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SLOGAN TO MINERS

WARNED BY PRESIDENT MITCHELL TO RESPECT CONTRACTS.

He Tells the Convention that the Honor of the Association Must Be Kept Inviolate.

COUNSELS AGAINST A STRIKE

RECOMMENDATION MADE FOR A BIG DEFENSE FUND.

Mitchell Favors Assessment of $1 a Week on Miners and a 25 Per-Cent. of Officers' Salaries.

IN HANDS OF A COMMITTEE

A REPORT WILL BE MADE TO THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Most of the Speakers Against a General Strike—Sentiment of the Anthracite Men.

The convention of the United Mine Workers began promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning without preliminary ceremony. President Mitchell called the convention to order and Secretary Wilson read the convention call. Delegate Charles Gilday moved the adoption of the call and the report of the credentials committee was heard. This report took up the entire time of the convention in the forenoon, but in the afternoon the delegates got down to business after the usual controversy about going into executive session. The newspaper representatives were excluded, but upon motion of John P. Reese, of Iowa, the action was reconsidered and they were admitted.

President Mitchell read his address to the delegates, an important paper setting forth his views of the policy to be pursued in assisting the anthracite strikers. The address was listened to attentively and accepted with loud cheers. The discussion that then took place upon adopting his recommendations, which are against a general strike and in favor of levying an assessment to support the strikers, indicated that the convention was almost unanimously in harmony with the president's views. The opinions expressed yesterday are an assurance that there will be no general strike and that financial aid will be given to the strikers.

President Mitchell's Address.

President Mitchell said: "Gentlemen—In opening this convention I deem it my duty to make a few preliminary remarks and to suggest, in a series of recommendations, the policy which would, in my judgment, best protect the interests of the striking anthracite mine workers and preserve unimpaired the integrity of our entire organization.

"As you are aware, the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America requires the president to call a special national convention upon the application of five districts, regardless of whether or not the judgment of the president is in accord with the views of the districts making such application, or with the purpose for which the convention is called.

"In determining the grave and important question which now confronts you—namely, the advisability of inaugurating a national suspension of coal mining in defense of our struggling fellow-workers in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania—it is imperative that you should weigh with the greatest possible care the momentous problem with which you have to deal; neither passion nor prejudice should influence your action in any particular; and I sincerely trust that your decision—whatever it may be—shall carry hope and inspiration to that great army of men, women and children in the anthracite fields who are watching and praying in expectation that this assembly will devise some measure which shall prove sufficient to enable them to obtain living wages and humane, American conditions of employment. Personally, I wish to impress upon you a realization of the fact that their success will be your success, and their defeat will be your defeat; moreover, the destruction of the United Mine Workers' organization in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania would prove the greatest possible shock to the American trade union movement. The eyes of the entire Nation are centered upon that contest; the hearts of all liberty-loving, patriotic citizens beat in sympathy with it, and I feel sure that a great victory will be achieved if the coal miners themselves will set the example and take the initiative by doing their full duty.

OPPOSES SUSPENSION OF WORK.

"I have been so closely associated with the struggles of the anthracite mine workers; have taken such part in their successes and failures, and have felt so keenly their joys and sorrows that it grieves me more than language can express to say that my views are not in accord with the views expressed by some in favor of a national suspension of coal mining; but, much as I cherish the esteem, the confidence and the friendship of my craftsmen who have honored me so signally, I cannot and will not forfeit my right to that esteem, confidence and friendship by subordinating my personal conviction of the right and advocating a policy which would in the end bring disaster and dishonor upon the organization over whose destiny it is my privilege to preside. I have, during all my life in the labor movement, declared that contracts mutually made should, during their life, be kept inviolate; and while at times it may appear to the superficial observer or to those immediately concerned that advantage could be gained by setting agreements aside, such advantage—if gained—would, in the very nature of things, be temporary and would ultimately result in disaster; because a disregard of the sacredness of contracts strikes at the very vitals of organized labor. The effect of such action would be to destroy confidence, to array in open hostility to our cause all forces of society and to crystallize public sentiment in opposition to our movement.

