whisky secreted on the train. Colonel Hegler immediately called a drumhead court-martial, which sent thirty of the worst offenders to the Columbus barracks. As the other sections arrived during the day it was found there was plenty of whisky aboard of them also, and the supply was greatly increased here, so that the four sections were all sidetracked west of this city at Valley Junction for more trials by drumhead court-martial, and additional installments were to-day sentenced to the Columbus barracks guardhouse awaiting further action.

The Big Four Railway people received advices from Valley Junction at 4 p. m., that they had at last been able to get all the sections of the train bearing the Forty-sixth Regiment under way for St. Louis. Several detachments of the troops were sent back guarding prisoners enroute to the Columbus barracks under guard. It is impossible to ascertain how many have been sentenced to prison at Columbus. The troops guarding these prisoners will proceed directly from Columbus to San Francisco to join their regiment. As all of those who were causing trouble on the train, and especially at places where stops are made, were sentenced at the drumhead court-martial to prison at Columbus, it is thought that there will be no further trouble along the way.

Floating Palace for Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—The United States transport Thomas, the finest troop ship afloat, sailed from the Cramps' shipyards to-day for New York, where she will go into dry dock to be painted. The Thomas is to go to the Philippines early in November and will carry over two thousand souls, including soldiers, officers, nurses and crews. On the main deck is the ice-making plant with a capacity of two tons a day. There is also a condensing apparatus for changing salt water into filtered fresh water, with a capacity of ten thousand gallons a day; a carbonating machine for a bakery; a laundry and a cold storage plant. On the spar deck are the soldiers' writing room, a dining room with seventy-six seats for company and ship's officers, a saloon and lavatories. The quartermaster's department, regular officers' quarters and smoking and lounging rooms are on the promenade deck.

Garlands for Mothers' Acts.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—Sixty Cleveland members of the Fourteenth Infantry arrived home to-day from the Philippines and were given a warm welcome. After being decorated with garlands by the Young Ladies' Escort Club they marched in a procession composed of military organizations and veterans of the civil war to the Central Armory, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. After a short reception the mess call was sounded and the soldiers sat down to a banquet, at the conclusion of which speeches were made by J. O. Winship, the chairman; Adjutant General Axline, Senator Hanna, Congressman Burton and Mrs. N. C. Stewart, in behalf of the soldiers' mothers, who had charge of affairs. Conspicuous on the platform and in the procession were two white-haired generals of the civil war, James Barnett and J. J. Elwell.

Mails Not Censored.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Director of Posts Vaille has sent to Postmaster General Smith a letter entering an absolute denial of a published charge of censorship of the mails at Manila. Mr. Vaille says: "I wish to state positively that there has never been a single letter from the States opened in this office or by any one after it was mailed at this office and before its dispatch to the States. It is inexcusable for any one connected with the army in Manila to make the assertion that there was any censorship of the mails."

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

National Organization Effected by "Aunties" at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The committee on permanent organization appointed by the anti-imperialist conference met here to-day and formed a national organization to be known as the American Anti-imperialist League. Existing organizations will become members at the outset and the work of securing new local organizations will be pushed all over the country. The following were elected as officers of the league: President, George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; vice presidents, George F. Edmunds, Vermont; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; Carl Schurz, New York; Richard T. Crane, Illinois; Donaldson Caffrey, Louisiana; Rufus P. Smith, Ohio, and John Valentine, California; treasurer, Frederick W. Gookin, Illinois; secretary, William J. Mize, Illinois. An executive committee was also appointed, with Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago, as chairman. The president, secretary and treasurer of the league were made ex officio members. Chicago was selected as the headquarters for the league, with an Eastern office in Boston. Other offices will be established as required.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

Jury in the Conspiracy Case Is Still Deliberating.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The jury in the case of Ellery F. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt, the lawyers charged with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the Lancaster revenue stamp counterfeiting plot, twice to-day informed Judge McPherson that they were unable to agree after being out all night. The judge refused to discharge them, insisting that they try to reach a verdict.

