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EMPEROR TO REICHSTAG.

HE READS THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE IN PERSON.

NEED OF DEVELOPING THE NAVY—MILITARY PENAL REFORM—FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY—THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The last session of the present Reichstag was opened at noon to-day by the Emperor in person, for the first time since 1894. The ceremony took place in the White Hall of the Royal Castle. His Majesty read the speech from the throne, in which the Navy occupied the principal place. The passage on this subject was as follows:

"The development of the German Navy does not correspond with Germany's mission at sea, and in the event of warlike complications it would not suffice to assure the security of the home ports and coasts against a blockade or more extensive operations on the part of the enemy. Neither has it kept pace with the rapid growth of German transoceanic interests. While German trade is participating increasingly in the world's exchange of merchandise, the number of our war vessels does not suffice to afford our countrymen abroad the measure of protection corresponding with Germany's position, nor the support which can only be secured by a display of power.

"Although it is not our object to vie with the maritime powers of the first rank, Germany must nevertheless be placed in a position to maintain, by means of preparedness at sea, her prestige among the peoples of the globe. To this end, the strengthening of our home fleet of battle-ships and the increase in the number of our vessels intended for foreign service in time of peace become necessary, and in order to gain firm ground for urgent measures which cannot any longer be postponed the Federal Government considers it expedient to determine by legislative enactment the strength of the Navy and the period in which it is to be attained. With this object in view, a bill will be submitted to the Reichstag for constitutionally arriving at a decision, and later, with the view to the promotion of transoceanic interests, a bill will also be introduced for improving the mail steamship communication with Eastern Asia."

REFORM IN MILITARY PENAL PROCEDURE.

Referring to the projected reform in the military penal procedure, the Emperor said: "The proposed reform, while following as far as possible the lines of the Civil Penal Code, meets the requirements absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline. The bill will be submitted without delay."

The Emperor then touched on the finances of the country, saying: "The general condition of the finances is satisfactory, and a considerable portion of the anticipated surplus will be employed, as last year, in reducing the imperial debt. An economic committee, consisting of representatives of industry, agriculture and trade, has been appointed, by means of whose expert advice it is intended to define the conditions and scope of the extensive ramifications of home production, in order to obtain a firm basis upon which to shape future customs tariffs and commercial relations with foreign countries.

"The development of our protectorates, on the whole, is satisfactory. The rinderpest in Southwest Africa, has necessitated the construction of railroads to facilitate transportation. The results of the negotiations with France for the delimitation of the Togo-Dahomey boundaries tend to benefit the economic interests of both countries."

Referring to the murder of the two German missionaries, Nels and Hennle, in China, the Emperor remarked: "The murder of the missionaries in China and the attacks on mission stations which have been placed under my imperial protection, and their welfare, which I have at heart, have compelled me to cause my squadron in Eastern Asia to proceed to Kiao-Chau Bay, the point nearest to the scene of the outrage, and land troops in order to obtain satisfaction, reparation and security against a recurrence of similar lamentable events."

Concerning the general political situation, His Majesty said: "Our political relations with foreign States are in every way gratifying, and valuable guarantees of the maintenance of these relations have again been afforded me by my meetings with the allied and friendly monarchs, as well as by the brilliant and cordial receptions accorded me in my visits to Peterhof and Budapest."

In conclusion the Emperor remarked: "All indications justify the expectation that, with God's help we may in the future, as in the past, look forward to the peaceful development of Europe and the German Fatherland."

THE EMPEROR'S OATH.

After reading his speech the Emperor added: "Two years ago, from this platform, I swore before you, on the consecrated colors of my 1st Regiment of Guards, to preserve the empire as I took it from my grandfather, and to protect and safeguard its honor abroad. You have thus all become parties to my oath, and I pray, in the name of the empire and in the presence of Almighty God, that He will assist you in your work and help me to protect, in the future, as in the past, the honor of the empire abroad, which I have not valued too low to give my only brother in pledge for it."

The Empress, with Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Frederick Leopold and their wives, was present at the opening. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Garde du Corps of the Black Eagle, with an eagle-crested helmet. He read his speech in a clear voice, the Deputies preserving silence until he reached the passage referring to the occupation of Kiao-Chau. This was greeted with loud cheers.

It is supposed that his Majesty's address had ended when he remarked that all indications justified the expectation that, with God's help, the German people might look forward to the peaceful development of Europe and the Fatherland; but, to the astonishment of everybody, including Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, the Emperor handed his manuscript back to the Prince and then, raising his voice, added extemporaneously the allusions to his oath two years ago from the same platform, upon the colors of the 1st Regiment of the Guards, and the statement that all before him had thus become parties to his oath, pledged to assist him in protecting the honor of the Empire abroad.