"Sympathetic strikes have many adherents, and the efficacy of such methods appeals strongly to those who, being directly involved in trouble, do not always recognize the effect of their action upon the public mind; but the past history of the labor movement teaches lessons that should not be forgotten to-day. As far as my knowledge goes I do not know of one solitary sympathetic strike of any magnitude which has been successful; on the contrary, the most conspicuous among the sympathetic labor struggles have resulted in ignominious and crushing defeat, not only for the branch of industry originally involved, but also for the divisions participating through sympathy. In my judgment, the United Mine Workers should not repeat the mistakes which, like milestones, mark the path trod by the toiling masses in their never-ceasing struggle for better and higher civilization. This, like all great, progressive movements, has met with repulses; but, gathering new strength in adversity, moves forward and onward again in its march to ultimate victory. Each defeat should teach lessons of inestimable value in framing the lines upon which present and future battles shall be fought and won.

"If this convention acts wisely, if it legislates judiciously, I fell confident that public sentiment will be so concentrated against the arrogant and unreasonable attitude of the anthracite coal operators that they will be forced to yield and to make a settlement with their employes which will insure living wages and fair conditions of employment, and establish a basis for

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BADGER STATE TICKET

CANDIDATES NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Robert M. Lafollette Named for Governor Again—Slate Broken in Two Places by the Stalwarts.

MADISON, Wis., July 17.—The Republicans of Wisconsin finished their work in convention to-night after nominating the following ticket:

Governor—Robert M. Lafollette, of Madison (renominated).

Lieutenant Governor—T. James O. Davidson, of Soldiers' Grove.

Secretary of State—Walter L. Houser, of Mondovi.

State Treasurer—John J. Kempf, of Milwaukee.

Attorney General—L. M. Sturdevant, of Neillville.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles Omm P. Carey, of Delevan.

Railroad Commissioner—John W. Thomas, of Chippewa.

Insurance Commissioner—Zeno M. Host, Milwaukee.

Robert M. Lafollette was again chosen to head the Republican State ticket of Wisconsin, receiving the nomination over John M. Whitehead by an overwhelming majority. With two exceptions the ticket as a whole went through as figured out in advance. These were the nominations for state treasurer and railroad commissioner. John Kempf, of Milwaukee, won in the contest for state treasurer by aid of the stalwart faction which switched its votes before the ballot closed. This was the greatest surprise sprung in the convention, as Joseph G. End, of Sheyboygan, was looked on as sure of the nomination. However, when the switching commenced it continued until Kempf had a big lead and finally landed the nomination by a unanimous vote. John W. Thomas, of Chippewa, landed the nomination for railroad commissioner over Jonas Swenholt, the slate candidate in a similar way.

Perhaps the most exciting contest of the day was the place on the ticket for superintendent of public instruction between Carey and Harvey. Numerous candidates made the work of the convention slow.

Governor Lafollette was given a great ovation upon being escorted to the convention hall after being notified of his nomination. The delegates arose en masse when the Governor made his appearance and cheered vociferously. He electrified the delegates and visitors in the delivery of his speech of acceptance, the feature of which was a stinging rebuke to those of the party who failed to support the principles laid down in the last platform. He also warned the members of the party against supporting any aspiring to a place in the Legislature who would not agree to stand by the platform.

TWO LUCKY CONVICTS.

One Inherits a Fortune and Another Invents a Sewing Machine.

NEW YORK, July 17.—In order that he may return to Germany and obtain a fortune of $50,000 to which he recently fell heir and to which his right has been fully established, Richard Bassler has been pardoned by the New Jersey Court of Pardons. Bassler was sentenced to two years in State Prison last fall on a charge of burglary. The story of the crime, as he related it to the Court of Pardons, was that while intoxicated he fell through a store window with no intention of stealing.

Another prisoner, sentenced for ten years in 1896 on a charge of breaking into a post-office, was paroled in order that he might take up the manufacture of a sewing machine invented by him while behind the bars. A company with a capital of $1,000,000 has been chartered to manufacture the machine. The pardoned prisoner is said to have received $50,000 cash and a block of stock in the new company.

MATTIE BEALS MARRIED.

