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from northern Africa, Madagascar and its East Indian colonies which was to me the most interesting part of the exhibition, since the attendants were all natives of those countries, dressed in native costume and oftentimes speaking their native tongues, to the amusement at least of the bystanders. English people do not attend the exposition.

"The Austrian people have a fair representation at the centennial. The Germans are proud of their exhibit and are more liberal in their patronage.

A GREAT CELEBRATION.

"The French people were making great preparations for the celebration of the 14th of July. On the 13th all the principal streets in the central part of Paris were decorated with flags, and it was sometimes hard to tell which were the greatest in number—the French tricolor or the American stars and stripes. At every window and over the doorways along the main thoroughfares the two flags were united side by side until it was a great avenue of red, white and blue.

"On the evening of the 13th, along the boulevard, were stands occupied by bands playing French airs and the people were dancing in the open streets until far beyond midnight. At Cherbourg, where we took the American steamer, they were preparing for a naval exhibition that evening. The harbor was crowded with ships of all classes of the French navy, from the ironclad to the cruiser and the torpedo destroyer. Some idea of the strength of the French navy may be gathered from the statement that the ships numbered forty-two in all. They were gaily decorated with flags of all nations."

When asked as to his plans for the summer, Mr. Harris said: "I shall spend my leave of absence at my farm in Hamilton county. I want to take a trip down the Tippecanoe river, and I expect also to spend a few weeks at Camp De Pauw in Wisconsin in muskelunge fishing. After that I have no plans, except that I ought to return to my post before the opening of the diplomatic season in December."

"What do you think as to the prospect of Republican success in the election next November?"

"Before leaving Vienna," said the minister, "I was asked by quite a number of people as to the probable result of the election. Every one seemed pleased to learn that Mr. McKinley's administration would be ratified by the American people and that he would continue President for another term. The success of the administration in establishing the gold standard has met the approval of all the commercial interests in Europe and they are deeply interested in the growth and development of American industrial trade throughout the world."

PRINCE OF WALES CONSENTS.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Her Youthful Lover May Wed.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A dispatch to the World from London says: "The Prince of Wales has given his formal indorsement and countenance to the marriage of Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Cornwallis-West, which, it is said, he originally opposed. The Duchess of Devonshire was the intermediary for the lovelorn couple. The duchess arranged a "week end" party to which the Prince accepted an invitation. Upon her intercession his royal highness gave his assent to the inclusion among the guests of both the young lieutenant of the Scots Guards and Lady Randolph Churchill. This action really gives the royal assent to the marriage, which has been set down for the first week in August."

BOERS DEFEATED.

General Carrington's First Engagement with the Enemy.

LONDON, July 25.—A new element has entered into the South African campaign with the receipt of news that General Carrington, with his Rhodesian force, has had his first fight, attacking the Boers and carrying their position on Selous river, on Monday, after a sharp engagement. General Carrington lost four killed and nineteen wounded.

More Troops from Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The United States transport Sedgwick arrived to-day from Matanzas and Cienfuegos, Cuba, with twenty-two officers and 856 men of the Second United States Infantry on the way to Fort Thomas, Ky., where the regiment will recruit for service in the far East.

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NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY IN THE POWERS CASE NOT IMPORTANT.

Henry Youtsey Not to Testify Against the Defendant—Hints of Surprises in Store.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 24.—This was the most uneventful day of the Powers trial since the hearing of testimony began, nearly two weeks ago. The testimony, with the exception of that given by one or two witnesses, was merely corroborative of what had been told by witnesses who had preceded those who testified to-day. There is an impression that the State to-day cleared the decks by introducing this character of testimony exclusively preparatory to introducing some of its more important witnesses to-morrow. Among those who are possibilities for the witness stand to-morrow are Robert Noaks, whose cross-examination was suspended last Saturday, Wharton Golden and McKenzie Todd, the latter of whom was private secretary to ex-Governor Taylor.

It was definitely settled to-night that Henry Youtsey is not the star witness whose identity is said to be kept a secret by the prosecution. The following statement by his attorneys indicates that he will not be a witness in the Powers case: "All of the attorneys of Youtsey state that no arrangement exists by which Youtsey shall testify against Powers and that no intimation has come from the commonwealth that he is desired as a witness." The prosecution announced to-night that it will take till Saturday to conclude the hearing of direct testimony on that side.