This addition is extensively criticised as virtually undoing the effect of the unusual moderation of the official speech, which was conspicuous by the absence of such phrases as "my army," "my navy," "my Empire," and similar customary evidences of Imperial impulsiveness.

At the close of the ceremony the members repaired to the Reichstag, where Baron von Buol, as President of the House at the last session, opened the sitting. After welcoming the members, the President appointed temporary secretaries.

Among the bills already presented to the Reichstag are the Budget bill, the Naval bill and the bill providing for reform in military penal procedure.

The rollcall showed that 174 members of the Reichstag were present at the opening of the sitting.

The election for members of the Presidential Bureau will take place to-morrow.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, and United States Consul-General Goldschmidt were present at the opening.

WILL THERE BE WAR WITH CHINA?

London, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Japanese newspapers are discussing the probability of war between Germany and China as the result of the occupation of Kiao-Chau and Kiao-Chau Bay by the Germans, and assert that the German Minister to China, Baron von Heyking, is preparing to leave Pekin.

ROYAL PIANO, $250.
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EXCITEMENT IN HAYTI.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARBLEHEAD TO BE HASTENED.

NO REASON TO EXPECT FRICTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY—THE LITTLE REPUBLIC'S DEFIANT REPLY TO THE BIG EMPIRE.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Reports which came to the State Department late this afternoon from Hayti were to the effect that considerable excitement prevailed there and that the situation was grave. For this reason it was determined to hasten the departure of the Marblehead.

The impression appeared to prevail in Port au Prince that a German warship was rapidly approaching the place. Of course, it is said that the Marblehead goes solely for the purpose of protecting American interests which might be threatened by the outbreak of disorders in Hayti.

The latest advices from German sources, however, indicate that no occasion will be given for friction between the United States and Germany on account of the Haytian difficulty and that the matter will be adjusted.

It was learned to-day that Hayti had sent a reply to Germany's demands which is somewhat remarkable for firmness in view of the difference in size between the two powers. The Haytian note makes it clear that the Republic is ready to discuss the merits of the controversy, but does not desire to have Germany pass judgment in the first place, demand an indemnity, and thereafter discuss the merits of the question. Moreover, Hayti gives notice to Germany that the German Chargé d'Affaires who made the recent demands is persona non grata and that it is impossible for Hayti to conduct further negotiations with him. It is said that he offended against all rules of propriety and official etiquette by going directly before the President of the Republic and, in loud and angry tones and with insulting manner, threatening dire consequences unless immediate reparation was made to Germany.

This personal affront to Hayti's Chief Executive is regarded as touching the honor and self-respect of the country and is felt to call for an apology. Under such circumstances the Haytian Government has expressed a willingness to negotiate a settlement of the entire case at Berlin, thus removing it from the hands of the objectionable German official.

The Berlin cable dispatches yesterday stated that the German Government wanted only monetary reparation from Hayti for the arrest and imprisonment of Lueders. On the other hand, far from expecting to pay any indemnity to the German Government, which is said to demand $50,000, the Haytian papers are asking who will pay the fine of $500 imposed on Lueders, and this question is taken up by the patriotic organs in such a manner as to cause considerable trouble to the Government of President Tiresias Simon Sam. For instance, "L'Impartial" says:

"The pardon decree issued on October 22 in favor of Emile Lueders applies to the penalty, and not to the damages. It says clearly: 'The rights of the third parties being reserved, if there are any.' Now, Emile Lueders has been sentenced to pay $500 damages in favor of the policeman, his victim, Mr. Lueders being a foreigner, and, moreover, his sentence having been given for a penal offence, the judgment was executable by bodily restraint. The civil party in the suit was therefore entitled to cause Lueders's imprisonment until his payment of the damages, despite the pardon decree. This would have been done immediately if Lueders had not made an appeal, which suspended the execution of the sentence. The Government, through its granting of a pardon, has facilitated and protected his evasion and his embarking on a foreign vessel. The news relative to the pardon of Mr. Lueders and to his sailing was known only after he had left the harbor of Port au Prince. The victim of this German nigger was therefore unable to enforce the part of the judgment according him damages by securing the person of the condemned man. . . . If Mr. Lueders has not left behind him any personal property, we ask whether the American Minister can secure to us the person of Mr. Lueders, who is actually in New-York. Will the Haytian Government accept the responsibility of paying the pecuniary condemnation? Who shall pay the $500? At any rate, it is necessary that this poor policeman shall have the damages to which the sentence entitles him. Those who undertook to carry out the Presidential decree, and who have been too hasty in its execution, should pay from their own pockets. If Mr. Lueders does not possess anything in Hayti, the Minister should pay the $500 damages, as well as the expenses and costs of the Lueders lawsuit."