Telephone Girl Who Drew Second Prize in the Oklahoma Lottery.

WICHITA, Kan., July 17.—Mattie Beals, the Wichita telephone girl, who drew the second prize in the Oklahoma land lottery last fall, was married last night to Charles W. Payne, a Chicago grocery salesman. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother and was private. Miss Beals's trousseau is said to have cost $2,600, which is considered expensive in Western society. Her farm is adjoining Lawton and is said to be worth $50,000. Under the laws of the Interior Department she would have forfeited her farm by marriage had not a special commutation plan been adopted in her case. She paid $1,600 to the land department yesterday before a license could be procured without forfeiting her deed. Miss Beals and her husband met during the wild rush for land in the frontier town of Lawton.

Serious Case of Blood Poisoning.

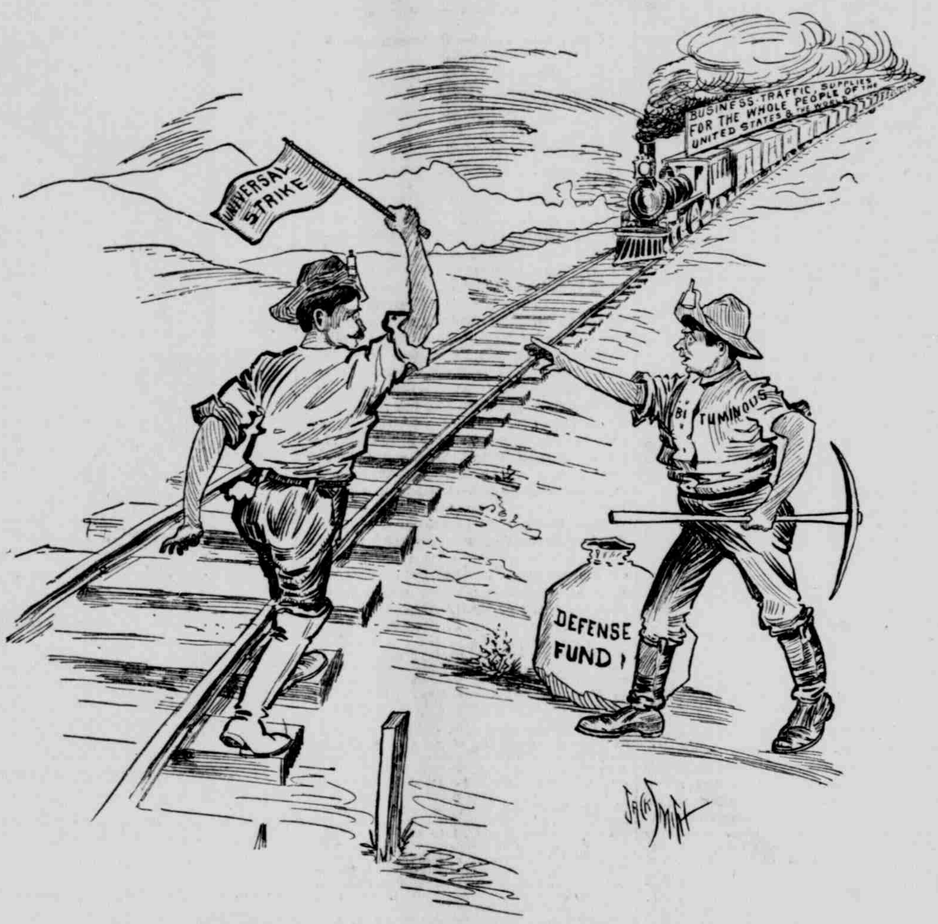
BALTIMORE, July 17.—Dr. George Mann Richardson, professor of organic chemistry of the Leland Stanford University, is at the Union Protestant Infirmary in this city, suffering from blood poisoning. His condition late to-night is reported to be serious. His family, including his wife and children from California, and his mother from St. Louis, are in the city. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Groch Will Not Return to Danville.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—Governor Nash late last night refused to grant a requisition in the Bert Groch case. Groch is wanted in Danville, Ill., to answer to the charge of alleged shortcomings as the manager of a bucket shop there. The complainant is Dr. W. W. Toby, a dentist of Danville, who alleges that last June he gave Groch $1,100 to invest for him and that he appropriated the money.