Court opened at 10 o'clock this morning and the jury announced that they had failed to agree. They were sent back to their room until 2 o'clock p. m. and at that hour announced that they were still divided. The foreman stated that they had last night agreed to disagree and he did not think further consideration would have any other result. He said there was a conscientious difference regarding the evidence. Judge McPherson reprimanded the jury for arriving at a conclusion so early in the discussion and said that the difference which could not be recognized should not be insisted upon. He then ordered the jury to retire until 10 o'clock to-morrow. It is rumored that the jury stands eleven to one for conviction.

BELIEVES IN PUBLICITY

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON TALKS TO THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

He Is Opposed to a National Corporation Law, and Says State Laws Should Be Amended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Industrial Commission to-day heard the testimony of Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, of New York, former law partner of ex-President Cleveland, and Mr. Elbert H. Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company. Mr. Stetson, speaking on the general question of corporation management, said that, as a rule, the directors of a company represented the majority interest and that the number could be of no good general concern. He advocated the fullest freedom of compact on the part of corporations and said that persons having business with them should learn to inquire concerning their responsibility just as they would in dealing with individuals. He deprecated the tendency towards paternalism in such matters and said that legislation could not make business men of lunatics or paupers. Any undue interference of law with corporations would inevitably have the effect of doing more harm than good. Still he believed that all stockholders in any company were entitled to know who their co-owners were, and for all purely public corporations, such as railroad and insurance companies, he suggested general publicity.

Mr. Stetson recommended a general amendment to the corporation laws of the States, authorizing corporations to organize with the power to issue shares of capital stock without any nominal or par value, but constituting merely a stated proportional part of the total capital. He opposed a national corporation law as useless and dangerous. New Jersey's popularity as an incorporation State, he said, was due to the fact that laws were low; the immunity of stockholders from personal liability and to the fact that no limitation is put upon the amount of indebtedness a company may contract.

Mr. Stetson said he had been concerned as an attorney in the reorganization of several railroad companies, including the Southern, the Northern Pacific, the Reading and the Erie. He said that all these reorganizations had been made necessary by the inability of the companies to earn fixed charges, due to the ruinous reduction of rates, and in no case to overcapitalization. In some cases the capitalization had been greater since the reorganization, but where this was the case the increase was accompanied by a decrease in the interest rate. He thought the railroads of the United States better officered now than ever before. He believed in validating pooling contracts, but would give the Interstate-commerce Commission certain supervision in case of excessive or unfair rates, but not the power to make rates. He advocated making a judicial body of the Interstate-commerce Commission.

Mr. Gary explained at length the organization of the Federal Steel Company, whose authorized capital stock is $200,000,000, of which almost $100,000,000 had been issued. He explained that the stock issued included the actual book valuation of the property owned by the various plants, $45,000,000; cash capital, $10,000,000; increase in value of property not represented on the books, $31,000,000; money advanced by J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, who had engineered the consolidation, $14,000,000. The remaining stock had not been issued and would not be for less than par value in cash. Morgan & Co. had received about $200,000 for their services in the transaction. He contended that the Federal Steel Company was not in any sense a trust, because the constituent members of it had never been rivals in business. Nor is it, he said, a monopoly, because it does not control the entire product in any article. The various companies constituting the parent company co-operate freely and the combination was made to enable them to do so.

In reply to questions, he said that the company had never made any contributions to assist in political campaigns, and the laborers of the various companies were free to do as they might please in the matter of politics. He advocated the utmost publicity in the affairs of corporations. The Federal Company had incorporated in New Jersey because the laws of the State gave the power and authority needed, which the laws of other States did not do. Referring to the tariff, Mr. Gary said that some protection was necessary, but that it should not be high enough to give a monopoly to any one. He also said that he did not believe the tariff had anything to do with the present prices of steel.

DIAZ NOMINATED.

Political Clubs Want to Keep the President in Office.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 19.—Political clubs in the various important towns have nominated President Diaz for a new term of office and a club in this city, largely composed of professional men, has taken similar action. Preparations are making by the central committee of the Liberal party for taking a plebiscite of all voters in the republic in January, so as to ascertain without prejudice the exact feelings of the masses of the people.