This seems to indicate that the Cabinet of President Simon Sam will find itself in a difficult position at home if it grants too easily the indemnity which is said to be demanded by the German Government, inasmuch as Haytians generally believe that to them are due both an indemnity and an apology.

ASSURANCES GIVEN TO MR. WHITE.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT DECIDES NOT TO SEND A WARSHIP TO HAYTI.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The German Government has abandoned its intention of sending the warship Gefion to Port au Prince, Hayti, in order to enforce the demands of Count Schwerin, the German Minister there, who is insisting on the payment of an indemnity to Emile Lueders for alleged false imprisonment. The Gefion, instead, will be sent to reinforce the German fleet in Chinese waters.

Baron von Bülow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to-day gave the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, a wholly satisfactory explanation of Germany's intentions toward Hayti.

THREE WARSHIPS GOING SOUTHWARD.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S PLANS FOR THE MARBLEHEAD, THE WILMINGTON AND THE ANNAPOLIS.

Washington, Nov. 30.—In the opinion of the Administration the time is now ripe for a renewal of the practice of having the United States Navy represented in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. For several years past, except an occasional cruiser sent with all haste on her way to or from the South Atlantic station, not a vessel of the Navy has gone beyond the southern waters of Florida, for the reason that the presence of United States war vessels in the neighborhood of the Spanish Antilles might have served to create an erroneous impression as to the attitude of the United States toward the Cuban insurgents, and have tended to complicate the relations between this country and Spain at a time when it was desirable that no outside influences should be brought into play. Now, however, with the improvement in conditions in Cuba and the continued existence of good relations between the two governments, the Navy Department is about to let some of the smaller vessels of the Navy go into West Indian waters during the present winter.

The Marblehead, now at Annapolis, will start southward as soon as she has concluded her work in connection with the trial of the torpedo-boat Winslow. She will go to Navassa to look into the condition of United States citizens who are working on that island. Nothing has been heard from that place officially for some time, and it is deemed proper to inquire into allegations of abuses in treatment of workmen there. While engaged in this inspection, the Marblehead will make her headquarters at Port au Prince, on the coast of Hayti, and will be charged with the protection of American interests generally in that section of the West Indies. This statement, which comes from the Department of State, is taken to mean that her commander will see that American interests do not suffer in case the German Government proceeds forcibly to punish Hayti for the arrest of Lueders.

The Wilmington also is to be sent southward, but first will be docked and overhauled. She will touch at Guadeloupe, and after a stay in tropical waters will continue on to the South Atlantic station. The gunboat Annapolis, now transformed into a training-ship, is slated for a trip into the Gulf during the winter, with a number of naval apprentices aboard.

LIBERAL VICTORY IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—A bye-election took place to-day in the Centre Division of Toronto for the Dominion House of Commons, the vacancy having arisen from the resignation of William Lount, Liberal. The contestants were George H. Bertram, Liberal, and Oliver A. Howland, Conservative. The former polled 2,210 and the latter 1,965 votes, giving Bertram a majority of 245. The vote was light.

CECIL BARNARD KILLED.

London, Nov. 30.—Cecil Barnard, a well-known society entertainer, was killed this evening by falling or jumping from a second-story window of the Savage Club. He was a cousin of Fred Barnard, the artist, who was burned to death a month ago.

CHINESE CONCESSION TO ENGLAND.

IT WILL INCLUDE A STRIP OF TERRITORY NEAR HONG KONG AND A NUMBER OF ISLANDS.

London, Dec. 1.—The morning papers assert that China has practically agreed to cede to England a strip of territory near Hong Kong and all the surrounding islands, in order to enable England to fortify them securely and to increase the garrison. It is expected that a convention covering the agreement will soon be signed.

Hong Kong, which is an island belonging to the British, off the southeast coast of China, about seventy-five miles from Canton, was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton in 1841, and again by the treaty of Nanking, in 1842. It is the great centre of the foreign trade of China.

GEORGIA'S CONVICT-LEASE SYSTEM.

THE LEGISLATURE SHOWS A DETERMINATION TO RETAIN IT.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 30 (Special).—It has become more evident every day since the present session of the Legislature began that no genuine reform of Georgia's penitentiary system would be sanctioned by that body. Governor Atkinson and the principal keeper of the penitentiary laid before the Legislature plans providing for the abolition of the infamous lease system, the establishment of a central penitentiary under direct control of the State, a reformatory for youthful convicts and a farm on which female and feeble male convicts should be employed. At every opportunity members who favor the continuance of the lease system have demonstrated that they are in complete control of both houses and will not tolerate anything that savors of reform.