A BETTER WAY.

The Bituminous workers desire that a universal strike be avoided, and may offer instead a large fund to carry on the battle in the districts claiming grievances.



BITUMINOUS WORKER—*Let us not do that; many would suffer for the grievances of a few.*

FIRST UNION TERMINAL

INDIANAPOLIS WILL HAVE BIG ONE FOR INTERURBAN ROADS.

An Immense Building, Near Illinois Street, Representing Nearly $1,000,000 Investment.

A PROPOSITION TO THE CITY

THE CAR TAX, HOWEVER, MUST FIRST BE WITHDRAWN.

Two More Interurbans Sign Agreement with City Company—Conference with Officials.

Indianapolis is to have the first union terminal station for interurban roads. This was made sure at the conference between the representatives of the eight lines now terminating here, the mayor and Board of Public Work and Hugh J. McGowan, president of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company.

It means, also, that the terminal station will be one of the largest and best buildings in the city. It will be built for the purposes of a freight and passenger terminal, offices for the Indianapolis Street-railway Company and all the interurban lines, with large business rooms on the ground floor and offices for general use on the upper floors.

The plans in mind, it is understood, contemplate a building of stone and brick, of magnificent perspective, and having eleven stories, although this number is not definite. One of the important facts in connection with it that has not been divulged is the location. Mr. McGowan announced yesterday that, while an option was held on the property to be used, business reasons justified withholding the location for the present. It is understood, however, that it is on or along Market street. Further than this the identity of the location has not been divulged. The properties at Capitol avenue and Market street (northeast corner) and Alabama and Market (southeast corner) are guessed as probable sites, but most speculating locates the new station at Illinois and Market, northwest corner, known as the Miller block, as this would be the best corner for an office building of the kind contemplated. While none of the interurban representatives would confirm this last-named site, they would not deny it.

ILLINOIS-STREET SITE.

The Illinois-street site possesses much to make it valuable for the combined purposes. It has a close relation to the proposed loop which Mayor Bookwalter and the Board of Public Works insist shall be the base of the interurban terminal system. This loop, according to already announced plans, occupies Ohio street and Capitol avenue, which would bring it within half a block of the station. The east line of this loop will doubtless be Delaware or Alabama street, and the south line Georgia street. Since it is known that the station is to be north of Washington street and within a block of that street the speculative can select no better site. This site is now occupied along Illinois street front (over 200 feet) with a two-story brick. In the rear is the Cyclorama. The land is about 200 feet square.

The plans for the station and office building, which will be original both in its purpose and design, call for the expenditure of a far greater amount of money than at first contemplated, at least so far as the public contemplated. Mr. McGowan said yesterday that the purchase of ground was "running into the hundreds of thousands" and such a building as has been described, it is estimated, will cost nearly $500,000. From this it is believed the investment will be nearer a million than a half million.

The station and terminal system are to be built, owned and managed by a new corporation other than the Indianapolis Street-railway Company. It will be a terminal company and Mr. McGowan will finance it. According to Mr. McGowan's statement yesterday to the Board of Public Works, he will ask of the board a special contract with the city for the purpose of this company. It is not likely further details will be made known until to-morrow.

CAR TAX MUST GO.

This whole interurban terminal scheme is predicated on the remission of the car tax provision of the standard franchise which the city is asking the interurban roads to sign. Mr. McGowan announced yesterday that he was happy to say the last two interurban roads had signed contracts with his company yesterday and that for the first time the entire interurban interests of the city were in complete harmony. He also announced that these interests were agreed and enthusiastic as to the terminal plan and that he thought no obstacle should be put in the way of maintaining the good relationship. While the mayor and the board made no expression as to what they would do, it seemed to be understood that the interurbans had made out a strong case against the car tax and that the administration would yield to its elimination. Mayor Bookwalter declined to express an opinion as to the result, preferring to wait until the full plans were presented. "Then," said he, "if something is offered

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CHARITY SISTERS SHOT

TWO WOUNDED BY H. F. KING, WHO TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Former Inmate of a Foundling Hospital Whose Anxiety to Learn His Parentage Caused Dementia.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Henry F. King, thirty years old, entered the office of the New York Foundling Asylum this afternoon and shot two Sisters of Charity. He then ran into the grounds of the institution and shot himself in the left breast, making only a flesh wound. King was taken to a Police Court, where he was committed without bail for examination Saturday. The injured sisters are Sister Angelina, forty-five years old, shot in the right arm, and Sister Cecilia, thirty years old, shot in the left arm and side. Neither was fatally hurt.