The prosecution this morning asked for and was awarded a subpoena duces tecum against managers of both telegraph offices at Frankfort, requiring them to bring into court all cipher telegrams sent through their offices between the dates of Dec. 22 and Feb. 5. Also a subpoena duces tecum against both the secretary of state and the adjutant general, requiring them to bring the executive journal and other records.

Patrick McDonald, of Frankfort, testified that on Jan. 30, a few minutes prior to the shooting, he saw W. H. Culton and another party, whom he thought was State Inspector Lester, standing at the point where Goebel fell shortly afterwards. On Saturday prior to the assassination witness saw a man run down the steps from the legislative halls and, calling to a crowd of mountain men, said: "Go and get your guns, it is time for the shooting to begin." Representative Berry (Republican) had just been unseated. Witness did not know the man who was talking.

Ed Porter Thompson, jr., was standing on the street nearly opposite the executive building when the shot was fired and saw Goebel fall. The shots sounded to the witness as if they were fired from the executive building or between the executive and legislative buildings.

Frank Heeney, a Frankfort merchant, whose store is on Broadway, opposite the Statehouse yard, heard the shots and ran to his front door and saw Goebel's body on the pavement. No one was near it. He did not see either Jack Chinn or Eph Lillard.

R. H. Berryman, of Frankfort, was the last witness on the stand at the morning session. His direct testimony did not elicit anything new.

At the afternoon session Miss Ella Smith, of Barbourville, told of a conversation between John Powers and herself on Jan. 16. They were regretting the Colston-Scott tragedy, which happened at Frankfort that day, and Powers said there will be more bloodshed at Frankfort if Goebel was seated. Witness was surprised at this statement, and said, "Oh, Mr. Powers, you would not be willing to kill him, would you?" To which Powers replied that he would.

Miss Bessie Hardin, of Frankfort, corroborated much of the evidence of the prosecution as to the arrival of the mountaineers and other points.

James Fletcher, of Knox county, testified to having heard John Powers say in December that "Taylor had been elected Governor and if any effort was made to count him out, Goebel would never be seated."

John F. Dazier, of Knox county, heard Charles Finley, then secretary of state, tell Caleb Powers, early in December, that he would leave a shotgun loaded with buckshot in the office of the secretary of state and advised Powers to use it if any attempt was made to unseat him. The court excluded this testimony on the ground that it was not competent.

George Lockhart, of Knox county, told of Caleb Powers coming to him and arranging with him to go to Frankfort for a month. Powers told him he would be paid if Taylor won in the contest and had him to arm himself. There was no suggestion that he was to be used as a witness before the Legislature contest board. Lockhart was the last witness to-night.

BRYAN WILL ATTEND.

Has Accepted Invitation to Show Himself at G. A. R. Encampment.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Col. William Jennings Bryan has accepted an invitation to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army in this city next August. Gen. John C. Black, chairman of the committee on invitation, received this formal acceptance this afternoon, settling a question over which there has been considerable controversy. Colonel Bryan in his letter says:

"When I wrote you on June 28 the convention had not been held and I did not think it wise to make any promises until the convention was over and I had been given a chance to consult the committee in regard to notification. I am now in a position to accept the invitation and take great pleasure in doing so, although it is still impossible for me to fix the exact day owing to the uncertainty as to my whereabouts just before and just after the encampment. If it is necessary to know the day at once I would suggest Aug. 30; that would come nearer harmonizing with a subsequent date which I have in contemplation."

Engineer Dangerously Injured.

PEORIA, Ill., July 24.—The east-bound Toledo, Peoria & Western passenger train leaving at noon was wrecked at Eureka, this afternoon. Walter Ostenhour, the engineer, received probably fatal injuries. No passengers were badly injured.

CHAFFEE AT NAGASAKI

ARRIVED AT THE JAPANESE PORT TO-DAY ON BOARD THE GRANT.

Transport Will Coal at Once and Proceed with the Sixth Cavalry to Taku—A Naval Base.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Quartermaster Hyde, at Nagasaki, stating that the transport Grant has been reported in the Inland sea and is expected to arrive at Nagasaki to-morrow. She has on board General Chaffee, commanding the army in China, and the Sixth Cavalry, destined for service in that country. Quartermaster Hyde has completed arrangements at Nagasaki for the coaling of the Grant immediately upon her arrival there. If, as is expected, the Grant arrives at Nagasaki to-morrow morning, the coaling of the ship may be completed by evening. She will start at once for Taku with Gen. Chaffee and the Sixth Cavalry on board. She is expected to reach there on the 28th inst.