The new British consul in this city, Lucien J. Jerome, formerly consul at Havana, has arrived. During the Spanish-American war he represented the American interests in Havana.

General Carlos Ezeta, ex-President of Salvador, is now here and reported to be seeking to get into communication with the federal authorities. He denies that he is trying to get up a movement against the present administration in Salvador and speaks bitterly of the calumnies circulated against him. Another ex-President of Salvador, Dr. Rafael Zelidivar, is at the same hotel. There is much speculation regarding the visit here at the same time of these two distinguished Salvadoreans.

NO SECTIONALISM IN THIS.

Portrait of Gen. R. E. Lee to Be Hung in West Point Academy.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Secretary of War Root has written to Mrs. W. N. Mitchell, of this city, a daughter of Congressman Otey, of Virginia, in response to an inquiry, that Colonel A. L. Miller, superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, will place a portrait of General R. E. Lee in the academy gallery if one is provided, showing General Lee in the uniform of a United States officer. An effort will be made by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to provide the painting. General Lee was superintendent of the academy from Sept. 1, 1852, to March 31, 1855.

The Y. B. 10c Cigar
Is as big as the biggest and is as good as the best.

AMERICANS TO BLAME

THEY BROUGHT CHINESE LABOR HERE TO CONSTRUCT RAILWAYS.

Minister Wu Ting Fang Talks Plainly to Those Who Want China's Trade, Yet Boycott Her People.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—In his address before the International Commercial Congress Minister Wu Ting Fang said:

"Persons are generally disliked on account of their indolence, immorality and other bad qualities, but I believe this is the first instance in the history of the world that a people are considered as undesirable and excluded from a country because of their industry, perserverence, honesty and other good qualities. China does not make such invidious distinctions. What is open to one nation is open to all others. All are equally welcome. So far from taking any retaliatory measure, she is still holding the most friendly and cordial relations with the United States, and I hope and trust these relations will long continue. In view of the certain increase of this vast trade and commerce between China and the United States and in view of the unrivaled opportunities China offers to American capital and enterprise, the question naturally arises whether it is worth while to keep on your statute book a discriminating law against a people with whom it is your interest to keep and maintain relations of the most friendly nature. This is a question for the merchants, manufacturers, capitalists and laborers of this country to decide, and I am sure they will decide it rightly and fairly when the facts are laid before them."

An important statement made by the minister in his address, which met with unstinted applause was in reference to China's position toward the open door policy of Great Britain and the United States, to which policy frequent reference had been made by other speakers. The minister said: "I will take this opportunity to say, by way of a general answer to the preceding speakers who have referred to the open door in my country, that China always favors the open door. China opens her doors to the people and the trade of every country without distinction as to race or color."

At the conclusion of Minister Wu Ting Fang's address John Foord, of New York, secretary of the American Asiatic Association, presented a resolution reciting that the exports of American manufactures to China are growing in value and in volume with a rapidity unexampled in any other market; that no other market in the world offers such vast and varied opportunities for the further increase of American exports; that these opportunities are absolutely dependent on the maintenance of equality of commercial privilege, which treaties made with the United States secure throughout the whole of the Chinese empire; that certain foreign powers seem to show a disposition to restrict that market to the advantage of their own citizens and the exclusion of others by the creation of spheres of influence, and that it is resolved, as the judgment of the representatives of American industry and commerce engaged in the China trade, here assembled as delegates to the international commercial congress, that an emphatic declaration should be made by the government of the United States of its intention to protect to its fullest extent the rigbs which its citizens enjoy under existing treaties to pursue their trade in the Chinese empire. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Chinese minister, rising to a point of privilege, spoke as follows: "I wish to answer one of the speakers here who made the remark: 'It is all very fine to say that it is not just to exclude the Chinese from America, but China has 400,000,000 inhabitants, and if the exclusion law is repealed will not they come to America?' I am very glad the question was asked so as to give me the opportunity of answering. The Chinese that come here come only from two provinces in Canton. You never see a northern Chinaman here; no men from Shanghai, for instance, except in the diplomatic corps. These two provinces have a population of only about one million, so that even should all come, which is manifestly absurd, it would not be very serious.