King, who has been a frequent visitor to the foundling asylum, is believed to be demented. He suffered for some time from melancholia, according to the police, and on May 7 was arrested in the yards of the institution after he had attempted to commit suicide by taking carbolic acid. When he was arraigned King said he had begged the authorities of the foundling asylum to give him information about his birth, but that they had refused to do so. This so angered him, he said, that he did not know what he was doing.

King came to this city in 1898 from Baltimore and commenced a search for the identity of his parents. In June, 1900, he obtained an order from the Supreme Court directing the authorities of New York Foundling Asylum to show cause why they should not allow him to examine the books of the institution. He asserted that he had been placed in the institution in 1871 when a baby, and in 1873 was farmed out to Thomas H. Gardiner, of Bryantown, Md., with whose family he remained until 1884, when he went to Baltimore. He claimed the books of the asylum would disclose the identity of his parents. The application for the writ was argued before Justice O'Gorman, when Jane C. McCrysal, the treasurer of the asylum since 1868, stated the record of the books was correct:

"Henry J. King, one day old; no name left with child; Oct. 28, 1871, 8:30 p. m."

Justice O'Gorman denied King's application to see the books of the asylum.

HOLD-UP MEN FOILED.

Two Bandits Driven Off by the Fire of an Engineer and Fireman.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 17.—Two men attempted to hold up a south-bound Rock Island passenger train last night between Saginaw and Newark, north of this city. They placed a huge pile of telegraph poles across the track. The engine struck them and came to a stop. Two masked men attempted to climb up into the engine, but Engineer Knight and Fireman Mosier opened fire on them, driving them back. The robbers escaped in the underbrush and the train came on to Fort Worth four hours late. Posses are scouring the timber near the scene.

STRUCK BY A SQUALL

WHALEBOAT CAPSIZED OFF THE ISLE OF SHOALS, N. H.

Sixteen Waiters and Waitresses, Two of Them Harvard Law Students, Thrown Into the Water.

TWELVE WOMEN DROWNED

ALSO THE TWO COLLEGE MEN WHO TRIED TO SAVE THE OTHERS.

Narrow Escape of a Yachting Party, Whose Boat Turned Turtle When the Lead Keel Dropped Off.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 17.—A nineteen-foot whale boat, containing sixteen waiters and waitresses employed at the Oceanic House, Star island, Isle of Shoals, who had gone out in the bay this afternoon on a pleasure trip in charge of Skipper Fred Miles, capsized during a sudden squall and fourteen of the occupants were drowned. The other three were rescued by fishermen who put out from the shore in their dories. The names of the drowned are:

HENRY FARRINGTON, head waiter, of Cambridge, Mass.

W. A. ALWARD, assistant head waiter, of Frederickon, N. B.

BERTHA GRAHAM, Danvers, Mass.

MINNIE M'DONALD, Cambridgeport, Mass.

EVA ADAMS, Portsmouth, N. H.

MAY ADAMS, sister of Eva, Portsmouth.

CATHERINE BOWES, Saxonville, Mass.

ELIZABETH BOWES, sister of Catherine.

BESSIE CHASE, Malden, Mass.

ANNA SHEEHAN, West Bedford, Mass.

EVA MARSHALL, Haverhill, Mass.

MAY MARSHALL, sister of Eva, Haverhill, Mass.

ISABELL KACUSKA, Cambridge, Mass.

LAURA GILMORE, Exeter, N. H.