This was never made clearer than by the vote in the House to-day on the question, "Do you favor a central penitentiary for all convicts as recommended by the principal keeper of the penitentiary?" On this proposition the yeas were 3 and the nays 125. The House will to-morrow vote on the question, "Do you favor the purchase of a farm and the erection of buildings to care for juveniles, women and aged and infirm convicts, and that able-bodied convicts be hired or leased under State supervision in terms of not longer than five years?" Though this embodies the lease system to some extent, it is hardly strong enough on that line to please the majority of the House, and will probably be defeated.

There is no telling what the House will do after it defeats this proposition. The only certainty is that it will do nothing that is worthy to be called a real step toward reform, and Georgia seems doomed to a continuance of the present convict lease system.

The House to-day, by an overwhelming majority, passed one of the most extreme bills against life insurance companies ever offered in this country. It provides that when a company for any reason contests the payment of a claim it shall be required to deposit in court an amount equal to the premium with 7 per cent added. If the case is decided in favor of the plaintiff all the court costs must be paid out of this deposit and the balance returned to the company. Should the company win the case, the costs must still be paid out of this deposit.

PHILADELPHIA'S GAS LEASE UPHELD.

JUDGE ARNOLD SAYS THE COURTS HAVE NO POWER TO VETO IT.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—The Court of Common Pleas to-day refused to enjoin the Mayor and other city officials from executing the lease of the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company. A bill in equity had been filed by certain citizens to test the legality of the ordinance recently adopted by the City Councils, by which the company secured control of the city gas works for thirty years and obtained an exclusive franchise for the supplying of gas for that period to consumers throughout the city and lighting the city streets. The company agrees to spend in improvements and repairs the sum of $15,000,000 in thirty years, or more if necessary, and also to reduce the price of gas.

Judge Arnold, in his opinion refusing to grant a preliminary injunction restraining the consummation of the lease, says that "the wisdom and propriety of making a lease of the gas works is a matter with which a court has nothing whatever to do." Continuing the opinion states that "the courts may declare a law unconstitutional or an ordinance unlawful, because it violates the fundamental law, but courts cannot restrain the execution of a law or ordinance simply because they may not agree with the legislative body in the wisdom or propriety of the act, unless there is proof of bribery and corruption in the enactment of it." The Court holds that the offer of other parties to pay a larger premium for the lease was a matter for the City Councils, and not for the Court, to consider.

Immediately after the Court refused to grant the preliminary injunction, Mayor Warwick signed the lease. The ordinance became operative at midnight, and the works passed under the control of the United Gas Improvement Company. William R. Tucker, secretary of the Board of Trade, and James C. Brooks, president of the Southwark Foundry Company, were appointed appraisers of the value of the gas works.

BIG SHIPMENTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

MORE THAN TWENTY-FOUR MILLION BUSHELS OF GRAIN EXPORTED IN THE LAST WEEK.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—The exports of grain from this port for the last week have amounted to over twenty-four million bushels, the bulk of which was corn and oats. The largest shipments have been made in the last two days. The amount given includes parcel lots by regular line steamers and full cargoes.

A CLERGYMAN'S CHILD KILLED.

THE EIGHT-YEAR-OLD SON OF THE REV. J. A. O'CONNOR RUN OVER IN THE STREET.

Rufus O'Connor, eight years old, of No. 142 West Twenty-third-st., while playing football in front of his home last evening, was run over by a truck driven by John Neibling, of No. 264 Madison-st., and fatally hurt. The boy suffered a compound fracture of the right thigh and other injuries, which caused his death in a few hours. Neibling was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth-st. station.

The boy was the son of the Rev. J. A. O'Connor, who was formerly a Roman Catholic priest. The Rev. Mr. O'Connor lives at Christ's Mission, which is at the address given.

ANDREW I. SWEETSER MISSING.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—Andrew I. Sweetser, president of the Cordelia Wine Company, of Cordelia, Sonoma County, and formerly an Idaho cattle king, has been missing since last Saturday afternoon. He was last seen in a small boat just off Lime Point Lighthouse. Keeper Hannan of the lighthouse saw Sweetser fishing over the stern of the boat, which was anchored well in toward the Marine County shore. What became of the wine merchant after that is not known. He rented the boat at Sausilito, and it is feared that he has been carried out to sea and lost.

STEAMER BURNED AND PIER DAMAGED.