The Navy Department is preparing for possible events arising out of the situation in China. One of the great difficulties which would confront the United States in the event of naval warfare in Chinese waters is the lack of a naval base close to the scene of operations. Manila is 2,000 miles from Taku, while some of the other powers have bases within striking distance. England has a base at Wei-Hai-Wei and a coaling station at Che-Foo; Russia has a naval base at Port Arthur and Germany one at Kiao-Chou. Beside, in the case of a naval war, the ports of China, which in ordinary times are open for the purchase of all ordinary supplies and stores, would be closed. A fleet of colliers will have to be utilized to take out coal for our ships and to ply back and forth between our squadrons and Manila. This plan, however, has its obstacles, owing to the fact that foreign countries have gobbled up every thing afloat which could be utilized for shipping coal and stores. Germany and Japan have even impressed steamers. The result is that at the present time 50 per cent. of our government freight for the Orient is now being carried in foreign bottoms. Consequently prices have materially advanced. Freight charges on coal which the Navy Department was able to ship to Manila for $7 a ton now costs $9 and the price of coal itself has materially increased. The department, therefore, practically would be compelled to rely upon its own vessels. As a precautionary measure the colliers purchased during the Spanish war, which had gone out of commission, are being fitted out for service. The water ship Arethusa, which also was purchased during that war, but which was procured too late for service, is being prepared at the League Island yard. Owing to the lack of naval officers available, the colliers on the Atlantic coast under orders for China are being equipped with merchant crews. Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to-day recommended that the Leonidas and Pompeii, both at the League Island yard, be fitted out at once.

Four troops of cavalry, all that remained at Fort Meyer, have left for the far East, with instructions to stop at Nagasaki for orders. They are Troops B and G of the Third Cavalry, which left for San Francisco to-day, and Troops H and I of the Third, which left here last evening. The four troops muster 400 men, and are commanded by Major Kingsbury. The detachment that left last night is proceeding via Atlanta, and will meet at Chattanooga the troops that went to-day. They are expected to arrive at San Francisco Sunday or Monday, and will leave on the transport Meade about Aug. 1. The departure of these troops leaves Fort Meyer practically depopulated. The Fifth Cavalry, under Colonel William A. Rafferty, now stationed in the West Indies, has been ordered to the fort, and will arrive early next month.

Secretary Root said to-day that he supposed the Fourteenth Infantry had arrived at Taku. By the end of this month the United States will have five thousand troops in China. He said the reports of yellow fever among the soldiers of the First Infantry would not prevent the departure of that regiment from Cuba.

The Nashville at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The gunboat Nashville, in command of Captain Rodgers, which convoyed the battleship Oregon to the dock at Kure, Japan, has arrived at Nagasaki. The Oregon reached Kure about a week ago, but nothing has been heard from Captain Wilde, her commander, since he was authorized to patch her up in order to return to the Chinese coast. The Nashville will go into dry dock at Nagasaki. After she has been cleaned she will return to Chinese waters either to Che-Foo or Shanghai. She is especially adapted to the navigation of the shallow rivers of China.

GOMPERS AT ST. LOUIS.

Trying to Fix Responsibility for Renewal of the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Samuel Gompers, president, and James O'Connell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, have held a conference with local labor leaders for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the breaking of the agreement of July 2, which led to the second street-railway strike declaration. Mr. Gompers refused to talk about the proceedings of the conference. Regarding the strike situation, he said to-day: "I have come here with the hope that I and my colleague, Mr. O'Donnell, may bring about an adjustment of the differences between the company and the union. The first thing is to fix the responsibility for the violation of the agreement of July 2, and then I shall endeavor to bring about a settlement. When it becomes evident that adjustment is not possible, then I may take some steps to make the fight on the Transit Company more effective."

Policeman John J. Brikwell, of the First district, has been tried and fined $50 by Judge Clark in the Court of Criminal Correction under an indictment charging malicious oppression in office. Captain Samuel J. Boyd, of the same district, has been arraigned for trial under an indictment charging him with oppression, which grew out of the same case. Both cases grew out of the arrest and detention of Mrs. Annie Buckley, wife of a member of the posse comitatus. The state's testimony was that Mrs. Buckley's only fault was in riding on the cars of the Transit Company June 17, and that she was followed about by a member of the posse comitatus, who carried a riot gun to protect her.

Fishermen Protected by Militia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 24.—The militia has been called out to maintain order at the fishing village of Steveston, at the mouth of the river, fourteen miles from this city, where 1,500 fishermen attached to the forty-seven salmon canneries are on strike and are preventing 4,000 Japanese and Indians from fishing. Fifteen hundred Japanese started out fishing from Steveston this morning under protection of 200 militiamen drawn up on the wharf. The strikers did not interfere.