The saved are: Alice Haggerty, Lillian Bresnahan and Skipper Fred Miles. The bodies of Farrington, Alward, Bessie Chase, Eva Marshall and Isabell Kacuska have not yet been recovered. All the others were taken from the water by fishermen and then to the island, where they were worked over for a long time by two doctors, but without success.

Farrington and Alward were both law students at Harvard University, rooming at Forsyth Hall. Both were good swimmers and lost their lives in trying to rescue the others.

The victims were all young people whose ages would not average over twenty years. Most of the Massachusetts girls were school teachers who have passed their summer vacations here several years in serving as waitresses in the hotel.

Rescued from Capsized Yacht.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Capt. John Morris, of the sloop yacht Aphrodite, with James Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, her seven-year-old daughter and another, arrived in the harbor to-night on a schooner, having been capsized from their boat about five miles southeast of Richmond island, on the Maine coast. The party started some ten days ago to cruise about the shore of Maine. Wednesday they left Popham Beach to come home and had go as far as Richmond island when the heavy lead shoe on the keel of the boat dropped off and the sloop turned over bottomside up. Mrs. Harvey and her seven-year-old daughter were most helpless and the men assisted them in holding to the bottom of the Aphrodite until assistance came. They were taken on board the schooner and brought to Boston. None of the party was injured. The Aphrodite is owned by William Hilton.

LIKE A TIDAL WAVE.

Phenomenon That Perilled Life Along the Shores of Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A phenomenon, known to Geneva and other Swiss lakes as a "sieche," has made its appearance on Lake Michigan. In a queer convulsion, the lake sent a big wave landward, and residents along the shore suddenly found the water lapping at their door steps. All along the lake front the waves swept up against breakwaters or over the beach. Steamers were tossed about at their docks, small craft were thrown to the shore, boats were broken and in several instances loss of life was narrowly averted. Two boys bathing north of Lincoln Park were saved after they had been carried out by the receding wave. A fisherman was rescued by the Evanston life-saving crew, and another bather, an Evanston boy, was pulled out of the water as he was in danger of drowning.

At the weather bureau the barometer indicated a sudden high pressure, followed by an equally sudden drop. A wave of heavy atmospheric pressure passed over the city, and as it struck the lake, moving from west to east, the water was pushed back. With the pressure released the wave came rushing back and dashed over the land and then receded to the normal water line.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Her Husband, a Wealthy Cincinnati Contractor, Seriously Injured.

CINCINNATI, O., July 17.—At the Castello mansion on Walnut Hills, to-night, Mrs. E. M. Castello was burned to death and her husband was seriously burned. A servant was burning rubbish on the lawn, when Mrs. Castello stepped out to throw some paper on the fire. The wind caused the blaze suddenly to veer as she approached it, and in an instant she was ablaze. Her husband and son rushed to her rescue, the latter being slightly and the former seriously burned. Mrs. Castelio died from inhaling flames. Castello is a very wealthy contractor.

LOCOMOTIVE WRECKED.

Engineer and Fireman Killed and Woman Blown Through a Window.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—The boiler of a locomotive on the Clover Leaf Railroad exploded at Continental, O., to-night and Engineer Charles Mathers and Fireman Smith were killed. Mrs. Ladd, who was sitting on the porch of a house near the railroad track, was blown through a window into the house and painfully injured. The locomotive was pulling a freight train off a siding when the explosion occurred.

SAGAMORE HILL VISITORS

W. D. BYNUM AMONG THOSE WHO LUNCHED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Special Train Chartered by R. B. Hawley—D. B. Hill, "Next President," Invades Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 17.—Former Representative Weaver, of Springfield, O., arrived here to-day and had a conference with the President. He was recently appointed one of the justices of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Courts of the Indian Territory, together with Judge Spencer B. Adams, of Greensboro, N. C., and Judge Foote, of California. Judge Weaver came by invitation to discuss with the President the proposed work of the courts. Mr. Roosevelt is deeply interested in the effort to eliminate citizenship frauds in Indian Territory. It is expected the members of the court will meet this week in Washington to map out their work and to decide when and where their sittings shall begin.