"The total number of Chinamen now in America is about 100,000. Why did the people come? Thirty years ago, when you were constructing our Western railroads, you sent agents to China and begged the laborers to come here. Of course, others followed their example later. But had you not done this, I do not believe there would have been any Chinese laborers here.

"These men do not rob you! They work day and night and make faithful servants. I admit that they want to make a few dollars and go home, but is not that just what you Americans who come to China want? I believe that to get the trade of China it is worth while to repeal this objectionable statute."

Adulteration of Food.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The adulteration of food and the enforcement of the dairy and food laws were the subjects of general discussion at to-day's session of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments. Nearly forty dairy and food commissioners from thirteen States were in attendance and gave their views on the subject of debate. The discussion was led by Elliott Grosvenor, of Michigan, secretary and treasurer of the association. Papers were read by N. C. Adams, dairy and food commissioner of Wisconsin, on "A Dairy Commissioner," "A Dairy State" and "The Practice Under Milk Statutes," by H. Brown Cannon, of Colorado. The principal address was that of J. B. Noble, dairy commissioner of Connecticut, who spoke forcibly of the loose laws of several States which permit manufacturers of oleomargarine and other fraudulent articles to inflict their products upon the public.

Papers Read by Grain Dealers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—At to-day's session of the Grain Dealers' National Association many papers of interest to grain dealers were read, among them the following: "Conditions of Grain Cars Upon Arrival," H. A. Foss, Chicago; "Object and Work of the Southern Grain Association," Alfred Brandeis, Louisville, Ky.; "Inspecting and Handling Grain in Chicago," E. J. Noble, Chicago; "Weighing Grain in St. Louis," T. R. Ballard, St. Louis; "Landlord's Liens," Norman H. Camp, Chicago.

The result of the election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows: President, Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.; first vice president, J. W. McCord, Columbus, O.; second vice president, J. M. Sewall, Hastings, Neb.; secretary and treasurer, Charles S. Clark, Chicago.

Ohio Valley Improvement Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—The most important business before the Ohio Valley Improvement Association here to-day was the adoption of resolutions urging Cngress to appropriate a sufficient amount to insure immediate improvement of the Ohio river to its mouth at Cairo; recommending that the improvement of the Ohio between Pittsburg and Marietta be pushed; that Congress prevent encroachments on the channel of the Ohio which may render navigation difficult and dangerous; improvement of the Mississippi river at its mouth; immediate construction of locks and movable dams at and near Gallipolis, O.; ownership by the United States of an isthmian canal; the building of a dam just below Cincinnati, and a standing appropriation by Congress of $75,000 annually for dredging the Ohio.

New $5,000,000 Steel Works.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—Steel mills which will rival in size the big Johnson plant at Lorain, O., will soon be establised at Fairport Harbor, a few miles east of this city. The cost is said to be $5,000,000. Cleveland capitalists are back of the enterprise. The name will be the Holly Steel Company. One thousand acres of land has been secured with a frontage of 4,500 feet on the river. The works will include a 600-tons blast furnace, ten tons openhearth steel furnaces, a plate mill and bar mill. The products will be steel plates, slabs, bars and billets.

Retail Liquor Dealers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—The third day's session of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association was devoted to the reading of reports. The reports of the secretary and the legislative committee were read and adopted. Both reports showed that progress had been made not only in perfecting organization and acquiring members, but in gaining several legal concessions, notably the adoption by the national Congress of the Evans outage bill, the Ellis army bill and the bill substituting license for prohibition in Alaska.

Street Railway "Magnates" Adjourn.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Members of the American Street Railway Association closed their business session of their eighteenth annual meeting to-day by electing the following officers: President, John M. Roach, general manager of the Chicago Union Traction Company, Chicago; vice presidents, John A. Rigg, president of the Union Traction Company, Reading, Pa., and F. G. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.; secretary and treasurer, C. T. Pennington, Chicago. Next year's meeting will be held in Kansas City.

The Bridge "Combine."