Escanaba, Mich., Nov. 30.—Ore Dock No. 4, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, one of the largest in the world, was burned at an early hour this morning, together with the steamer Nahant, which was lying alongside. Two lives were lost—Jacob Bossart, fireman of the Nahant, and a deckhand named Harold, both of Cleveland. The fire started in the steamer Nahant, partly loaded with ore, and communicated to the lumber dock, on which a quantity of pine lumber awaiting shipment was soon on fire. The Nahant was burned to the water's edge, and the ore dock was soon ablaze from end to end. The Fire Department facilities were inadequate, and the dock was hard to reach. Successful efforts were made to prevent the flames from communicating to the other large docks.

The loss on the dock will approximate $150,000. This includes twenty-eight ore cars and five thousand tons of ore, which could not be removed. The dock, owing to the depression of the ore trade, will not be rebuilt. The damage to the Nahant is $40,000. She was built in 1873 in Detroit, and was owned by C. E. Burnham, of Cleveland. She rated A 2. Her tonnage was 1,204; her gross length was 213 feet, with 35 feet beam and 16 feet depth.

IN PRISON, AND SAYS HE CAN'T BE SUED.

Omaha, Nov. 30.—A novel petition has been filed in the District Court by Joseph Bartley, ex-State Treasurer, now under twenty years' sentence, for looting the treasury of $500,000. The petition was an answer to the State's suit in which Bartley is made co-defendant with his bondsmen, and in which it seeks to recover the amount stolen. The petition declares that Bartley cannot be sued, since he is dead having been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. His attorneys declare that under the State law no convicts can be sued. If this contention is upheld, the suit against the bondsmen cannot be maintained, since the principal must be sued when or before the sureties are sued in Nebraska.

GRANTS FOR THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Albany, Nov. 30.—The State Land Board at its meeting to-day granted the application of the new East River Bridge Commission for land under water at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, and at the foot of Grand-st., New-York City, on which will be placed the abutments of the new bridge. This grant was made under authority vested in the State Land Board by Chapter 189 of the laws of 1895, which authorized the construction of the bridge.

SPANISH HOPES RISING.

BELIEF THAT THE CUBANS WILL ACCEPT AUTONOMY.

COMPLETE PACIFICATION OF THE ISLAND EXPECTED SOON—A FAVORABLE REPORT FROM DR. CONGOSTO TO SENOR DE LOME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Spanish Minister, Señor de Lôme, expects the formal decree of autonomy to reach Havana early next week, when General Blanco may be relied upon to put its provisions promptly into effect, and this will be, in his opinion, at least, the signal not only for the utter effacement of the rebellion, but of the inauguration of better feeling on the part of all classes in Cuba than has existed for many years. While he is firm in the belief that Weyler would have suppressed the rebellion in a short time, the insurrection having been notoriously on its last legs for several months, the great desideratum of effectual pacification would have been lacking, the rank and file of the Cuban population would have been dissatisfied, and the numerous small bodies of bandits and guerillas that invariably flourish after the armies of every war disband would have had the moral if not the material support of many Cubans.

"But," says the Minister, "with the sweeping autonomy accorded them, with the problem of self-government to interest them, and with a full realization of their responsibilities and straightout home rule, freer than that given by England at first to Canada, they will be as active to prevent lawless resistance to the constituted authorities as any people whose liberties are attacked. This sentiment will give a long era of peace and prosperity to Cuba, beyond the shadow of a doubt."

As indicative of the rapid growth of this feeling among those most influential in the island, Señor de Lôme showed the following cable dispatch, which reached him this afternoon from Secretary-General Congosto in Havana:

Havana, November 30.

Spanish Minister, Washington.

The terms in which home rule is conceded have produced an effect which cannot be improved upon. A commission of the Home Rule and Reformist parties has thanked the Governor-General and assured him of their adhesion to the institutions. The same has been done by the Chamber of Commerce and other corporations, who have telegraphed to Madrid that the sincerity of the Government has raised public spirit. Every one expects immediate good results in favor of pacification. CONGOSTO.

The Minister has the fullest reliance in the accuracy of Dr. Congosto's conclusions. The latter was Consul at Philadelphia for the last few years, knows the Cubans better than most Spaniards, and is familiar with the necessity that the Minister here should be informed if there is a chance of failure in the full and complete acceptance of the home rule proposal. Señor de Lôme is sure that Dr. Congosto carefully weighed the words of the above dispatch, and that literally every one who need be considered in the matter, every one of any influence, welcomes the change of Government and expects it to succeed.

SPAIN WELL SATISFIED.

WHAT A MEMBER OF THE CABINET SAYS IN AN INTERVIEW.

Madrid, Nov. 30.—A member of the Spanish Cabinet, in an interview just published, says that the Government of Spain is well satisfied with the results of the publication of the decree providing for an autonomous form of government in Cuba and Porto Rico, and that the manner in which it has been received in the United States is favorable to Spain.