Will Not Sign the Scale.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 24.—The American Steel Hoop Company has notified Secretary Nutt, of the Iron Manufacturers' Association, that it will not sign the scale presented by the Amalgamated Association, and that it will take the same position in the matter as the Republic Iron and Steel Company. If a call is issued for a scale conference it must be for the purpose of modifying the Indianapolis scale, otherwise it will not participate. The outlook is against resumption by the mills.

No Settlement with Cutters.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—After an extended conference to-day, C. P. Cole, president of the Independent Window Glass Manufacturers' Association announced that no settlement had been reached with the cutters. He said the trouble was not on the scale, but refused to state the cause of the rupture. No conference was held with the flatteners as expected.

GEN. DRAPER RESIGNS.

American Minister to Italy Wishes to Attend to Private Business.

MILFORD, Mass., July 24.—Gen. William F. Draper, of Hopedale, last night sent to Washington a letter tendering his resignation as United States ambassador to Italy. General Draper made no statement as to the reasons he has for taking this step other than that his business at Hopedale demands his entire attention. He refuses to speak of the matter in detail until a reply is received from Washington, but said to the Associated Press that the letter was sent in good faith and he hopes it will be accepted.

FALSE ISSUES RAISED

SECRETARY WILSON ON QUESTIONS PUT FORWARD BY DEMOCRACY.

The Country Not Threatened by Imperialism Nor by an Alliance with Great Britain.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 24.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson was permanent chairman of the Tama county Republican convention held at Tama this afternoon. He spoke at considerable length, dealing largely with expansion. Mr. Wilson said at the opening:

"Every pledge made by the Republican party has been redeemed. Every prediction has come true, while the calamities prophesied by the opposition, should their prescriptions be refused, have in no case been verified. Protection to workingmen has been enacted and all are getting good wages and making the best market in the world for farm products. Gold has been continued the measure of value and confidence reigns, bringing into circulation all of that coin that was in hiding, and giving us now more circulation than we ever had. The miner has not suffered; he has turned to mining gold and finds plenty of it."

Mr. Wilson reviewed the Spanish war and the events immediately succeeding it. He said Dewey was driven out of Hong-Kong at the outbreak of the war and was compelled to take Manila because "the United States did not own a hitching post in the China seas to which to moor a vessel." He held that the insurrection in the Philippines had been practically put down, and continued: "Those events have added a new issue for consideration this fall—the great question of expansion. It must be considered from several standpoints. The Christian will conclude that God in His mercy has given America work to do in raising from the dust poor peoples who have been ill used by Spain for four hundred years.

"Little Americans will get frightened at the growth of the Nation and make opposition. Politicians in desperation for an issue will call expansion imperialism. An imperialist is a ruler who is not restrained by any division of authority or written constitution. China is ruled that way. Countries that have independent lawmakers and independent courts like ours have nothing to fear from imperialism. Those island possessions will have all the local self-government of which they are capable. They will get the hammer and the looking glass when it is safe for the looking glass. They must learn to organize a subschool district and manage it honestly as we do in Iowa. They will learn township government and county government as well as we have them. They will eventually get as much control in our islands as is good for them. Aguinaldo and his insurgents proposed imperialism to begin with. The dirk of the assassin is chief executor in such government, and Aguinaldo set it at work. The Kansas City convention spent most of its time discussing silver. There was a dangerously large element in favor of honest money. It resolved that imperialism should be the paramount issue. No doubt it had Aguinaldo in mind or may be Empress An of China.

"It is a very high privilege to be under the American flag on any terms. We will soon hear from other islands that are contiguous but not under the flag. Cuba independent will not have privileges that Porto Rico has. It is so small a matter for our country to do much for an island or a thousand islands.

"Some false issues and also issues parallel in addition to imperialism had been raised. Some sort of an alliance with England is spoken of. We have no relations with that country, open or secret, that we do not have with all other countries. We could have none such. No treaty of that kind exists or could exist. There would be nothing to be gained by it. The United States has become one of the great world powers and cannot indulge in underhand diplomacy. We are making a reputation in the line of straightforward dealing with other nations.