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—It was announced to-day that the bridge "combine," under the name of the American Bridge Company, had been completed and would be in operation by the first of next month. The "combine" included thirty-five of the thirty-seven plants of the country, and is capitalized at $67,500,000, of which $33,000,000 is preferred, and $34,500,000 common stock. It will control about 98 per cent of the output of the country. The headquarters will be in New York city.

WITHDRAWS UNDER FIRE

JOSIAH R. ADAMS WILL NOT RUN FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Newspaper Attack on a Pennsylvania Republican Candidate Induces Him to Retire from the Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Josiah R. Adams, of this city, who was nominated by the Republican state convention, last August, as a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, to-night sent a letter to Gen. Frank Reeder, chairman of Republican state committee, withdrawing from the ticket. The letter says, in part:

"I have been attacked by political opponents and have answered the attack in the only way that best friendly, professional and political advisers deemed adequate. I can, before election day, in no further way, diminish the effect of that attack which must, therefore, influence voters adversely to the ticket if I remain thereon. I have no right to let my ambition impede my party's success and while I have no doubt of election if I stand, I should not enjoy victory by a lessened party vote, nor would I endure a judicial seat in any court where the humblest suitor at the bar doubts my integrity. I, therefore, decline the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Adams's withdrawal is the sequel of an attack on him by a Philadelphia morning newspaper. Mr. Adams was charged by the paper with being the president of corporations which are alleged to have swindled many persons in Pennsylvania and other States. The newspaper continued the attacks, and Mr. Adams was urged by newspapers of both of the big parties and his friends to answer the charges. Yesterday he issued a long statement in answer to the accusations, which he branded as being "absolutely and unqualifiedly false." He did not deny his connection with the alleged swindling concerns, but positively asserted that he had no knowledge that they were other than legitimate enterprises, and that when complaints reached him of questionable transactions on the part of agents of the companies, he immediately withdrew from all connection with the concerns.

Mr. Adams's withdrawal was decided on at a conference held late this afternoon in the office of Director of Public Safety English, in the City Hall. The conference was a secret one, and what actually took place at the meeting was not made public. Those who are said to have attended it are Gen. Reeder, Israel Durham, Mayor Ashbridge, Director English and Mr. Adams. Several other political leaders, whose names could not be learned, were also present. After the conference had been concluded Mr. Adams's letter was given out. Whether he voluntarily withdrew from the ticket, or whether he was asked to do so, could not be learned, as those who attended the meeting would not discuss the subject. Under the rules of the party the vacancy on the ticket will have to be filled by the state committee.

General Reeder, when seen to-night, said that he did not know when the committee would be called together, but thought that a meeting would be held next week. When asked whom he thought would be named to fill the vacancy he positively declined to talk any further. A number of names have been mentioned, but as many of the party leaders are on the stump throughout the State no one name had any considerable following.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS.

Colored Troops in Texas Clash with the Police.

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 19.—Friction between the Laredo police and the negro soldiers at Fort McIntosh resulted in a street riot last night. A Mexican, C. Nuncio, received a Krag-Jorgensen bullet through the shoulder. Policeman William Stoner was badly beaten with clubbed rifles and at least a hundred shots from the army rifles and pistols were fired by the rioting negroes. Policeman Stoner, about midnight, arrested a soldier for some offense, and turned him over to the military authorities. The report of the arrest at the barracks infuriated the soldiers, who battered down the door of the ordnance room, secured their arms and started on a rampage through the western part of the city, fifty strong. Finding Policeman Stoner they covered him with their rifles, disarmed him and then clubbed and stamped him. Then they rained a regular fusillade down the several streets and bullets whizzed all over the city. Only one casualty from this shooting has been reported, that of C. Nuncio, who was shot while walking along Lincoln street and fatally wounded.

Lieut. J. M. Campbell, in command at the fort, who was attending an entertainment in the city, hastened to the barracks, threw out the guards and had the roll called, but all the soldiers had reached there ahead of him. The arms had also been returned to the armory, but showed evidence of recent use. The lieutenant is much concerned over the affair and has issued orders confining the garrison to the reservation for thirty days. Lieutenant Campbell was a corporal in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and for bravery shown at San Juan hill was appointed to a second lieutenancy in the regular army and assigned to the command here. He was to be married to Miss Ruth Tompkins, of New York, to-morrow.

Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, now stationed here, and to which the rioters belonged, distinguished itself at El Caney. Reports from Rio Grande City, below here, state that a party of negro soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry from Fort Ringgold started a disturbance in a gambling house there Tuesday night, with the result that one was fatally shot and seven others more or less wounded by the gamblers and citizens.

INDIANAPOLIS LEADS.

Strong Fight for the Next W. C. T. U. Convention.

SEATTLE Wash., Oct. 19.—When the national executive committee of the W. C. T. U. convened this morning preparatory to the opening of the twenty-sixth annual convention and silver anniversary of the order, thirty-two States were represented, with Kansas, Texas, California, Oregon and other delegations yet to arrive. Already over 300 delegates are in the city, and by Sunday it is expected the number will exceed 500.

Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Pittsburg and Washington, D. C., are fighting for the convention of 1900, with the Hoosier city in the lead, this delegation being hard workers and the largest attending the convention. A number of constitutional amendments will be offered by the executive committee. An attempt will also be made to move the headquarters from Chicago to the late Miss Willard's cottage in Evanston. The movement is meeting with opposition. The committee on resolutions will probably offer several of more than ordinary interest dealing with the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts, of Utah, Otis's management of affairs in the Philippines and the divorce laws.

Robbery at the Cariboo Mine.

ASHCROFT, B. C., Oct. 19.—There was a big robbery last night at the Cariboo mine, near Quesnell Forks. The big safe in the Cariboo Hydraulic Company's office was blown open and part of the amalgam, worth $50,000, stolen.

SCHEDULE AGREED UPON

WINDOW-GLASS WAGE COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS LABORS.

No Extra Advance for New Jersey Factories and a General Advance of 6 Per Cent. Secured.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—After many reports of settlement and as many disappointments, the announcement is made to-night that the window-glass wage scale has finally been agreed upon. President Burns, of the Workers' Association, withdrew his demand for the extra advance for New Jersey factories and the settlement as made gives the workers a general advance of about 6 per cent. The increase to the blowers is 5¾ cents on a box of single strength glass and 8¾ cents on a box of double strength. The advance granted the gatherers amounts to 2⅞ cents for single and 4⅜ cents for double strength. It is believed that the manufacturers have also agreed to the original propositions of the Cutters' League and the Flatteners' Association. Indications are that the fires will be started this week or early next.

TERMS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

H. B. Smith Has Heard Nothing of the Settlement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 19.—H. B. Smith, a member of the window-glass manufacturers' wage committee, stated this forenoon, after reading the dispatch in the Journal that the window-glass scale had been adjusted, that neither he nor the Hartford City Glass Company had received any information in regard to the matter. Other dispatches stated an advance of 7 per cent. had been granted and L. A. 300 Working Rules 40 and 41 had been adopted. Mr. Smith said he was satisfied a settlement on such a basis was not made. The American Glass Company will not under any consideration accept the change in the working rules which President Burns is asking, and if he persists in their adoption no window glass will be made by the American Glass Company this year. This much is certain and given on the best of authority. Glassworkers here do not anticipate a start by the combination factories before Nov. 15 or Dec. 1. The independent capacity of 372 pots now in operation is not sufficient to hurry the trust into signing the wage scale.

May Employ Girls.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Oct. 19.—The strike situation at the Lippencott glass factory remains practically unchanged. It is reported that the managers have posted up notices in the factory that all boys who do not return to work at once are to consider themselves discharged. It is also reported that it is the intention of the company to fill their places with girls. Public sentiment is strongly opposed to this action. The boys are standing firm and are still out in Elwood and at Marion.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Overtime Work Condemned by the National Executive Council.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its session to-day voted that the federation financially assist the jewelers of New York, Newark and Providence, with a view of the more thorough organization of the trade and to be helpful in every way to secure a recognition of the union as well as a reduction in the hours of their daily labor. In consequence of the fact that a large number of employers are alleged to be unnecessarily forcing their employes to work long hours per day under the pretense of overtime, the executive council passed resolutions condemning the practice. The organization of the workers of the far West was again taken up and the officers located at headquarters instructed to keep in close correspondence with the organizers and to submit the names of additional organizers to the executive council for approval.