The Minister is quoted as saying also that the only difficulty to be apprehended is in regard to the position which the Carlists will assume, but the Spanish Government, he explained, does not believe the country will support Don Carlos, "whose ambitions are condemned by the Vatican." He declared that the plans of the Carlists had failed for lack of money, and denied that General Weyler, the former Captain-General of Cuba, who is alleged to be in sympathy with the Carlists, had been summoned to Madrid.

Señor Cos Gayon, former Minister of the Interior, in an interview is said to have asserted that the Conservatives will not make any attempt to place difficulties in the way of the policy of the Liberal Government in establishing autonomy in Cuba and Porto Rico.

NEW FACTORY INSPECTORS.

ONE WOMAN REMOVED, ONE HAS RESIGNED AND ONE HAS BEEN REAPPOINTED.

Albany, Nov. 30.—State Factory Inspector O'Leary has appointed Henry L. Schurr, of Buffalo, a deputy in his department, to succeed Francis U. Coe, of the same place, resigned. He has also removed from office Margaret Finn, and has accepted the resignation of Kate Hall, both of whom have acted as deputy inspectors, and who were appointed from New-York. Louise Cuthill, of New-York, who formerly served as a deputy in the department, has been reinstated. Deputy factory inspectorships pay $1,200 a year.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED.

TWO THIRTEENTH REGIMENT MEN TO BE TRIED FOR FALSIFYING SCORES AT RIFLE PRACTICE.

Albany, Nov. 30.—Adjutant-General C. Whitney Tillinghast issued an order to-day for a general court-martial for the trial of Corporal Charles W. Vickers, of Company A, 13th Regiment, and Private F. P. De Vigne, of Company D, 13th Regiment, and such other persons as may be ordered before it, to be held at the armory of the 71st Regiment, in New-York City, at 8 p. m., on Monday, December 6. General Tillinghast designated the following to act as the court-martial: Captain William H. Palmer, 7th Regiment; Captain Elmore F. Austin, 71st Regiment; Captain Schuyler Schieffelin, 12th Regiment; Captain Clarence A. Coan, 9th Regiment; Captain Irving H. Taylor, 69th Regiment, and Major S. Van Duzer, First Brigade, who is detailed to act as judge-advocate. Corporal Vickers and Private De Vigne are charged with having falsified their scores at rifle practice.

FORGIVEN AND MADE HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

A BINGHAMTON MUSIC TEACHER'S FORBIDDEN MARRIAGE, AND WHAT IT LED TO.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 30 (Special).—S. B. Fox, a music teacher, living at No. 25 Winding Way, by the death of his father, James Fox, a retired stock broker of Brighton, England, comes into possession of an estate valued at over $300,000. The elder Fox had great social aspirations, and sent his son to Oxford, and afterward to a German university. After the son had completed his education and taken a course in music with a famous master, he returned home.

He had been in England only a short time when he met Dora Bell, a beautiful young woman. He married her against his father's command, and was driven from home. This was fifteen years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Fox came to America, and were for a time residents of New-York City. Later they came to Binghamton. Mr. Fox relied upon his abilities as a musician to earn his living, and had a class of about fifty pupils.

About three weeks ago he received a cable message saying that his father was ill, and requesting his presence at home. He sailed for England, and was with his father for two days previous to the latter's death. As he is the only child, he inherits his father's entire fortune. Mrs. Fox and the three children will sail for England next Saturday.

ELOPERS BELIEVED TO BE IN CHICAGO.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 30 (Special).—Charles Craig and Mrs. Claude Rice and Charles Robertson and Mrs. Leon Nicholson, who eloped from here on Saturday, are now believed to be in Chicago, instead of New-York, as was at first supposed. It was learned from a friend who saw them off on a train that they started east on the New-York Central, but the police have learned that they returned in the night on a westbound train. An effort to secure their arrest is being made.

MUCH WHEAT AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—The local receipts of wheat on Monday were nearly five times as large as on the corresponding day last year. During the morning 62,782 bushels of wheat were received, against 13,475 bushels last year.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs—$5.00 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—(Advt.

UPROAR IN FANEUIL HALL.

THE BOSTON DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION A BEAR GARDEN.

MAYOR QUINCY RENOMINATED, BUT A RESOLUTION INDORSING BRYAN AND FREE SILVER WAS CHOKED OFF.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Mayor Josiah Quincy was renominated at the Democratic City Convention in Faneuil Hall to-night. While the nomination was made by acclamation, there was an aggressive, but unsuccessful, attempt, led by William F. McNary, to secure an indorsement of the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan. The resolutions were not put to a vote, but were ruled out by parliamentary tactics. During the proceedings there was a continual uproar among the two hundred and fifty delegates, which only subsided when the nominating speeches were made.