"Our State Department is leading the chancelleries of the old world in many instances. It has their confidence, but would lose it if especial favors were extended to any one of them. We have distressing conditions in China. Our legations are in danger beyond help. Our missionaries and merchants have been massacred and to what extent outrages have been perpetrated is not known. We seek nothing in China but good neighborhood and good will, but all peoples must learn that the United States will protect its citizens in all lands in future and whoever injures any of them or their property will be held to a strict reckoning.

"I see no reason why any American should desire a change in administration. We have now the conditions prayed for by all in 1896 and promised by both political parties. The methods outlined by the Democrats as now controlled would not have brought about the prosperity of the present. They propose the same policy that was condemned by the people in 1896. If they should succeed at the polls they would take the country back to a repetition of what we suffered from 1892 to 1896. There is every hope of continued prosperity if our present policies are continued. Prices for work and its products will continue. We are becoming rich as a nation. Five hundred million dollars as a balance of trade and bringing gold for all our exports. The manufacturer who can make all the goods the home market requires has a prospect of new foreign markets that will keep his people at work all the year. The farmer always thrives when the workers in the shops get good wages."

OBITUARY.

Brigadier General Patrick Henry Jones, a Hero of the Civil War.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Brigadier General Patrick Henry Jones died at his home at Port Richmond, Station Island, to-night, aged seventy years. He was born in Ireland and came to America in 1840. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers as second lieutenant Dec. 4, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was postmaster of New York city during Grant's first term.

MR. DICK VISITS CANTON

CONFERS WITH THE PRESIDENT ON OHIO CAMPAIGN MATTERS.

Mr. McKinley Besieged by Callers—May Return to Washington in a Few Days.

CANTON, O., July 24.—Chairman Dick, of the Republican State committee, held an hour's conference with the President to-day. At its conclusion General Dick said they had talked over matters concerning the campaign, but that there was nothing to announce. Asked as to the coming of the Ohio officials, candidates and committeemen next Saturday, Chairman Dick said the party would come if the President was here to receive them at that time, but there was a possibility that the President would then be in Washington again on account of matters connected with the Chinese situation.

"Did the President intimate an early departure?" was asked.

"No; it would be unfair to say that I was speaking except from current reports. If he is to undertake mediation with the powers, it is quite likely that he will be at the capital for at least part of the work."

"How soon will the campaign in Ohio open?"

"Right away; it is open now. I don't believe in waiting on anybody."

"The speaking?"

"Oh, that will begin as soon as we can get the speakers. We will have plenty of them and as strong as any State in the country. Yes, there will be considerable club organization. I have any number of inquiries for plans to organize troops of Rough Riders and I believe many will be organized on that line. And from the demand for saddles reported everywhere, I believe there is going to be many mounted clubs. We want a big Republican victory in the State and we are going to work for it."

The chairman was accompanied by Rev. Dr. Priest, of Buchtel College, who renewed the invitation to the President to assist in laying the cornerstone for the new college. The President was obliged to decline, as he is not accepting any invitations.

The McKinley callers are increasing at a lively rate and are coming from all quarters. Scarcely a moment passes from early morning till late at night but one or more may be seen on the porch awaiting an audience. Those who come to pay their respects are still in the majority, but those who come for favors are a growing number. Their business calls relate to personal matters in the Pension Office or other departments, promotions or discharges in the army, and now and then a request for a position for some unfortunate. Nearly all of these matters must of necessity go direct to Washington for consideration, but all are given a patient hearing here. For the past few days the President's time has been largely absorbed by the Chinese question, which he is directing from here, and the callers have long waits. In such cases the porch fills up.

A member of the vestry of the Episcopal Church called with an invitation to the President to attend service there next Sunday morning. Hon. J. K. Watson, former attorney general of Ohio, now a member of the federal commission for the codification of civil laws, brought his son James here for a social call.

Jacob Weyand, of Beaver, Pa., one of the fourteen survivors of the founders of the Republican party, will be here to-morrow to visit President McKinley.

MR. SIMPSON REBUFFED

SETBACK FOR KANSAS JERRY AND HIS SENATORIAL AMBITION.

Populists Refused to Indorse His Candidacy—Bryan's Name Not Mentioned by Texas Populists.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 24.—The feature of the proceedings in the Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican state conventions which met here to-day in separate halls to nominate a state ticket or effect fusion in the interests of a single ticket was the turning down of the senatorial aspirations of Jerry Simpson by the Populist convention. The ex-representative desired to go before the next Legislature in the event of Populist or fusion success at the polls with the definite indorsement of the state convention for the office of United States senator. His first fight came before the committee on rules and order of business, and he was successful, for the committee reported a rule bringing the question of a senatorial indorsement before the convention. In the convention there was strong opposition to this departure from usual custom, and in the heat of debate Mr. Simpson took the floor and urged his own candidacy. He was bitter in his denunciation of some of his opponents, making charges of bossism, and the convention was soon in an uproar. The ex-representative retired from the platform amid groans and hisses. When a vote was taken an indorsement of his candidacy was refused by a majority of nearly two-thirds.