The council adjourned this afternoon to meet next at Detroit, Mich., at a date to be fixed hereafter.

GENERAL STRIKE PROBABLE.

Great Northern May Be Tied Up Completely.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19.—A general strike on the Great Northern will probably occur within a very few days. It will include conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen, and the men expect to tie the road up from end to end. In the great strike of five years ago the conductors held aloof, but they have been brought into the present trouble by a recent order requiring them to pay for bonds covering damages to trains under their charge. The list of grievances given by the men is a long one, and they claim to have been unable to secure anything like satisfaction from the management. Since last March grievance committees have been almost constantly in this city trying to reach some agreement with the railway officials, but without result.

A MERRY ROW.

Spiritualists Mix Politics and Religion at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Expansion, imperialism and adherence to the Declaration of Independence were the rocks upon which the National Spiritualist Association came dangerously near foundering at to-day's session. Lack of patriotism, disrespect of the Constitution and disloyalty to the flag were some of the charges made against members. So bitter did the fight become that it was only the firm ruling of President Barrett that prevented a rupture. The occasion of the wrangle was the presentation of the report of the committee on resolutions, which was to all intents and purposes a committee on political action. The resolution submitted by the committee censured President McKinley for the course he is pursuing in regard to the Philippine islands and extending the sympathy of the association to the Filipinos.

After several speeches had been made both for and against the resolutions there was such an uproar from delegates and members who desired to be heard that President Barrett declined to recognize anyone. After quiet had been restored a compromise resolution was adopted, although many present declared that they voted for it because they feared for the life of the organization if the original stand was insisted upon. As adopted the resolution reads: "We extend our cordial sympathy to the struggling masses of other countries, as well as our own, in their efforts to achieve larger liberty and better their condition morally and socially." The peace conference at The Hague was indorsed, the engraftment of the words "God," "Christ" or "Christian" upon the Constitution of the United States was objected to and capital punishment was declared to be a blot on the page of history. The equality of men and women in politics was also strongly insisted upon. Cleveland, O., was chosen as the place for holding the next convention in 1900. After the election of officers to-night the convention adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

Left a Letter Referring the Authorities to Bishop Potter.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The supposed suicide from an East Boston ferryboat last night of an unknown woman, probably fifty years old, fashionably dressed and with an appearance of refinement, is engaging the attention of the police to-day. After the passengers had left the boat a woman's cape and handbag were found. In the bag was a sealed envelope addressed to Mrs. B. I. Clark, general delivery, Worcester, Mass., and an unsealed envelope containing a letter which said the writer saw nothing in life to keep her on earth, and directed that if her body ever should be found the authorities should refer to Bishop Potter, of New York, who would see that it was buried. In addition other letters were found indicating the supposed suicide was from San Francisco.

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RETURN TO WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND PARTY AT THE CAPITAL AGAIN.

Mrs. McKinley in Better Health—Alaskan Boundary Modus Vivendi Not Yet in Effect.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President McKinley and party reached Washington at 12:25 o'clock this afternoon, nearly an hour behind schedule, owing to delay on the grade in the Baltimore tunnel. The party consisted of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Long, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, Attorney General Griggs, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Finney, private secretary to the secretary of the navy, members of the press and the White House attendants. All but the three Cabinet officers mentioned had left the party at various points on the road. The train was met at the station by Secretary Root, Adjutant General Corbin, District Marshal Palmer and John Addison Porter, secretary to the President. The President's carriage drove to the door of the car and the President and Mrs. McKinley stepped directly into the carriage and were driven to the White House. Mrs. McKinley was looking stronger than on her return from her last trip West, and it was agreed by the members of the party that she had improved in health.