Caspar Whitney, editor of Outing, R. B. Hawley, Republican national committeeman from Texas, and Regis H. Post, of Bayport, L. I., were guests of the President to-day at luncheon. Mr. Hawley missed his train at Long Island City and, as he was particularly anxious to keep his engagement with the President, chartered a special engine and coach and made the run to Oyster Bay in fifty minutes. He arrived at Sagamore Hill just as luncheon was announced.

William D. Bynum, of Indiana, one of the members of the committee to codify the laws of the United States, also was a caller upon the President to-day. He took luncheon with the Roosevelt family. His call was purely social. After luncheon the President and Mr. Hawley had a long talk about Texas appointments and about Cuban reciprocity. Mr. Hawley is understood to be interested in large sugar land holdings in Cuba. No details of the conference were made public.

Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds of Washington, arrived this afternoon and was driven by the President's coachman directly to Sagamore Hill. He came to consult the President and Mrs. Roosevelt about the alterations that are being made in the White House.

Several Boers who have been prisoners of war in Bermuda arrived here to-night and are the guests of William and Gerard Beekman, who own a handsome country home not far from Sagamore Hill. By arrangement the party, including the Messrs. Beekman, Commandant Snyman, Commandant De Wet and two or three other Boer officers called at Sagamore Hill to pay their respects to the President. They remained with the President only a short time and the Boer was was referred to only incidentally.

D. B. Hill at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, July 17.—Former Senator David B. Hill arrived here this evening, to be the guest over night of William F. Sheehan, ex-lieutenant governor of New York, who owns a handsome country home near Oyster Bay. As the train bearing Mr. Hill pulled into the station, a salute of seventeen guns was fired and when he stepped from the train he was cordially and vociferously greeted by a great crowd of admirers. As the carriage which was to take Mr. Hill to Mr. Sheehan's home left the station some enthusiastic person called out: "Three cheers for David B. Hill, the next President of the United States," and they were given with a will.

KILLED SELF, BUT NOT GIRL.

Poison Put in Ice Cream by an Eloper with Murderous Intent.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—John Smith, of Washington, Pa., is dead, and Maggie Canan, of the same place, is seriously ill in this city from the effects of strychnine placed in ice cream by Smith with murderous and suicidal intent. Smith was nineteen and his companion is about the same age. According to the girl's story they ran away from home to get married. They arrived here early this morning and registered at the Hotel Exchange as John Thomas and wife. This afternoon Smith left the hotel on the pretense of securing a marriage license and returned with the ice cream. Both were taken sick while eating the cream, and the cries of the girl attracted help. Smith died in an hour, but the young woman will recover.

Black Boy Confesses Killing Babies.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17.—Willie Cannon, a colored tramp, aged fifteen years, this morning confessed to Chief of Police Mustin that he had recently killed a white baby at Gurnee, Ala., a negro baby at Helena, a negro baby at Cahaba and a negro baby in Birmingham. The body of the last-named baby has been found. Coroner Paris has the little negro in charge and is investigating his tale.

Clara Taylor Will Remain in Italy.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Detective Ryan arrived to-day after his trip to Italy for Clara Taylor, under indictment for kidnaping her niece, Margaret Taylor. Ryan says Clara Taylor will never return, as she has friends in Italy who retained counsel and since her release are caring for her. Meantime her mother and sister Frances are under reprieve as accomplices.

Great Fire in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 17.—A great fire broke out here last night and is still burning after the lapse of ten hours. The losses are roughly estimated at $2,000,000.

TO CHECK TRUSTS

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT PROPOSED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

International Conference for the Purpose of Devising Means to Curb Great Combinations.

ALL THE POWERS INVITED

SCOPE OF THE CONFERENCE TO INCLUDE GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES.

Export Bounties, Embargoes on Commerce and Artificial Depression of Prices to Be Considered.

ADDRESS BY WHITELAW REID

WHO THINKS THE MORGAN SHIP TRUST IS NOT HARMFUL.

Englishmen Informed They Need Have No Fear that the "Combine" Will Work Them Injury.

LONDON, July 17.—Details of an important move by Russia, which have evidently been suppressed hitherto by the censor, have transpired in London. This move is no less than a proposal by the imperial government for an international conference to deal with trusts.