Neither of the conventions achieved much at to-day's sessions, and at a late hour to-night there has been no definite agreement as to fusion. The Populists are not opposing the proposition to name Bryan and Stevenson electors, and this will be done if an agreement can be reached for a division of the state officers. The agreement reached at Topeka several months ago by the state committees of the three parties, providing for a division of the offices, may be broken, as the Populists are trying to force the nomination of ex-Justice David Martin, formerly a Republican, for the office of assistant justice, a position which the Topeka agreement gave to the Democrats.

At a late hour to-night the three conference committees reached an agreement whereby the Topeka agreement will be modified to the extent of permitting the Populists to name David Martin, of Atchison, for associate justice, for which they will surrender to the Democrats the office of attorney general. The agreement thus modified will be reported to the convention to-morrow. It gives the Populists the offices of associate justice, Governor, lieutenant governor, auditor, superintendent of public instruction and congressman at large, while the Democrats will name the candidates for secretary of state and attorney general. The silver Republicans will be given the nomination for superintendent of insurance. The agreement provides also that the Populists and Democrats shall each name four candidates for presidential electors and the silver Republicans two candidates. This agreement will probably be indorsed by the conventions.

Texas Populists Oppose Fusion.

WACO, Tex., July 24.—The Populist state convention to-day nominated a full state ticket, adopted a platform and adjourned. The platform follows the middle-of-the-road policy, opposes fusion and makes no mention of Mr. Bryan. The convention unanimously adopted a resolution instructing the chairman to have the platform copyrighted "before the Democratic convention meets." Temporary Chairman C. M. Curston strongly denounced fusion of any kind. Permanent organization was effected by electing Milton Park chairman. The platform as unanimously adopted reaffirms the Omaha platform of 1892 and the Cincinnati platform of 1900 and declares in favor of the construction and operation of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The larger part of the platform is devoted to state affairs and makes no reference to Bryan. It does not contain any reference to imperialism or expansion. A resolution to embody these questions in the platform was voted down. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, past experience has proved that Populist platforms are tempting to Democratic politicians, be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That the chairman of the executive committee be hereby instructed to have the Populist platform copyrighted before the Democratic convention Aug. 8."

The state ticket nominated is headed by Jerome C. Kearby, of Dallas county, for Governor.

PRINCESS GETS A DIVORCE.

Lives a Year in North Dakota in Order to Secure the Decree.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 24.—The first divorce granted in North Dakota to a person of royal family has just been issued by Judge Fiske, of this city, to a cousin of King Oscar, of Sweden. The woman, Princess Anna Josephine Charlotte, ten years ago married Emil H. Halvorson, a young man of good family, though her social inferior. The match was opposed by her friends and forbidden by the King. For eight years the young couple lived in various European cities, then the wife came to North Dakota to secure a divorce, and has lived here incognito over a year. The present address of Halvorson is unknown, and he was not represented at the trial.

LACOMBE WANTS PROOF

COL. BURTON NOT PERMITTED TO REITERATE AN AFFIDAVIT.

The Judge Says There Must Be Convincing Testimony Before C. F. W. Neely Is Sent Back to Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The hearing in the case of Charles F. W. Neely was continued to-day with George Marshall, of the finance department in Cuba, on the witness stand.

United States District Attorney Burnett, of the prosecution, paid particular attention to the fact that the safe, which contained whatever of the funds were in the postoffice, had its outer door always opened and that there was a general laxness about handling the funds.

John D. Lindsay, of the defense, brought out on cross-examination the fact that the employes of the office all had access to the safe as well as the employes of the money order bureau, who kept their money order blanks in the safe. Several employes had access to the safe; the door was never locked and the moneys were placed in three drawers in plain view and of easy access.

William Hoffman, assistant cashier of the North American Trust Company, verified various deposits made with his company by Mr. Neely.

Major Eugene F. Sadd, treasurer of the Island of Cuba, the next witness, verified various deposits made with him.