All the local leaders were present, and Congressman John F. Fitzgerald was elected permanent chairman of the convention, although there was some opposition. This opposition to carrying out the programme of the leaders increased with the election of S. Gannett Wells as secretary.

J. I. Kelliher read a long set of resolutions and moved their adoption by acclamation. Mr. Kelliher also moved that all other resolutions should be sent to the Committee on Resolutions before being submitted to the convention.

Before the latter motion could be put, Mr McNary jumped to his feet with another set of resolutions which he wished to add to those already read. Chairman Fitzgerald started to put the vote on the Kelliher motion, and immediately there was a terrific uproar.

McNary became enraged, and, mounting the stage, was soon engaged in a wrestle with the chairman for the possession of the gavel. In this contest the chairman was overpowered and McNary pounded for order.

After a while McNary obtained permission to read his resolutions, yielded up the gavel to the chairman and proceeded to carry out his plan. The resolution contained a strong indorsement of the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan.

There was a tremendous wrangle over the resolutions for nearly half an hour. At last Mr. Kelliher moved the previous question, which brought the convention back to his motion that all resolutions should be referred to his committee. This motion was declared carried.

DECLINED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAY.

THE PRESIDENT OFFERED TO APPOINT HIM ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN CASE OF A VACANCY IN THAT OFFICE.

Washington, Nov. 30.—When asked to-night whether there was any truth in the often printed reports that the Attorney-Generalship had been tendered to him, Assistant Secretary Day, of the State Department, said: "The President some time ago was kind enough to tender to me the place of Attorney-General in the event of a vacancy in that office, which, after consideration, I have been reluctantly compelled to decline for reasons entirely personal."

There is every reason to believe that Judge Day will continue work in his present position in the State Department.

BIG ORDER FOR NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

UNDER IT FROM 800,000 TO 1,500,000 TONS WILL BE DELIVERED IN BOSTON ANNUALLY.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—A contract has just been signed which means a great boom to the Nova Scotia coal industry. The New-England Gas and Coke Company, with a capital of $17,000,000, composed of W. L. Elkin, Philadelphia; Hollister & Babcock, New-York; Messrs. Rockefeller, Rogers, H. M. Whitney and others, has signed an agreement with the Dominion Coal Company for the delivery of 800,000 tons of coal yearly in Boston, with the right to receive 1,500,000 tons at the same figure. The contract is for a long term, said to be twenty years, and will double the output of the mines.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER IN WARSAW.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY-TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED BY THE ERROR OF AN EMPLOYE.

Warsaw, Nov. 30.—A terrible railway accident has occurred here. While a passenger train was standing at the terminus a heavy freight train crashed into it, owing to the error of a pointsman. Eleven persons were killed outright, and twenty-two others were seriously injured.

HIS WIFE PLEADED FOR MERCY.

BUT NEBRASKA'S DEFAULTING AUDITOR GOT A SEVERE SENTENCE, NEVERTHELESS.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 30.—Eugene Moore, ex-State Auditor, found guilty yesterday of embezzling $23,000 of State funds, was sentenced to-day to eight years in the penitentiary. The sentence was a crushing blow to the prisoner, who had expected nominal punishment. Moore, with his wife standing by his side, pleaded with the Court for mercy, making a long and somewhat rambling statement. At its conclusion he sank into his chair sobbing bitterly. His wife tried vainly to comfort him.

Judge Cornish, visibly affected, spoke slowly of the crime committed, and of the entire absence of extenuating circumstances. He said he believed no less than ten years in the penitentiary would satisfy outraged justice. As he paused Mrs. Moore threw her arms about her husband's neck and cried: "Oh, please, Judge, have mercy on him, have mercy."

Judge Cornish then said: "On account of your devoted wife and your loving children I will reduce the sentence by two years. Therefore the sentence of the Court is that you shall be confined in the penitentiary for the term of eight years at hard labor, pay the costs of prosecution and be fined in the sum of $46,816 10."

Moore's lawyers will appeal to the Supreme Court. Moore was twice elected State Auditor, and his family moved in exclusive society.

EXILED BY PRESIDENT CUESTAS.

DR. HERRERA AND TWO OTHERS UNDER THE BAN IN MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, Nov. 30.—Señor Cuestas, the President, has issued a decree, exiling Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes, who was Minister of the Interior and of Justice in the Cabinet of the late President Borda; Dr. Aguirrae and General Tajes.