Baron De Staal, Russian ambassador in London, about ten days ago presented to the British government a note from M. De Witte, the Russian minister of finance, which note was sent also to all the powers that signed the Brussels sugar convention, proposing that those powers should consider, in common, means to protect international commerce against the artificial depression of prices, not only by government measures, such as export bounties or the control of production, but also by the much more dangerous processes adopted by trusts, private undertakings or cartels, which tend artificially to influence the market.

This explains the mysterious reference made in the Financial Messenger of St. Petersburg early this week to a recent note of M. De Witte which, the paper said, "is an application in the economic domain of the principles of The Hague convention."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The Financial Messenger says M. De Witte's note protests against Russia being placed on the same footing as those states which grant export premiums to the sugar industry and also contests the right of such states to impose special taxes on sugar of Russian origin, as being contrary to the most favored nation clauses.

Commenting on the note, the Financial Messenger says: "Failing an international agreement, there is only one remedy, namely, increased customs duties. In proposing common international action, Russia proves that she would prefer not isolated isolation in her own particular interests, but a joint agreement based upon the general welfare and solidarity of all the states."

WHITELAW REID'S SPEECH.

Englishmen Unnecessarily Alarmed at Morgan's Ship Combination.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Speaking at a banquet given to-night in his honor by the American Chamber of Commerce, Whitlaw Reid, the head of the United States embassy to the coronation of King Edward, congratulated the country upon the extraordinarily rapid recovery of the King. Referring to the conclusion of peace in South Africa, Mr. Reid sad: "It has now become plain that this peace is be permanent, that the coalescing of the hostile parties is to be genuine and that, as in the case of our civil war, there is to rise from the battlefields of two determined and worthy foes a compact, united power, embodying both and greater than both. Your amnesty was followed only a few weeks later by ours.'

Dealing with Liverpool's improvements of her docks and her ability to hold her own as a seaport against Southampton, Hamburg and the Manchester canal, Mr. Reid said: "If you have sustained the threatened dangers of recent years, you can surely face with equanimity the terrors of the Pierpont Morgan venture. I suggest that the apprehension aroused by the recent change in shipping with which his name is identified is somewhat exaggerated. Your power to secure at will for the navy, as many cruisers as ever, seems to be not in the least imperiled. If built in your shipyards, such vessels are forbidden to pass under our flag by a law almost as old as our history and almost as hard to change as our Constitution. If you accept the gloomiest view regarding the future control of the Atlantic carrying trade, it does not follow that New York would use that control to weaken the port most important to it, namely, Liverpool. Even monoplies are not supposed to thrive by damaging their best customers. Besides, the monopoly in this case is fanciful. None has been created, I think none is desired, and I know none can long be successful."

Mr. Reid maintained that the Morgan combine obviated violent fluctuations in rates and insured to Great Britain a great neutral fleet in which its food could be borne in spite of any possible enemy. "I do not for a moment admit the possibility of war between the two nations," said Mr. Reid. "Nature revolts against it, and all the interests of that vast body of English-speaking peoples who, in both hemispheres lead the world upward, forbid it." The speaker declared that neither Great Britain nor the United States would ever rule the world as did ancient Rome, or seek to do so, though there is no question that the English-speaking race leads the world in moral, material and intellectual progress.

Previous to the banquet Mr. Reid visited the Liverpool Exchange, where he made a short speech expressing the sympathy Americans felt for Great Britain in the illness of King Edward.

Deputy Sheriff Shot.

SWAINSBORO, Ga., July 17.—While attempting to arrest Charley Johnson, an alleged outlaw wanted upon the charge of murder, J. T. Flanders, deputy sheriff, was shot and killed by Johnson to-day upon a public road. A large posse is in pursuit of Johnson and if he is caught it is feared he will be severely dealt with.

Burned by an Explosion of Gasoline.

CRISFIELD, Md., July 17.—By the explosion of a barrel of gasoline in the canning factory of E. E. Robinson & Co., at Hopewell, this county, one person was killed and a dozen other employes frightfully burned. Other deaths are expected. The factory was new and only began operations yesterday.