Col. George H. Burton, inspector general of Cuba, was recalled and asked to explain more fully his testimony given yesterday concerning his inspection of the postoffice finance department in Cuba. In an affidavit given in Cuba, Colonel Burton told of a shortage in Mr. Neeley's accounts of about $10,000. Colonel Burton said, on the stand, that he reiterated that affidavit.

Judge Lacombe stopped him and said: "I don't care what testimony was given in Cuba. It will not bear the slightest weight in the world with me in deciding this case. What must be done is to have competent testimony given here. If it is proven conclusively that money was embezzled and stolen from the public funds in Cuba I will decide to have the defendant taken back to Cuba. What must be done, is to have the competent testimony given here and not in Havana." Colonel Burton was then excused.

John C. Nason, head of the detective bureau of Rochester, who arrested Neely, described the arrest in Rochester and said that when searched Neely had $6,502 in currency.

Lloyd Garrison, a New York lawyer, the next witness, said he was in Cuba from September to Dec. 30, 1899, when he translated the Cuban penal code for the attorney general of the United States, and the translation in relation to embezzlement by employes was discussed. The discussion was as to whether Mr. Neely was an employe or a functionary. Mr. Garrison considered him an employe.

The translation of the Cuban penal code was then placed in evidence, in spite of the objections of Counselor Lindsay for the defense. The government then rested its case and a recess was taken.

At the afternoon hearing Counsel Lindsey offered in evidence the report from George Seybodt, the treasury's special agent to Cuba, who praised Mr. Neely's administration. The report was finished and sent to the Treasury Department on April 23, five days before Mr. Neely's trip to New York. Mr. Burnett objected strenuously to admitting the report. The objection was overruled and the report admitted by Judge Lacombe.

Pending a discussion between counsel on an act of Congress which says "No fugitive shall be returned until the court (in the United States) shall be of the opinion that he will receive a fair and impartial trial," Lawyer Lindsey asked for an adjournment for two weeks so that he could go over the mass of evidence and prepare a brief. Mr. Burnet objected to any delay. Judge Lacombe, however, allowed until Thursday, Aug. 2, for the filing of briefs and said that after they were filed he would set a time for the next hearing. He said that he hoped to finish the examination of the briefs by Aug. 6. Both the government and the defense then rested their case and Judge Lacombe declared the case closed.

FAST EASTWARD TRIP.

New Steamship Deutschland Breaks the Record to Plymouth.

LONDON, July 24.—The new Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, Capt. Albers, from New York, arrived at Plymouth at 8:30 o'clock this morning, on her maiden trip eastward, making a record run of five days, fourteen hours and six minutes, despite two days of fog. Her biggest day's run was made on July 19 (her second day out), when 563 miles was logged. The Plymouth record eastward has been held by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, made on her first trip in Oct. 1897. It was five days, fifteen hours and ten minutes over a distance of 2,962 knots at an average speed of 21.91, and the best day's run being 519 knots.

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 24.—Arrived: Kaiserin Maria Theresia, from New York, via Cherbourg, and proceeded for Bremen.

CHERBOURG, July 24.—Arrived: Deutschland and Pennsylvania, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg.

BOULOGNE, July 24.—Arrived: Statendam, from New York, for Rotterdam, and proceeded.

GIBRALTAR, July 23.—Sailed: Werra, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.

PLYMOUTH, July 24.—Sailed: Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg, for New York.

GLASGOW, July 24.—Arrived: Larentian, from New York, via Moville.

MOVILLE, July 24.—Arrived: Astoria, from New York.

BREMEN, July 24.—Arrived: Barbarossa, from New York.

BOSTON, July 24.—Arrived: Norwegian, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Sailed: Cevic, for Liverpool.

Committee Visits the Park.

Mayor Taggart, J. J. Appel, Joseph E. Bell and a number of other prominent Democrats, constituting the committee on arrangements for the Bryan notification meeting, yesterday definitely settled that the meeting should be held in the open space toward the northwest part of Military Park. The committee will erect a speaker's stand thirty by fifty feet.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, langour, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED

AND ANOTHER IN THE HOSPITAL DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Sensational Fight with Two Desperate Negroes—One Captured and the Other in Hiding.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Police Captain John T. Day and Policeman Peter J. Lamb are dead and Policeman August T. Mora is in the hospital suffering from three wounds, one of which is very severe, the result of an encounter with two desperate negroes, Leonard Pierce and Robert Charles.