Dr. Herrera recently incurred the emnity of the Pesident ad interim of Uruguay, Señor Cuestas, by calling on him in the Chamber of Deputies to define the programme he would follow in the event of his success at the coming Presidential election. The demand was made in a speech severely arraigning Señor Cuestas, and implying that the latter intended to establish a dictatorship. Dr. Herrera had been regarded as the principal opponent of Señor Cuestas for the Presidency, btu almost immediately after the incident in the Chamber of Deputies Señor Cuestas placed a strong guard around the block in which is situated the residence of Dr. Herrera, virtual prisoner. Señor Cuestas justified this act, together with other assumptions of extraordinary powers that placed Montevideo practically under martial law, by showing that Herrera was the leading spirit of the movement to kidnap him and depose him from the Presidency, ad interim, by force. His promptness frustrated the plot, in which Dr. Aguirrae and General Tajes were, it is believed at Montevideo, implicated with Dr. Herrera.

HIGHER WAGES IN PROVIDENCE MILLS.

Providence, Nov. 30.—The operatives in the Providence and National worsted mills have resumed work under the new schedule of wages promised them by Mr. Fletcher, the mill owner, some time ago. The schedule was last in effect in 1893, and is a considerable advance over the rates prevailing in a majority of the mills in this section.

SLOANE NOT SO GOOD WITH A GUN.

London, Nov. 30.—At the Newmarket Gun Club yesterday, the handsome silver cup presented by "Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, was won by W. Beresford, the crack metropolitan shot. Sloane took part in the contest, but did not display any very great skill in shooting.

THORN FOUND GUILTY.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

ONE MAN STOOD OUT FOR ACQUITTAL FOR A WHILE, FOR THE SAKE OF APPEARANCES, BUT THE DELIBERATIONS OVER THE MURDERER'S CASE LASTED ONLY THREE HOURS—THE PRISONER CONFESSES HIS CRIME AND SAYS HE LIED ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

Martin Thorn was found guilty of the murder of William Guldensuppe yesterday, the sixth day of his trial for the commission of the most brutal crime that has been committed in this neighborhood for many years. In the minds of all who have followed the testimony the State piled up against the undersized barber the verdict was looked upon as just and proper, and it seemed inconceivable that the jury could have judged differently.

Justice Maddox ended his charge to the jury yesterday afternoon at 2:35 o'clock. The jurors were immediately dismissed to consider their verdict, and a recess was ordered until 4 o'clock. With so clear a case before them it was expected that when the court reconvened the jury would be ready with a verdict. Contrary to the general expectation, however, it was announced when the Judge had resumed his seat on the bench that a decision had not yet been reached. At once there were general predictions of a disagreement. Three or four of the jurors were said to be holding out for a verdict of murder in the second degree. The crowds in the trial chamber were perceptibly in a state of high nervous tension. The opening of a door or a sudden movement on the part of any of the attendants was sufficient to send an expectant murmur floating through the court.

ONE LONE INTERESTED WOMAN.

The galleries were packed with a big throng of curious men. Sheriff Doht had issued strict orders that no women should be admitted, and, unlike the previous day, his instructions were obeyed, except in one instance. Almost entirely hidden behind one of the pillars in the western gallery, a woman dressed entirely in black was seated. She shrank as much as possible from observance, and her features were almost entirely hidden by a heavy black veil. During the long and tedious wait for the jury she sat with the immovability of a statue. It was apparent that she did not belong to that class of gaudily dressed women who day after day have eagerly listened to the repulsive testimony adduced throughout the trial. It was afterward learned that the woman was Thorn's sister. When she heard her brother's fate she rose and left the gallery silently and almost unseen.

So intense was the interest in the outcome of the trial that, weary as was the wait, not a single individual left the court. The hands of the clock were pointing to the half-hour after five when a stir was noticed at the door of the room to which the jury had retired. It was signalled from the inside that the jurors had agreed. Justice Maddox was summoned from his room. He instantly rapped for silence and sternly ordered that no noise of any character should be made in the court while the verdict was being returned.

THE VERDICT ANNOUNCED.

Thorn, handcuffed to Captain Methven, with a deputy-sheriff in front and one behind him, was led to his seat. Though the crucial moment of his existence had arrived, he was seemingly as placid and as unruffled as he had been from the first day of his arraignment. He knew that in a few seconds the verdict that might consign him to death would be uttered, but, whatever may have been his feelings or emotions inwardly, the man was probably the calmest and best restrained of all those in court. District-Attorney Youngs and Mr. Howe had already taken their seats when Judge Maddox signalled to Sheriff Doht to bring in the jury. Slowly, in single file, they walked to their seats. All were pale and solemn-looking, and three of them showed signs of considerable agitation. Mr. Howe peered keenly at each juror as they filed to their places, and intuitively he read the verdict in their faces. He turned his back upon them, and remained in that position for the rest of the time