Leaving Washington Oct. 4, the President's train traveled a distance of 3,009 miles and passed over the tracks of eighteen railway systems. Arrangements for the trip were made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which furnished the entire equipment. The itinerary having been arranged by the White House officials, George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania system, put himself in communication with the general passenger agents of the various railways over which it was the wish of the party to pass and a schedule was quickly made up. D. N. Bell, tourist agent of the Pennsylvania system, was placed in charge of the train, with a corps of men from his own road.

In order that the immense amount of telegraphic correspondence originating on the train might be expeditiously handled the Western Union Telegraph Company sent with the President as its representative William H. Young, night manager of the office at Washington. He had directly in charge all of the official telegraphic correspondence of the President and the members of the Cabinet besides the dispatches of the representatives of the press.

* * *

The annual report of Brigadier General James F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, was made public to-day. General Wade says that of the three posts and one camp occupied, all are in very fair condition, with the exception of Fort Meade, Mich., which is unsanitary and has reached a point where it is a question of reconstruction or abandonment. General Wade refers briefly to the Indian troubles at Leach lake last September and October, and says that in spite of the fact that the detachment engaged in this fight was made up of raw recruits, it behaved with commendable gallantry. He says that the Indians are still sullen and discontented, but no active trouble is apprehended.

* * *

Reciprocity arrangements are sought by the Island of St. Skitt and Turk's island, British West Indies. The arrangements so far cover nearly all the British West Indies possessions save these two, and Mr. Tower, the British charge, has taken the initial steps in their behalf.

* * *

Up to to-day the Treasury Department has received from national banks requests for interest payments on bonds on deposit to secure circulation and public deposits under the recent circular amounting to $122,518. The amount of bonds, principally registered, involved is $5,795,500. The government's rebate is $1,147.

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By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, now on waiting orders in New York city, has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.

* * *

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $287,811,147; gold reserve, $254,505,201.

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The Haitien government has nominated Judge Day as the sole arbitrator in the pending Metzger claim against Haiti for damages sustained through the infringement of a certain concession. The nomination has been confirmed by the State Department.

* * *

The secretary of war has instructed the quartermaster general to forward from San Francisco any Christmas boxes which may be delivered there prior to Nov. 20 for officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Such boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, general superintendent army transport service, San Francisco, Cal. Also to forward from New York any Christmas boxes for officers and soldiers in the Philippines which may be delivered there prior to Nov. 1, such boxes to be consigned to Major F. B. Jones, general superintendent army transport service, Pier 22, Columbia stores, Brooklyn, N. Y. All boxes above mentioned should be plainly marked with the name of the officer or soldier for whom they are intended, giving the company and regiment or other organization to which he belongs and should be further marked "Christmas box." All freight or express charges on these boxes to San Francisco or New York must in every case be prepaid by the senders. The maximum weight of boxes to be about two pounds. They should contain no perishable matter. The quartermaster's department assumes no responsibility for the condition of these boxes when delivered, but will exercise every care to deliver them safely and in good order.

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Rural free delivery has been ordered established Oct. 23 at Southport, Marion county, Indiana.

* * *

Up to the close of the State Department this afternoon nothing had been heard from London respecting the Alaskan modus vivendi. When the details of the arrangement are made public, which will follow immediately on its conclusion, it will be found that nearly all of the attempts made up to this point to describe the new boundary line accurately were inadequate in important respects. The maximum claim of the United States is not maintained. That was not to be expected in this arrangement, which was intended particularly to relieve the situation so far as the Dalton trail route is concerned. No attempt was made to establish a claim to that territory lying between the head of Chilkoot pass and White pass and the lakes to the north. It does not follow that the United States has relinquished the extreme claim at that point, but simply that by mutual agreement, reached about two years ago, the heads of these two passes were recognized as marking points of a temporary divisional line, without sacrificing the permanent rights of either party. The arrangement has been found to work absolutely without friction, and the present is believed to be an inopportune time to disturb it. The point where the trouble threatened was on the Dalton trail, which, by the way, is not directly on the Skaguay route, although a side trail does connect the points, but is rather the natural pathway from Pyramid harbor into the Klondike.

The United States government could scarcely contend at this point that the boundary line was to be defined by the prescribed zone of thirty miles from the sea, for in this section of