Sergeant Jules C. Aucoin and Patrolmen Contrell and Mora attempted to arrest Pierce and Charles last night at 11:30 o'clock while they were seated on a doorstep on Dryades street, between Washington and Sixth. When the officers approached the negroes they made an impertinent answer. They suddenly jumped up with drawn revolvers, and Charles fired at Mora and Contrell and Pierce directed his bullets at Aucoin. The officers returned the fire. Mora was shot in the right thigh just below the hip, on the index finger of the right hand and in his left hand. Mora fell to the sidewalk. Contrell continued to shoot at Charles and the latter fled, leaving a trail of blood. Aucoin fired twice at Pierce. The negro fired an equal number of shots at Aucoin. He finally surrendered. Charles was tracked to General Taylor and Baronne streets, where all traces of him were lost.

Captain Day, Sergeant Aucoin, Corporals Perrier and Trenchard and Patrolman Lamb and several other officers went to the alley of a house in which the negro was said to be hiding and knocked at a door. Charles burst out of the door of the fourth room and opened fire on the policemen. The first shot wounded Captain Day. Soon Lamb fell, mortally wounded. Trenchard and Aucoin retreated. Charles then fired several shots into the body of Day. Aucoin and Trenchard waited in a side room in the hope of getting a shot at the negro, but he did not expose himself, and finally he disappeared somewhere in the block, and all efforts to locate him were futile, though there were fully a hundred policemen and many citizens armed with revolvers and shotguns and rifles searching for the murderer.

Mayor Capdevielle offered a reward of $100 and Governor Heard has added $250 for the State. Parties are out in all directions, even miles from the city and all trains and cars were searched. Suspects were arrested in the suburbs but were not the right men. In the meantime the police had work to do and the whole force were kept busy. Thousands of people gathered around the scene of the shooting and, lacking a victim or other excitement, proposed vengeance on the property and negroes in the hovels around. The police promptly quelled the disturbers and jailed a number of persons, but the guard had to be increased. A committee from the respectable colored element called on Chief Gaster and offered aid in running down the negro and as some of them knew the man by sight their services were accepted. The excitement has not yet died out, and the capture of the negro, who is likely hiding in the city, may start the mob going.

Georgia Negro Lynched.

MACON, Ga., July 24.—Jack Hillsman, a negro farm hand, who was brought here two days ago and lodged in jail, has been lynched near Knoxville, Ga. Hillsman assaulted the fourteen-year-old daughter of a planter, and to escape a mob was brought to Macon for safe keeping. He was given a preliminary hearing at Knoxville, but was lynched before he could be returned to jail.

FOR ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN.

Anglo-American Society Organized by Prominent Philadelphians.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—In the belief that an open alliance with Great Britain would be an excellent thing for the United States, a society has been formed in Philadelphia composed of men powerful in the financial and political world, who pledge themselves to work for such an alliance. The first meeting of this organization, which is known as the Transatlantic Society of America, was held about one week ago. The proceedings were kept secret, but to-day the plans of the organization became known through an application for a charter. In this application the officers of the new Anglo-American Society are given as follows: C. Stuart Patterson, president; Theodore S. Search and John H. Converse, vice presidents; Alfred R. Wiggan, treasurer; Thomas C. Knauff, secretary. The board of governors consists of William D. Winsor, William P. Henszey, Charles Curtis Harrison, Rev. Horace F. Fuller, Edward H. Coates, Rev. J. L. Levy, Alexander Van Rensselaer, John Thomson, Alba B. Johnson, Fred Turnbull, Greville E. Fryer, Joseph G. Ronengarten, Henry R. Edmunds and William H. Lucas. Mr. Patterson is one of the most prominent financiers in this city. Mr. Search, one of the vice presidents, is the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and John H. Converse, the other vice president, is one of the firm operating the Baldwin locomotive works.

In the application to the court the object of the society is stated to be "the bringing into closer relations the President of the United States and Great Britain by general strengthening of the political, social and commercial bonds which unite the two countries." This is to be done "by tendering hospitality and manifesting friendship toward British subjects who may be temporarily sojourning in Philadelphia, and by collecting, preserving and disseminating information tending to educate public opinion in this direction." The society is similar to one formed in England known as the Atlantic Union.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

First Observed by Dr. W. R. Brooks in the Eastern Heavens.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 24.—Dr. W. R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, discovered a new comet this morning in the eastern heavens. Its position at discovery, July 23, thirteen hours, was right ascension 2 hours, 42 minutes, 40 seconds, declination north 12 degrees 20 minutes, with northerly motion. The comet is in the constellation of arcs, having a brilliant stellar nucleus and a broad tail. This is the twenty-second comet discovered by Dr. Brooks.